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UNITED IN A COMMON CAUSE

LOYD GEORGE has spoken with a frankness which he says is perhaps brutal. We are fortunate to have in Allied councils at this time a man with the courage to speak with such candor. His criticism of Allied national leaders who have thrown to the winds one opportunity after another to end the war will give to the enemy "a temporary encouragement," as he says; but we can well afford to give that encouragement if through public confession we reach that unity of purpose which alone can produce wictory.

All the Allied nations have been guilty at one time or another of what Lloyd George calls "particularism." They have followed their particular aims instead of what should have been their common purpose. After each blunder the cause of it was glossed over in the hope that it would be the last. The Serbian and Rumanian tragedies taught no lesson. The Premier suggests that what has happened in Italy may be a blessing in disguise. "Italy's misfortune." he says, "may still save the Alliance, because without it I do not think that even today we would have created a veritable superior

The Premier's speech is the textbook for what may be expected of the Allied conference now to begin at Paris, Instead being bound by "national and profescional traditions, questions of prestige and susceptibilities," the Aliled nations must "amalgamate all their individual particularities to not together as if they were one people." England and France have suffered enough to make them virtually one people; the United States entered the war with utter renunciation of would be helpless without French and then half our financial resnorability English troops, is forced to forget for the time her Irredentism and join in the com-

Lloyd George, the French premier, Wilon and Orlando in coun il and Haig, Peand their staffs are in the strategy of Cenis to be achieved. Where good strategy German lines, there the four Al ied commands must unite to strike; and where a weakness in the Allied defense threatens danger, there must united re-enforcements be sent, without the slightest consideration of national aspirations or sus-

Let no one think that Lloyd George's words do not apply to America as well as to the other Allies. There must be more co-ordination between the departments and boards at Washington if our Government, as a whole, is to co-ordinate proporly in the Allied War Council. The candor which Lloyd George has let it to the European situation, as a man lets fresh air into a smoky room by opening all the windows, is a tonic that we need more than we realize. A repetition of such a muddle as the Goethals-Denman controversy must not be tolerated. There must be no hesitation over "timidities and susceptibilities" in enforcing food conserva-

Lloyd George's statement dovetails well the American Federation of Labor. Already Mr. Wilson's candor is bearing fruit, the federation having called off all strikes affecting Government work in shipping, munitions and other war enterprises. And all citizens must subordinate private and special interests to national unity in the same way. All must help to expedite the procedure of getting out the cond draft contingent. Pacifism and ekerism are not debatable. We are in rial and spiritual resources to the limit. That disloyalty is left must not be argued with but crushed.

MAKE CHRISTMAS MERRY "OVER THERE"

INCLE SAM and Santa Claus are in a

one aids, and aids according to rules and regulations. Their good ship Yule will weigh anchor without postponement on its appointed sailing day.

There are just three things to remember, you whose lads will be missing from the home circle on the great feast of the Nativity and you whose boys will be with you, but whose hearts go out in large sympathy to the men in khakl with Pershing: Your contributions to the Sammees' Christmas tree must reach the Commanding General of Embarkation, Pier No. 1, Hoboken, N. J., on or before December 5; your Yuletide tokens must weigh not more than twenty pounds and be inclosed in wooden boxes, and parcel postage must be prepaid at the rate of twelve cents a pound. Oh, yes, one other thing to know: if you lack a personal recipient in France for your Christmas joys of giving and remembering by aiding the Red Cross in its heartening and enormous task of supplying a Christmas box from home to each of the 2,000,000 men in uniform in France and in American training camps.

PRESIDENT WOLF

DRESIDENCY of the Board of Public Education of the First School District of Pennsylvania is the most important vitally affect civic welfare. Edwin Wolf well deserves his selection as head of the them have something to do and do it. school system, following the long and munds, who retires from active direction full of years of volunteer service and in a taxing position in which both the pedagogic faddism must be cleared by city that there will be no break in adgreat office, but merely a transition in which responsibility changes but established system does not shift.

