CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT Free H. Ludington, Vice President; John artin, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip S. M. John B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Wassey, Directors. EDITORIAL BOARD: Craus H. K. Cuarte, Chairman.

E. WHALET.....Editor OFIN C. MARTIN . General Business Manager bliphed daily at Punnie Lenden Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia. ORN CANTAL. Broad and Chestnut Streets and Citt. Press Union Building Yosk 200 Mistropolitan Town Yosk 1008 Fullerton Building Latin 1008 Fullerton Building Latin 1202 Fribane Suilding NEWS BUREAUS:

From Buskau.

E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

R Hussau. Marconi House, Strand

Bushau. S2 tue Louis le Grand

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

he Evenino Labora is served to subscribers Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the of twelve (12) cents per week, payable he carrier.

y mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in
United States, Canada or United States pos-sions, postage free, fity (50) cents per
th. Bix (86) dollars per year, payable in all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per orics-Subscribers wishing address changed at give old as well as new address. WELL, SOOD WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS

Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 13, 1917

## THE BIG QUESTION AND THE BIG ANSWER

THE President has struck straight from the shoulder. The most impassioned speech of his life brought the thousands of labor delegates to their feet in an outburst of enthusiasm such as the Commander-in-Chief had not evoked since our entry into the war. The scene in the Buffalo convention has given the nation renewed confidence that organized labor is heart and soul for co-operation with the War Administration and that the War Administration is heart and soul for co-operation with our Allies for war

It is not often that the President has time for public speaking now. His new importance in international councils is such as to justify a certain dignified aloofness. Only a very urgent need of his saying something that had to be said could have taken him so far from the capital. It was something which he said had been "gathering in his mind for the last few months." In many different forms one big question has been gathering in the minds of all men with a strong sense of responsibility. What is at the bottom of the agitation that takes now the name of La Follette, now that of Hillquit, now that of the Farmers' Nonpartisan League-a desire for a quick peace or a desire for higher wages? To this big question the President gives the big answer. We are committed to relentless war to the limit of our resources.

The outspoken pacifists can be easily minority. But it is necessary to draw is able to achieve for the public welfare. the line sharply betwen pacifists and workers with a grievance. For the pacifists have halled every strike as a to Buffalo was a blow at the root of the world has ever yet known," there must honesty of American workmen. Of the standing.

"I want peace, but I know how to get

And it is certain that in the great cheer which greeted those words the real voice of America was heard.

It is not simply for the immediate future that this intimate understanding be- the world-power without territorial ambitween the Government and labor is desirable. We must look forward to years of international strife and internal readjustment. There is no question now about whether it is to be a long or short war. It is to be a long war. Capital and labor may have had some excuse for prolonged disputes when everybody believed the war would end in a few months. Now lines do not mark the cleavage between the opponents in the world strife. Each nation is in a sense at war with itself. finding its soul. Democracy will not be attained merely by beating Germany. But that group of nations in which the greatest degree of unity and democracy is attained during the conflict will be

German arms can be conquered. They have been beaten time and again when the opposing forces were evenly matched. But it is the German industrial system, as the President intimates, that is our real foe. It is German organization, er a paternalistic Government, that as kept the enemy armed and fed. The strife is settling down to a long compebetween our free workers and Germy's deluded, half-enslaved but emtly cared for industrials. It is by ning in this struggle that free labor establish itself permanently in this niry and everywhere.

UNIQUITY OF THE MOTORCAR

in use in this State during the The total num-

is almost as great as the total number of cars licensed in 1914. There is one car for every two and a half families. This proportion is exceeded in the centers of population. In one short block in one of the suburbs of this city there are seven cars and only twelve families, There are doubtless other blocks in other suburbs in which the number of cars is greater than the number of families. Here are the comparative figures for

the whole State for the last four years, Licenses Amount
164,538 \$1,178,951,50
232,697 1,654,258,00
329,399 2,303,625,50 1917 ..... 542,528 3,246,144.50

What the figures for next year will show is beyond the ability of the statisticians to compute. The Government is discouraging the manufacture of pleasure cars. It wishes the automobile makers to concentrate on war work. This will reduce the output of touring cars and cunabouts, but will not affect the total production, unless some of the factories should use their machinery for making airships. But automobiles will continue in use. If people cannot buy new ones they will have to be content with the old.