Mr. Wolf has been a member of the board for sixteen years, ranking next to his predecessor in years of activity in its councils. During his service he has been "the watchdog of the school treasury." His long experience as chairman of the finance committee fits him pecuperiod of high costs of education as well as all else of daily existence. He has the rub of the war machine. Good patrioteffected clever, economical and businesspassage of the new educational code, which and brought forth many fresh problems. His devotion to educational work has banker and broker.

distinction. He has proved his sense of responsibility and his ability. The city and its children cale by his election.

OUR Y. M. C. A. "BIT"

The V M C A has were its place by unselfish devotion to the seldiers' welfare and deserves stanch support by our people at home ... Persburg

Y M. C. A. "bit." The nation's contribution for continuation and extension the good work is \$25,000,000, and \$1,200,000 is the share assessed on Philasdelphia and its adjoining counties. The fund must be subscribed this week. Midparticular aims; and now Italy, who week figures show less that half the total

It is a responsibility-and ones! Don't let us forcet that. It rests on us. There have been man; "fund" commaigns, all of them worthy The Y M C. A cam pairn is the superlative of worthiness. To contribute means more excritice. That tain, Pershing and Diax in the field must is all. This is the day of abasement, be as united in Allied purpose and action economy self-acrifice. We as a people are bettered just so much in proportion to the merit and size of our sacrifice. made spiritually fine made abiding tral Europe, if complete Allied success sha e = in the gran ' sacrifice of those who are offe in a all-suseguareer maybe the supreme samifice of life, for an ideal

> The V. M C comfort, convenience protection to cautonment and trench. Its wartime mission is threefold -physical, moral and spiritual. Why, if did only one thing it is doing we'l; if it merely made camp life more homelike under abnormal conditions, it would deserve all it asks. The Y. M. C. A. needs money; it has to have money to keep on. We must give the money it needs-each a little, even if each must strain resources to offer a mite. It's everybody's job and sacrifice, for everybody's boy shares, without distinction of race, color,

In view of the high price of clothing, it was quite fitting to adorn the I. W. W.'s who invaded Tulsa, Okla., with a coat of tar and feathers.

increasing numbers.—Statement by Pershing.

When it comes to brevity the American general can be even briefer than "Silent" Haig.

It is about time we stopped joking about German spies. Every citizen is with the President's powerful appeal to expected to be on the watch for suspicious characters and to let the proper authorities know wherever he suspects a spy is at work.

> Admiral von Tirpitz is quoted as saying that a peace without "economic indemnities" would mean defeat for the Central Powers, and that defeat is imminent unless they can hold the U-boat bases on the North Sea. Economic indemnities are unthinkable and the allied forces are slowly pushing their way toward the submarine bases. Therefore, according to the Admiral's own logic, defeat is inevitable.

Two years ago there were 140,000 women munition workers in England. Today there are 700,000. The British War Office is calling for about 12,000 women a month for service at home and abroad, many being especially wanted in the aerodromes and airplane repair shops. England has expressed appreciation of patriotic league to send an this service by assuring women of citizenship. New York has had the opportunity

STATE-CONTROL IN ENGLAND

The War Responsible for an Endless Procession of Committees

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES

LONDON, Oct 25. HAVE you a fittle committee in your ward? Or are you a member of the Commission for the Restatement of Peace Terms? Or do you know a man in the Department for the Redemption of Candlewicks? Or haven't you begun to realize the war at all?

So far as people in England are concerned, the war seems at times to be nothemembrance, you still can share in the ling but a series of committees, established. reformed, abolished, re-created, derided in the papers, taking over huge hotels and public buildings, interfering with the daily needs and pleasures of the populace. Of the several hundred committees appointed in England since the war began a little more than fifty, and no more, have ceased to exist. The rest have waxed and flourished and grown fat in power. From the committee on eyeglasses to the reconstruction committee, everything seems to be covered. Every committee has an office, a series of of the voluntary city offices which messengers a flunkey at the door, pink slips and buff slips to fitt out-and most of

This hardly takes into account departsuccessful incumbency of Henry R. Ed. ments, all of which are of a higher order of dignity, and some of which. I can say from experience, are wonderfully organized. honors merited by educational sagacity capable and useful. The thing about the committees which worries people here is Scylla of politics and the Charybdis of their apparent endlessness, their inevitably growing domain of action. The joke about wise steering. Fortunate, indeed, is the them is that the Conservative British Press tried to poke fun at the Russian democracy mirable policy in the transfer of this for appointing so many committees. It is true that a man must have been very illfavored if he wasn't a delegate to at least one convention to these last six months in Russia. But it is also true that a man must have very little practical knowledge of anything if he isn't on some sort of com-

In the ravings of King Lear we are told that "a dog's obeyed in office." Our practical experience also tells us that a dog in liarly for his new duties in this trying office gradually grows more and more doggish and more and more official. That is ism demands that we suffer much; I am like handling of school funds since the inclined to believe that England has not been unpatriotic and has suffered even more conferred the taxing power on the board than necessary but that is beside the point. But how are dogs and men to be turned out of office after the war? How is the been marked in many ways, but none devolution of "control" to take place? more significant than the fact that he Every committee helps to control something, has missed fewer hourd or committee from raw materials to very raw thinking. meetings than any of his colleagues, from fat in the garbage pail to penny saydespite his crowded business day as a ings. Every one is a necessity; but every one is a nuisance. How is the nuisance to President Walf has well won his new be abrogated when the necessity is over?

Many Want State Control

Nothing could prove more completely the different natures of the Allies and the Gerresents every encroachment on personal lib-erty. The passion for finding out the right way, even at the expense of an occasional fall into the bog is remarkable. Yet these that into the neg is remarkable. Yet these same peon's are patiently—a little too natiently, it seems sometimes—hearing the names and arrows of our agents committees in the firm belief that they are necessary and in the 6-determination that they will go when the way from

week flaures show less than half the total week flaures show less than half the total listed. Half a week new for a lot more thought week new for a lot more thought week new for a lot more thought were to that the State has done Whether the street of the stre purely private enterprise. You hear this from those who are auxhous for State cwn-cessip; on the other hand, you hear from those who are enthusiaste for private ownership that the State has not its claws in ership that the State has not its claws in and nothing will make it built them out again. For the hig things, such as rail-made and mines things may be said on many sides; for the little things which offers the high and the middle and the low but appeals by the middle and the low but appeals by the middle and the low which or especially the middle and the low which council escape England finds nothing to

cannot escape England finds nothing to be odd.

That is why certain persons welcome the new War-Alms Committee To send a smeaker out to Yorkshire or to Somerset for the nursons of rehearing the war aims of the Allica with the Intention of keeping the country solid, is preposterously superflueus work. The country districts are so ner cent more solid than the cities, and London, the worst of all, is about 95 per cent solid for the war except on air-raid nights when it is 100 per cent solid for prevention of air raids. The advantage which the people get in hearing these speakers, General Smuts, Mr. Asquith, Mr Lloyd George Sir Edward Carson, is not in any settinulus to their petriotism nor is it in any new illumination on their cause. The real advantage is that the people are made to realize that their rulers have not forgotten the purposes of the war have not been led astray by their own power and are not dotry what they are doing in the hope of preserving their extended powers after the Not Reiner Pressions.

Not Being Prussianized

Not Being Prussianized

Subdued and apparently willing as the people are, they have not lost sight of the ential fact that they are fighting a system incompatible with their freedom. They have no intention of seeing that system or any part of it foited on themselves.

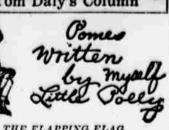
The argument of the pacifists and pro-Germans, here as at home, is that the Allied countries are being "Prussianized." A year's observation in England disproves it utterly. Prussianism is not merely bureaucracy by the people as a good thing, as a thing which makes for the glory of the nation. In England a certain amount of bureaucracy, the committees and the departments and the controllers, has been adopted on the principle of fighting fire with fire. But it has not been accepted. The few Prussians (spiritually) in 'ngland will have to fight hard for their principles.