## AN HONEST LOAF AT AN HONEST PRICE

BRINGING the food administration to every dining table in the land is the only method of justifying its existence to the housewife, who reckons by the family budget and not by theories of war statesmanship. She knows domestic economy, but has too many chores to bother much about political economy. Concrete exemplification of the value of the food administration so wide-reaching as to relieve it from all the imputations of abstractness that linger in skeptical minds is bound to follow the President's proclamation placing all bakeries under Government control and subjecting them to Federal prescription of weights and ingredients. Standardization of breadmaking on the grand scale cannot fail to distribute the economics gained. These will be so vast that the ultimate consumer will share in the savings.

The food administration has had a difficult task, both educational and practical, in systematizing out of a chaes of methods and a conflict of interests a policy that would be fair to the people while it eliminated profiteering without confiscation. Eacked by the President's authority to control such a universal commodity as bread, the food administration can standardize loaves, maintain nutritive quality, and, above all, reduce prices. It can be said without denial that the American people, in this war to win, are too patriotic to resent the high prices made imperative by extraordinary conditions. What they do resent are the inequalities, so manifest and so unfair, in prices, weights, qualities of their food. They object to wartime impositions, not wartime prices. They will pay the prices willingly enough if they assured that others are doing it and that the average unfavored, buying "plain folks" are not augmenting swoller profits of manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers, whose patriotism vanishes before the prospect of commercial gain.

A loaf of bread at an honest price is homely thing, but it is going to be exaited into a symbol of what the Govhandled because they are a very little ernment, by its planning and overseeing,

# ASIATIC MONROE DOCTRINE

THE Pelin press looks with suspicion strike for peace and with every subtle Tand apprehension on the Lansing-than 100,000 carloads of supplies to the device in their power have tried to mul- tshii understanding concerning Japanese tiply their thin ranks by claiming labor and American interests in China. Interas their ally. The President's journey pretation of the understanding as a recog nition of the so-called "Asiatic Monroe Doc trine" is a misinterpretation, Worldproblem. He put it straight up to the politics of a practical kind is involved. leaders of labor that "in a moment more | based on the entirely laudable desire to critical, perhaps, than the history of the eliminate friction and causes of disturbance between Tokio and Washington, but not at the cost of callous barter of be a rational compromise of disputes Chinese rights and advantages. Study of with no poison of pacifism clouding the the terms formulated will show that issue and undermining the virility and there is no Prussianism in the under-Chinese anxiety has special reason for

being allayed by the mere fact that the United States is party to the agreement. Whatever fears China may have as to Japanese territorial, economic and indusaggrundizement, its statesmen should have a realizing sense of protection in the honesty of purpose and good faith of the United States, notabl tions. Whether Tokio has an underlying aspiration for a clear field and recognized paramountey in China, events must prove. The Pekin Gazette says that "in certain circles America's good intention is still trusted." America's good intention and altruistic ideal should be trusted in all circles, till Japan attempts to take advantage of the exceement and press sinister policies under it upon China-a proceeding possible but not probable. China may rest assured that in such a contingency the good faith and traditional friendship of America will render such expectations futile. The contin gency is remote at best, so Japan should receive credit for sincerity till malign motives are proved. This era of worldwar for democratic ideals means, if it means anything, the end of territorial partitions and economic throttling. And Japan is not lacking in wit, sense and vision to see it.

Congressman Vare says he didn't

Kerensky seems to be able to com-

Only those who eat the bread o idleness will object to the new war loaf.

There is still time to buy that Christmas box to be sent to the boys in

The man who is unable to fight car do something for his country by becoming a Boy Scout leader.

The President is now demanding peace with victory, so great a change has German methods of warfare produced in

One effect of the concentration of war industries about this city is to fill all the low-priced houses. The landlords

## U. S. RAILROADS DOING BIG "BIT"

Great Transportation Systems Subordinate All Activities to Object of Winning the War

ON April 11 of this year, five days after war was declared, the railroads of this country voluntarily agreed among themselves to merge competitive activities for the period of the war and subordinate all individual interests to service for the nation. They agreed practically that all ownership names should be wiped out on the 260,000 miles of track owned by them and that their various lines should be operated as a single continental system, the operation to be directed by a committee of five, known officially as the executive committee, but generally called the Railroads War Board

The war board consists of Fairfax Harrison, of the Southern Railway; Howard Elliott, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Hale Holden, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; Samuel Rea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. and Julius Kruttschnitt, of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Since the formation of the Railroads War Board, a nation-wide campaign of education has been conducted to secure the o-operation of the shippers and general

What Has Been Done What has been accomplished by the ralloads through this co-operation during the

last five months may be summarized as The excess of unfilled car requisitions over idle cars, or what is commonly called car shortage, has been reduced

more than 75 per cent. On April 30 the so-called car shortage amounted to 148,-627; on September 1 it had been reduced In the month of Juny freight transportation service rendered by approximately 75 per cent of class I roads (carnings of a million or more) was 23 per cent great-er than in June, 1916. This increase in

freight service is equal to the entire freight of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Austria combined. Approximately 25,000,000 miles of train ervice a year have been saved by the clim ination of all passenger trains not essential to the most pressing needs of the coun-

This reduction of passenger service has released hundreds of locomotives and train crows and cleared thousands of railes of track that are absolutely needed in the freight service for the transportation of war-time necessities.

## Speeding Up Freight

Freight congestion at many important shipping points has been averted by promptly moving empty cars from one railroad to another, irrespective of ownership. Through the adoption of this policy the

ratiroads have been able to move more than 125,000 empty freight cars into districts where they have been most needed. Through the pooling of lake coat and

ake ore, a saving of 52,000 cars in moving

those commodities alone has been achieved. A further saving of 133,000 cars has been made possible by the pooling of tidewater coal. Checks made recently in all parts of the country show that through the co-operation of shippers thousands of cars that formerly carried less than 50 per cent of their full capacity are now being loaded anywhere from 70 to 116 per cen?

of their cubical capacity. In addition to maintaining the com-mercial life of the country at high pitch the cultroads have also delivered more camps, and handled troop movements in-

This movement of troops is the largest ver undertaken in this country, but to date t has been accomplished without a hitch

her of railway regiments for service abroad a vital aid in American strategy "over

# Prompt Transportation

Never before has transportation been conducted with such a small amount of caste. Cars have been sent where needed egardiess of ownership. In all cases they twice as heavily as they were last year. Every car has been made to do as much work as possible, and as a result we have not had the freight congestion that gave much trouble last year on a smaller tontinge.

The promptness of transportationortant at all times—is vital now, and the ountry may look for the greatest celerity f movement now that experienced railroad men are assisting the War Depart ment. It may, on the basis of what has been achieved, feel assured not only that everything will be done that can be done. et that it will be done in the least possible

The problem with which the rallways The problem with which the railways were confronted at the outbreak of war has so far been met with notable success. Instead of induiging in the once popular pastine of damning the railways just 'no principle." Americans have good reason trioin in praising them for the results they have achieved. have achieved.

# VENICE AND THE VANDALS

The Austrians have made many air raids over Venice and have dropped bombs on the city indiscriminately, but thus far it is obvious that the Queen of the Adriatic has escaped with minor injuries, so far as its treasures of art are concerned. One feels like "knocking on wood" when making this statement, however, for it is not at all beyond the bounds of possibility that the vindals may yet rucceed in destroying some of the price-less masterpieces of art that can never be replaced. Not only Venice, but Verona, Vicenza, Padua and Ravenna have been nder fire from the air, but what Is of Venice is so far, true of the rest of the cities named; their injuries are comparatively slight and inconsequential.