None the less, experience here shows that

None the less, experience here shows that it is worth while to scrutinize every ap-pointment of committees, to see whether the work is really necessary and whether the powers granted have any option on the future. And the individual who is affected may perpetually signify that he accepts under protest which does not mean a grudging obedience, but an obedience with reservations for the future. If you give the skin off your hand you want at least to be sure that you will help to save your face or some one else's fice; you want a guarantee that you will not be skinned forever. And it is the same thing if you give

A few persons are making an effort to capitalize the present domination of the Government and its committees, but the signs are that they will fall unless the whole world goes in for that type of Prussianism. If the war ends with the nawhole world goes in for that type of Prussianism. If the war ends with the nations bitter at heart, or if it ends without a generous spirit in the management of domestic and, particularly, labor problems, the Prussian spirit will raise its head, here and everywhere. But the danger is not great and the charge of Prussianism is, of ar a rank shander against the Prussianism is, not great and the charge of Frussianiam is, so far, a rank slander against the British people. And when the war ends a new type of hero will come home. Aforetime it used to be "the man on horseback." Take time it will be the man with the bayeast.

Tom Daly's Column



THE FLAPPING FLAG Once when it was a cloudy week And never did a sunbeam peck It made me very very sad But then next morning I was glad For when I got up out of bed The sun was smiling broad and red And not a cloud was in the sky And it was cold and winds were high.

I leaned upon my window-sill And looked and there on Allen's Mill I saic a flag flap in the breeze As bright and happy as you please And O it was a lovely sight That filled me with a preat delight I do not know another thing That could so strong a feeling bring I almost felt I heard it sing!

I really think if I should grow To be a hundred years or so If I was even old and blind And it was flapping in the wind I still would love it and not mind That I no more could see it fly And wave its folds against the sky If I could only hear it there Just stapping stapping in the air I'd be so glad I would not care!

IF THERE must be a title to this story call it "A Fish Out of Water." It's a tale of the erratic behavior of a boat on dry land.

Some time last summer a large launch intended for one of our battleshins at League Island started overland for that place from Portsmouth, near Norfolk, in Virginia. It was a ship that passed in the night; no lookout at League Island got a chance to "ahoy" it. It was lost absolutely.

The Navy waited long enough to get its mad up and then told the railroad people they'd have to find that boat. The pursuit began. It lasted until about ten days ago, when the launch was found threshing around in a freight yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The warweary shipping clerk at Portsmouth, Va., had written Portsmouth twice on the little boat's tag and that just made the fiery thing wild.

By this time the Navy was "dashing i tarry toplights." "Avast! you lubbers it yelled at the railroad people, "and it that launch isn't here at League Island by Monday somebody's wrist watch will e needing repair." That was last Thurs-

Richard L. O'Donnell, the handsome and efficient general marager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, here appears on deck. In the words of the poet, he barked a sharp command and, telescope in hand, mans than this constant flying out against he promptly took his stand upon the Perplexities of the Irish Probcontrol which marks England and France bridge and scanned the low, surrounding ind f suppose, our country as well. The land. The sun was just breaking the Sab-Englishmen, and Englishweman of the lower bath in the east and the watcher almost classes (I use the term without either moral missed in the mist the mysterious missing or social blas) is flercely independent and boat. It went cavorting by, headed due

south. Mr. O'Donne'l brought it up with a round turn. As it struggled and kicked up its runder it disclosed upon its tag the word "Poi smouth" again. Some other bonehead has steered it back where it started from. The gallant men of O'Donnell led it gently but firmly to League Island But that's not all.

O'Donnell, "It's in your yard." "Nothing of the sort." Then another rearch began, ard the boat was finally found aboard the battleship to which the wild thing belonged. We can't tell the name of the battleship, for if we did the jackies would desert, rather than have anything to do

Y should you not leid what you've got?

Mbrace your chance; ty your-er-trousers (pockets)

Comfort canteens?

id with your scads All our brave lads.

WHILE we were discussing the little aults of some big clubs in this place he other day a pleasing thought came to us. Philadelphia may claim the lubious distinction of sheltering one or two clubs that are exclusive to the point of snobbishness-for that seems to be growth of our past pride-but Boston has one club that, for snobbishness, lays it all over anything else in the world. It is the Tavern Club, located in Boylston Place.

An Italian musician, whose name lost to fame, suggested the idea of the Tavern Club to a number of acquaintances with whom he happened to be lunching. They approved his idea and ome of them went at once to work upon t. They decided, however, that the nusician was not good enough for their company. So the Tavern Club of Boston is unique in that its founder was never member.

HELD BY A SOLDIER With flirting and foolishness now she was done,

For she meant to be wed to this chap. My race for a husband," she sighed, "is near won-I believe I am on my last lap.

IT NOW appears that the conundrum ttributed here to a modern puzzler named Kosciusko McGinty first appeared in Yankee Notions or Nic-Nacs, magazines that were popular about 1853 to 1863. Phere's something wrong somewhere, but f any one's to blame we'll bet it's not Kosciusko; and to E. B. S., who has given us the above information, we commend the wonderful variety of that brilliant lad's work. It staggers most folks.

WILLIAM J. ELDRIDGE, who has been rather active in the work of interesting children in patriotic work, had this neounter the other day with a plump ittle lady of some ten summers: "What work have you been busying

"Food consolation," said the



"GOSH! HE MEANS IT!!"

WHY COLONIES SUPPORT BRITAIN

lem Contrasted With Loyalty of the Empire

To the Editor of the Evening Ledge. Sir-In your issue of October 12 I read Joseph McGarrity's "defense" against the him, under the heading "McGarrity Denies Treason Charge." I hope it is rot too late to make some reply to this "defense," which is nothing more than a flagrant insult toward our mother country and principal ally, and our country as well.

that with the exception of the southern part of Treland, every one of her colonies has stood loyally by its mother country in this conflict gives the fie to this assertion would the Weish Scotch Canadian Australian Indian and South African peoples say to this? Take the case of the Boers. for example, whom England conquered. Why dld they not rise against region at the beginning of the war if it is true that England was "the greatest suppressor of lib-erty and small nations in the world"? With exception of a few rebels who were incited to rebellion by German propaganda, the Boers have remained loyal to England. They know that there are justice and free-dom under British rule

English rule as under that of any nation. It is useless to enter upon any discussion here as to the charge that England has oppressed Ireland. Can those Irish who are always finding fault with English rule and complaining that England does not grant rights and privileges they are en-titled to, explain how it is there is so much difference of opinion among the trish them-selves concerning the question of home rule and other matters? How is it that a certain section of Ireland is determined that home rule shall not be put into force, while another section is determined that home rule shall be put into effect in the whole of Ireland? It seems that the Irish had better come to some agreement among themselves before they accuse England of the tributter. The Irish have had full recognitions the Irish have had full recognitions. themselves before they accuse that of injustice. The Irish have had full representation in the British Parliament all these years, and shortly before the war broke out the home-rule bill was passed. So what more do they want? If the Irish showed that they were fit to govern them-selves it might be well to grant them self-government, but since they show that they are not they ought to be satisfied with what they have.

The Irish consider that England commit-

ted a perfidious act in executing Casement and sixteen other Irish rebels. But let it be said that no more perfidious act or series of acts could have been performed than what Casement did. If he was not a traitor and did not deserve death at the hands of a government to which he proved false, then I would like to know what is meant by traitor. For a man who was once intrusted with positions of responsi-bility to go into a country at war with England, plot with that Government, go into the Irish prison camp, endeavor to turn the loyal Irish soldiers to take up arms against England and fight on the side of a foe—not an honorable foe—what more could be treason? From Mr. Gerard's account we learn that Casansas. count we learn that Casement was run out of the camp by his indignant country-men. He suffered the fate he so richly deserved, and which would have been given him by any other Government deserving of the name of government. Casement's name deserves to go into history as that of another Benedict Arnold, not as a patriot and

other Benedict Arnold, not as a patriot and martyr.