The latest Austrian air raid on Venic resulted in the bombing of Scuola di San Marco, now and for many years past used as a hospital. About one-third of the great carved ceiling of its larger hall was de-stroved. It is stated that the damage to this fine example of the early Venetian renaissance though serious, is not irrepar-ible; it is believed that with time and patience it will be possible to restore it to something like its pristine splendor. The magnificent facade, with many statues and architectural adornments, and among these the curious perspective pictures in marble by Tullio Lomburdo, is, it would appear

absolutely intact. In the center of the little plazza in front of the Scuola di San Marco rises proudly on its splendid pedestil the world famous equestrian statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni, designed and modeled by Verrocchio, and to he reckoned—after the sublime "Gattanelata" of Donatel'o, erected in front of meiata" of Ponatero, erected in front of the San Antonio of Padua—the most ad-mirable figure of the kind in the world. This statue of Colleoni was cast and completed after Verrocchio's death by the Venetian scuiptor. Alessandro Leopardi, who in-vented the malestic and lofty pedestal on which it stands.—Boston Transcript.

## Tom Daly's Column

ON A BENCH IN THE SQUARE This here won't last. It's gittin' cold These mornin's, an' I'm too dam old To stick ground an' fight to be Out in the open here an' free-Huh! Free! That's wat I am, all right, But "free" was almost "freeze" last night!

No need fur milk now to be ken' On ice. That jar from off the step swiped a little while ago Lays in me like a lump o' enou-If that big clock tower didn't run So fur up in the air, the sun Would had a chance by now to shine On this here "easy chair" o' mine.

Huh! look at ole Planner Leys! I bet he's got some ham an' eggs In that fat tank o' his, an' hot Coffee an' rolls, as like as not. If I could only screte my eye Into the stummicks passin' by-But shucks! If I saw what they had For breakfas' it would make me mad,

This thing won't last. This bein' free Ain't all that it's cracked up to be But still it's early yet; let's see, It sure ain't time fur me to get Sent into "winter quarters" yet. November, yes, but I was out Las' year 'til long about Thanksgivin', Hah! Thanksgivin'! Gee There'll be a lot o' that fur me, Aic! wat's the use? \* \* \* Tomorrer ne'en

I swipe a jar o' milk ayea I'll wait until the cop's in sight An' let him plach me. Thea, goodnight!

HI! paper, kid. Arc. ginnae one, Well say while that wer welling say? Three hundred burned an' drowned at

Well! ain't that there the limit? Gee! Three hundred that'd gladly be A-settin' dry an' cold like me! Au' here's the sun! Oh, I don't know But wat it's early get to go To winter quarters. Take 't from me, It's great to be live-an' free!

YESTERDAY we were talking about Judge John M. Patterson's collection of Dickens first editions, when the bottom of our column flew up and stopped us. We were about to say that collectors of books early discover the keener joy of acquiring original manuscripts, autograph letters and artists' drawings. Many people may own similar copies of the same book, but only one may possess the thing that has no counterpart.

The first Dickens autograph picked up by the Judge was a check on Coutts & Co., bankers, and was payable, curiously enough, to a Mr. Patterson. His first manuscript was "The Patrician's Daughter," and he bought that of Harry B Smith, the librettist, for \$503.

Everybody is familiar with Barnard's drawing of Sidney Carton on the steps of the scaffold and of Bill Sikes moodily eveing his faithful dog cowering in the corner. Well, the Judge has those and four other wash drawings of lesser im portance by Barnard; and he's got Darley's "Little Nell and Her Grandfather." and Green's "Death of Quilp" and many of the best of Cruikshank's and Hablot Browne's and Cattermole's.