It is said that England used undue severity in dealing with the Irish rebels. It would have been interestings to have seen what the German Government would have done if Ireland had been under German rule. Instead of there being a few executions, there would undoubtedly have been hundreds of executions, and the Sinn Fein Society would have been knocked "higher than a kite," judging from the way the German Government has dealt with Belgium and other countries which she holds in her possession as a result of this war. The Irish would certainly have received no mercy in that case, and they would have found Germany would not have kept faith with them, as England has done, if it were convenient for her to break her word. But for the sales of imaginary wrongs, a

large Irish faction is willing to sell itself to Germany against england. Whatever nation is an enemy of instand is an enemy of the United States at this time, and therefore that section of the Iris-American press which is bent on abusing and vilifying England at this, the most critical period of her history, ought to be as rigidly suppressed as the disloyal German-American press. It is gratifying that the Government has already taken action against the Irish-American press of the type just mentioned. In conclusion let us say: All honor to the thousands of brave Irish soldiers who are fighting for England and eternal infamy for those Irishmen who are disloval and are weakening the hands of England in this hour of trial! FORREST WASHBURN.

Philadelphia, November 13.

WAR AS SOLDIERS SEE IT IN THAT graphic book, "Under Fire," in which Henri Barbusse tells the story of the daily life of the French army squad of larly impressive chapter in which some common soldiers voice their conception of the war and of what must be its outcome. On the day before they had taken part in a flerce battle a little group had been sepa-rated from their companions, had lost their way, had finally, overcome by wearings, unk down on the side of a small mound and slept through a night of pouring rain.

They awakened to find themselves floating in mud, incased in mud, and some of them drowned in it. M. Barbusse writes of it: "I used to think that the worst hell in war was the flame of shells; and then for long I thought it was the suffocation of the caverns which eternally confine us. But it is neither of these. Hell is water.

It cannot be denied that there are as a "They begin to talk of the immensity of much freedom and justice to be found under the misery. Says Paradis: 'All we can see is only a speck. You've got to remember that this morning there are 3000 k lometers of could evils, or nearly equal, or worse.

"A bass voice rolled to us from further away, 'No. one cannot imagine it.' "At these words a burst of harsh laughter tore itself from some one else. 'How could you imagine it, to begin with, if you hadn't been there?' "'You'd have to be mad,' said the chas-

seur.
"Then he who spoke sorrowfully, like a bell, said. 'It'll be no good telling about it, eh? No one can know it, only us.'
"'No, not even us not even us!' some ne cried. "That's what I say, too. We shall for-

get—we're forgetting already!'
"We've seen too much to remember!'
"'And everything we've seen was too much. We're too little to hold it." "'If we remembered,' said another,
'there wouldn't be any more war.'
"There'll be no more war.' growls one,
when there is no more Germany.'
"That's not the right thing to say!' cries
another. 'It isn't enough. There'll be no
more war when the spirit of war is defeated.'

'Germany and militarism,' some one his anger precipitately cut in, 'they're the same thing. They wanted the war and they'd planned it beforehand. They are

nilitarism. "'Yes. Today militarism is called Ger-Yes, but what will it be called tomor-

"'I don't know,' said a voice serious as a prophet's. 'If the spirit of war isn't killed, you'll have a struggle all through the They have much discussion, as they

flounder in the mud, pull themselves out of it, sink down with the bleeding of their wounds, of the cause of war, of where and now the spirit of war has its origin, of justice and equality. And then the author goes on:
"My still living companions have at last

"My still living companions have at last got up. Standing with difficulty on the foundered soil. Inclosed in their bemired garb, laid out in strange upright coffins of mud. raising their huge simplicity out of the earth's depths—a profundity like that of ignorance—they move and cry out, with their gaze, their arms and their fists toward the sky whence fall daylight and storm.