BUT a bookish person would find most delight in browsing among the Judge's collection of autograph letters. Imagine the thrill of being the first to discover that Dickens's first reading of "The Chimes" to his assembled friends at 58 incoin's Inn Fields, was not upon December 2, 1844, as all the world has beember 2, 1844, as all the world has be lieved, but upon the third!

Restrain your smiles, reader! It's a ery important matter, sir; important enough, at any rate, to make the letter which spills the information worth a King's ransom or the price of your winter's supply of coal.

This very valuable letter was written by John Forster, the blographer of Dickens, to the Rev. Mr. Harness, inviting him "to come out tomorrow evening" to hear Dickens, and it's dated Monday, December 2. The well-known picture by Maclise, as well as the biography written by Forster, fixes the reading upon Monday. So both seem to have made a mistake of one day.

Another sentence in the letter is worth a passing mention; it is the announcement that at Dickens's request "nothing stronger than tea" would be served. Dickens had journeyed all the way from Genoa to read his story and he meant that all the tears that fell should be of his exciting and not John Barleycorn's.

A GRAND thing it is to be judge of a 'ommon Pleas Court! But it's a greater thing to be a judge of good books; and to be a judge and lover of Dickens, it seems to us, eminently fits a man to be judge of

> FOR LILIUOKALANI Queen Lil is dead, Dead in Hawaii! Low lies her head, There in Haicail. Sorrowful cries Doubtless arise There where she lies Dead in Hawaii.

Let tears be shed Here in this country; She's just as dead Here in this country. Why should we not Mourn her sad lot? Great chance we've got Here in this country! Let us impound

Each ukulele! Rob of its sound Each ukulele. Make the strings bust; Rip 'em and thrust Mute in the dust Each ukulele!

wonderfully keen hearing. He says he was walking down Broad street, near Chestnut, the other day, when he saw a man at the curb jerk a thumb in his direction and heard him ask of a companion, "Who is that?" "Oh, that," he says he heard the other fellow reply. "is

# and Protector. We thank Thee for our lives ! THE VOICE OF What Do You Know?

HE GOT OFF AT BUFFALO

# THE PEOPLE

Y. M. C. A. Contributions-A Grand Army Prayer-Two Kinds of Hate

A Y. M. C. A. CONTRIBUTION To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-I was stinding by the counter in one of the Y. M. C. A. buildings at Camp Dix when a clean-cut young fellow, one of the drafted men, came up to the Y. M. C. A. secretary heside me. He seemed embarrassed, and held something conceased in one fist. Evidently the Y. M. C. A. was a war phenomenon to him, for his first to mourn for their loved one words showed that he hardly knew how were given in sacrifice for and their flag.] to define it

and writing paper and books and athletic stuff and all that?"

The Y. M. C. A. man explained that the work of the association is supported entirely by voluntary public contributions. "The folks at home, who can't go themselves, want to do everything they can to

"Well," said the soldier, "it makes me feel cheap to accept all this and do nothing in return. If I gave you every penny I have in the world it wouldn't compensate for what this place has meant to us in our first days down here. But I wish you'd take this and use it any way you can." He opened his hand and a bright fifty-cent

That was from a man who is getting \$30 a month and giving his whole life as well. If he could spare fifty cents, how much can we share? Let me add that of course the Y. M. C. A. man didn't take his money. It lant the job of the men in klinki to may for what the Y. M. C. A. is doing. That is up to us at hor Philadelphia, November 12,

## TWO KINDS OF HATRED To the Editor of the Ecvening Ledger.

Sir-I want to protest against the poe bat appeared in the EVENIEG LEDGER, bear-ing the title "The Allies" Prayer." We condemn the "Hymn of Hate" of the

Germans and other wild expressions that are found in hurran and hallelujah, and we have no right to condemn in others thing: that we do ourselves. I see nothing coming from Germany that is more bitter and un Thristian in its spirit than this doggers.

We are fighting militarism and autocrac in Germany, and must destroy this evil at whatever cost. We have no right, however, to ask heaven to help us in our hatred of the German people.

I may say that I am willing to help ay the cost of destroying German miliarism, the enemy of the human race, and the proof of my interest is seen in the fact that my two sons are in training comps. The spirit of this poem is wholly unworthy of an American and a Christian SAMUEL Z. BATTEN. Secretary of the War Commission of the Northern Baptist Convention.

fit is a commendable purpose that prompts a protest of this kind, but we can-not agree that Mr. Shattuck's poem voices not agree that air. Shattuck's poem voices a hatred of the German people. Hatred of German crimes and injustices is very far from implying the victous and undying hatred of a people which Lissauer called for in his "Hymn of Hate.".—Editor of the

Philadelphia, November 12.

## A GRAND ARMY PRAYER To the Editor of the Evening Ledge

Sir—At the last stated meeting of Colonel
Will'am L. Curry Post. No. 18, bepartment
of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, the following, offered by Comrade
John W. Frazier, was unanimously adopted
and ordered to be forwarded to the commander-in-chief for his consideration:
"Resolved, That the invocation of the di-

"Resolved. That the invocation of the divine blessing, with which every Grand Army post is opened at every session of a post, be redrafted so as to include a prayer for all these now fighting in foreign lands for the defense of the American Union against the merciless assaults of Germany, and for the loved ones who may be called to mourn their death, so that the invocation shall be as follows, or as the commander-in-chief may deem proper to have it. (The words inserted are inclosed in brackets):

"Almighty Father, humbly we bow before The our Creater, Treeries, Guide

for Thy mercy which has kept us until this hour; for Thy guidance on land and sea, by day and by night; for Thy constant care in the hour of danger, and for the preservation of our national integrity and unity. Be graciously near to our comrades who suffer from disease sor wounds, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in our hely cause: in all distress comfort them and give us willing hearts and ready hands to supply their needs. Grant that the memory of the noble dead, who freely gave their lives for the land they loved,

may dwell ever in our hearts. '(And we most carnestly invoke Thy protection to those who have crossed over land and sea to fight for the perpetuity of our country. In health guide them; in sick ness comfort them; in wounds sustain them, and in death receive them to in glory; and we beseech our Heavenly Father's tender love and care to those lef sacrifice for their county

"Bless our country: bless our order; make it an instrument of great good; keep our names on the roll of Thy servants, and at last receive us into that Grand Arm above, where Thou, O God, are the S

## "ASSISTING" VOTERS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-In expressing my own opinion know that I am expressing that of a great many others whom I have talked to, and that is that if they would step this practice of assisting the voters to mark their the of assisting the voters to mark their ballists the independents would surely be successful. Also abolish the tax receipts, because the gang furnishes them to their own and then own them body and soul. When I went to vote four men came run

ning up to me, one after the other, ask-ing me if they could assist me in marking They certainly got their answer but a great many allow them to do EDWARD PANCOAST.

THE COST OF WAR

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-The world at large, neutrals included must take the responsibility for the de-vastation of Europe, but it should not be equally divided. Germany must take the largest share of the blame, and the other nations the rest in varying degrees.

Germany will be an outcast among nations for many years after the war, but the feeling of hatred and dread will di-minish year by year. It is a good thing for the rest of us that it is Germany, and other nation, who will be the outcast Who else could survive the ordeal that Germany will have to go through after the war? England or France would have failed "live through 4t," for economic reason Could we of this country, although economi-cally safe, stand the test of "digest-ing" the contempt and ridicule, without wanting to fight, that will be leveled at Germany at different times by statesmen Germany at different times by statesme of other nations? AASLAND.
Philadelphia, November 12.