But their eyes are opened. They are beginning to make out the boundless simplicity of things. And Truth not only invests them with a dawn of hope, but raises on it a renewal of strength and courage. "That's enough talk about those others, one of the men commanded; 'all the worse for them! Us! Us all! The understanding between democracies, the entents among the multitudes, the uplifting of the people of the world, the bluntly simple faith! All the rest, aye, all the rest, in the past, the present and the future, matters nothing

What Do You Know?

1. Who is Violet Oakley and what is her med

2. What is meant by "Attie salt"?
3. Who is United States Ambassad

4. What was the Marshalsea? 5. What is a phagocyte? 5. What is a phagocyter
6. What American Presidents have been the
erary men as well as—and prior tastatesmen?

Who is Leon Trotaks?

ft. Where is the Vardar River? 10. Who is Samuel Compers? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

3. The First National Army is the force sw in training, made up of the first selected men culled to service 4. Two historic military bodies of the Using States: First City Troop of Philadelphis and Ancient and Honorable Artillers of

Boston,
n adjutant general in active service is
really the chief of staff of the brigate
division or corps commander, relievia
the superior officer of administrative to
trill. In the National Guard the adjutageneral is the active military head of in
State's forces, relieving the stated commander-in-chief--the Governor--of excertive and administrative labors,
olm Greenleaf Whittier wrote "Secretary
bound."

7. thilander C. Knox is the Juniar Sensite from Peansylvania. He has been Atterney General and Secretary of State of States.

8. A hungalov is, articity speaking, a demicle all on one floor.

9. "Viable," in military strategy, means canbelle of passage. The word comes from the Latin "via," a road or street.

10. General Diaz is the new commanderic chief of the Italian armies.

HOW LINCOLN LOOKED

HOW LINCOLN LOOKED

14 FATHER ABRAHAM, whose aspect I remember with the poigancy of a worshiping boy of fifteen years," says Edward William Thompson, author of many poems about Lincoln, "was not less gretesque, at first glance, than Barnard has figured him. Nor was he less noble thas the statue, considered carefully, represents him to have been. He had a primal look—that of one who disregarded clothing, thought not of his habiliments, pitched them on and grabbed the first old umbrella that chanced to his hand. He appeared Ugly and Great at once. Five seconds after fixing one's eyes on him his queer clothes were for gotten. Then his apparent hand-me-downs had ceased to impress the gazer. You remember the old woman who, having been told that the President was very homely came forth from him, after he had granted her request on behalf of her soldier son, declaring indignantly, "Mr. Lincoln is the handsomest man I ever saw." So he was And the greatest looking. The most benign. His countenance awed me while yillowed him. Often I have pondered trying

I loved him. Often I have pondered, trying to analyze the causes of his effect. Now it seems to me that his presence gave one at firs a shocked sense, not so much that he was grotesquely clad as that he was wrongly clad. It was as if the long limbs wrongly clad. It was as if the long limbs wrongly clad. It was as if the long limbs wrongly clad. should have been in the fringed dee hunting skirt and leggings and moco of the Indian fighter and ploneer. W of the Indian fighter and pioneer. Were I a sculptor, I should try to get that curious effect of his countenance and garb and motions. He appears to my memory as at once Deerslayer and the greatest of statesmen and Presidents. He really did personify all preceding American worth, that of the woodland and prairie pioneers as well as that of the legislators and intellect.

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"It is philosophic trust, coupled with absolute lack of imagination, which make the British soldier the most invincible person in the world," says Major Ian Hay Beith, in "All In It." "The Frenchman inspired to glorious deeds by his great spirit and passionate love of his own sacrasoil; the German fights as he thinks, like a machine. But the British Tommy wiss through owing to his entire indifference to the pros and cons of the tactical situation. He settles down to war like any other trade, and, as in time of peace, he is chiefy concerned with his holidays and, his creature comforts. A battle is a mere incident between one set of billets and asother. Consequently, he does not allow the grim realities of war to obeess his missible when off duty. One might almost a second instincts are stronger that military instincts."