Well, sir, I'm 'the surprisedest man, To come in when it's raining

Of the postoffice today. And there I saw a poster That was pointin' right my way-With his long, accusin' finger

looked into the window

And his fierce, accusin' eyes, That seemed to turn and follow you In a way that I despise Then I began to wonder who The artist had in mind. And what he was accusin' of.

As if he couldn't find-

A soul to stop and hear to him I says, "I'll bet my hat That he's a-pointin' at. ,

"Who never seen his dooty clear,

I kept a figurin' for who That miscreant could be, And finally I got afraid That mebbe it was me.

QUIZ 1. Name some noted American writers of dis-

lect verse.
2. Distinguish between Duric and Ionic order preliterture

3. What is the First National Army? Name two historic American military bodies. 5. What is an adjutant general?

Who wrote "Snowbound"? Who is Philander C. Knoy?

8. What is a bungalow, strictly speaking?
9. What is meant by viable in military stri

10. Who is General Diaz?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Nicholas Lenine and Leon Trotsky are the

leaders of the new Russian revolution.

2. A Soviet is a local body of the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

3. Ph. D. is a degree conterred by universities for post-graduate study in a special study. The candidate must be the holder

thesis which adds to knowledge of his specialty. Venetian blinds are the old-fashioned slatted

blinds hung inside the windows. the earlier part of the eighteenth cen and established the celebrated Bartran's Cordens, still a site of interest in Phila-delphia.

delphta.

6. Pavis de Chevannes was a French artist noted for the delicary of his draftsmate shin and coloring. The best representation of his art is found in the Boston Public Library.

7. The Battle of Lexinaton was the first on-lifet in the Revolutionary War, found April 19, 1775.

8. A porch, in the true sense, is the portal of a building, with its accessories and adornments. 9. Lon Sweet is the food administration's authority on potato production and distribution.

# IN JAPAN

N JAPAN the early part of the month of May is a gala time for all little Japunese boys, because it is at that time that the birthday of every one of them is celebrated. The big, general birthday party is familiarly known as the "fish festival." During the fish festivat every family in which there is a boy proudly heads the fact by a flag that floats from a pee in the dorrard. It is desirable to have as tall

dooryard It is desirable to have as tall and as big a nole as possible; so, in order to get this kind of a pole, it frequently happens that several families will club together and make one birthday nole do for all. This pole is then adorned with as many fags as there are little boys in the several families. families
On the ton of every birthday note there is always ninced either a glittering hall of a basket filled with something bright There is also attached to the notes a string of carp fashioned either out of cloth or olled maper and gandily painted. These carp vary in lergth from 3 to 12 feet. The glittering hall at the ton or the note and the string of carp are intended to conver families

glitterine ball at the ton or the nole and the string of carn are intended to conver a lesson to the Japanese youths. If you know anything about the carn, you know that it is a strong fish that can sein against the most rauld currents. Then, too, it is always as easer, so theremently determined to go unstream that it struggles mast every obstacle on its way in the river. The glittering ball at the ton of the birthday pole typifies a valuable prise that the carn is always striving to reach in suite of difficulties.

that the care is always striving to reach in suite of descuities.

Thus the little have are taught that they must be determined and struggle to overcome obstucies if they would sail in life river and attain that which is worth heine. The hirthday poles are not all at the birthday celebration by any means. Turns the fish festival the little hove have folly good times, receive eifts of various kinds, and have lots of things good to eat. You may be sure they are somewhat surey when the hirthday poles come down and the fish festival is over for a whole year.

In Pehruary each year there is a birthday celebration in henor of all little laps anese girls. To call this celebration a 'doll festical' seand not be a misnemer, for it is then that every little girl receives dolls from all of her relatives and friends. It is then, too, that the mother allows her little girls to feast their eves upon dolls that have been in the family for many generations. There are no birthday noles put in for the little girls but they get many gifts and 'oodles' of things to eat. When the birthday celebration comes, to a closs, all of the best dolls a little strip gets are put away carefully, and she may not so may take a peep at them again until feliant comes on more and there is any close them.