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Philadelphia, Friday, November 16, 1917.

THE CITY MUST HOUSE AN ARMY OF WORKERS

TT IS not often that the opportunity is presented to citizens to make one permanent prosperity and welfare at one d the same time. The best kind of helping to win the war" usually implies acrifice. But there is today an urgent task before Philadelphians in the doing of which they will be helping themselves as much as the War Administration.

An army of men is pouring into the alty to work in shipyards and other war industries. Every day the housing probbecomes more difficult to solve. So scarce are good lodgings that one of the corporations, employing thousands of men engaged on Government work, has started to erect temporary barracks for its employes. The Housing Association has ansounced that between 5000 and 10,000 wage-earners' dwellings are needed, and to meet the emergency it is appealing to suseholders to make every effort to supply a greater number of rooms than

If this emergency involved a situation to last but a few weeks or months it ould be met by temporary expedients. Not only are we in for a long war, but building will proceed on a scale far above of industry. We must do more than fill the gaps which the U-boat has torn in the world's merchant marine. We must have a merchant marine of our own, so that never in the future shall we be deendent upon the vessels of other nations. By the end of the war we shall have pearly as many merchant ships as Britseas we must have the greatest navy in the world. He is blind who does not see that the thousands of workmen who have recently come to Philadelphia, and who are still coming, will be a permanent part of our population.

The provision of comfortable dwellings in streets properly cleaned and drained will first of all expedite Government work by keeping workmen healthy and happy. Then it will attract those with families and will enable men now living in barracks to bring their families from the towns they left when high wages called them here. Some of the men who now seek good dwellings in vain are making more than \$100 a week. Our standard of citizenship will be raised by giving these newcomers the facilities to live well.

Capital will not be slow to see the pos sibilities in this new and remarkable chapter of the city's history. There is one practical obstacle against which pressure must be brought to bear. Building materials are diverted to other uses by the Government's war needs. War needs come first in importance; but the housing situation here is a war need. England's immense industrial changes have necessitated the building of many thousands of workmen's dwellings for which materials, however scarce, had to be found, and materials are not so scarce here as they are in England.

We may expect in our civic life a de mand for better government from the incoming army of new Philadelphians. **Ekilled** and energetic men are not easily made the gulls and tools of crafty politicians. We who have been on the spot have a sorry spectacle of inefficient and dishonest government to show the new arrivals. But we must make it plain as daylight that the struggle to restore civic decency is continuous and that it will not use for a moment until this is the bestverned and best-managed municipality in the country.

BETTER SAFE THAN HASTY

TRITICS who chafe at the apparent slowness of Uncle Sam in getting his es into action "over there" might ate profitably over the old proverb. esten slowly." And they might still heir ungrounded, caustic con-ments if gave some slight consideration to the a taught by hitter experience in the

bodies of troops are different far from running an excursion. It took Kitchener more then a year and a half to drill, equip and move his armies to the French trenches. But the result, apparently slow as the initiation was, has justified the careful premeditation and preparation. Britain and France have been sending an army to Greece for two years in preparation for a drive from Salonica, for the redemption of Serbia and the Rumanian Dobrudia from the Hun. Yet the offensive cannot come till next spring and dangers of transporting troops and supplies in great numbers over long dis-

number of men, the vaster amount of munitions and supplies and the more considerable distances involved. Missteps. niscalculations, must be avoided The stakes are too momentous to let even desirable speed override the discretion that means efficiency and that precludes chance of misdirected energy and loss of

Let Uncle Sam take his good time, without carping at his judgment; he will show the home critics, the orld-and the

DIG DEEPER FOR Y. M. C. A.

NFLATED incomes can escape some of the war tax, according to a ruling made by the United States Internal Revenue Y. M. C. A. fund is the way. Contribu tions to this splendid fund may be de tax must be paid, provided the contribution does not exceed 15 per cent of the individual's net income. Big incomes, therefore, get out your check books. And little incomes, not subject to income tax and supertax, remember your share is needed to help make life better and easier for the lads in khaki "over there."

Dig deeper into purses. Do without something else. Add another to your war denials. Totals for four days of the fund campaign show a country-wide subscription of \$12,000,000. The sum of \$35,000,000 is asked and is needed. Philadelphia has subscribed \$800,000. This city and neighboring counties are assessed \$1,300,000. Half a million more and two days to get it. Dig deeper. Make another sacrifice.

VON TIRPITZISM WEAKENS

U-BOATS in the last week have made no greater inroad into transatlantic shipping than a heavy storm might have done in times of peace. One British ship of more than 1600 tons is lost, as against forty of that size in the worst week of the campaign.

Our shipbuilding program must continue at top speed, for vessels are still agement that at this time, when men and equipment are urgently needed by our Allies, the seas are safer than they have been since the days before ruthlessness

MR. PENNYPACKER'S LIFE STORY

MEMOIRS are the textbooks of life.

The most valuable books, whether of fiction or fact, are autobiographies. It is from the men who have "put themselves" most faithfully into their writings sin, and to insure the future freedom of that we learn most. That Samuel W. Pennypacker put himself into his book is well indicated by this frank prologue:

I have been brought into relations the Presidents. from Lincoln to with the Generals Grant Roosevelt; Sherman, Hancock, Sickles, Howard and Sheridan, and have corresponded with Darwin, Le Comte de Paris, DeHoop Scheffer, Bayard Taylor and Lloyd Mifflin. I have made addresses at Stony Point and at Gettysburg. I have pre-sided over the Law Academy, the Hisorical Society of Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania, a court and the Commonwealth. I have walked 175 miles Commonwealth. on a stretch and have ridden down Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the White House at the head of 10,000 men. have carried on my back at one time twenty pounds of putty and at another a musket. I have made pills in Kensingon, thrown a load of wood into a Chestnut street cellar, kept the books of an oil company, mowed weeds in a meadow, gathered a great library, written eighty books and pamphlets, tried men for mur-der and sent sixty-six criminals to be hanged. Therefore is this story begun.

The EVENING LEDGER considers itself fortunate to be the medium through which so cosmopolitan a mind can teach its lesson and leave its lasting imprint on the thought of the Commonwealth. The autobiography, which will appear in daily installments, beginning tomorrow, is an invaluable historical document and constitutes perhaps the most important public service which the late Covernor rendered to his State.

German troops continue to be as impotent against strong forces as they are successful against weak ones. Hindenburg ordered the retaking of Passchendaele at all costs, and the Hur attack utterly failed, with all costs paid

A Lancaster foreman while telling the men under him that the Government did wrong in entering the war was suddenly interrupted by a halter slipped around his neck and was rescued with difficulty. The men went too far, but the disloyal may be reminded by the incident that when a Government halter is in place nothing can loosen it.

One youth with a withered arm and scores who failed to pass the simplest eye tests were sent to Camp Meade, and 1800 in all have been sent home from Little Penn. This sort of thing wastes time and money. Much of it will be eliminated in the second draft if the overworked medical officers are assisted by physicians in each of the districts.

Lights are out on the gay white ways. But there shouldn't be any gloom about it. Fuel is conserved for warmth. not wasted in mere brightness. Lobster nalace, cabaret and roof gardens yield to the furnace, kitchen range and factory fire. And the glimmering landscape can and compared the record of fade from sight naturally instead of being state of this country. dy prolonged by a garish and co

ARMY LAW OFTEN A BRAIN-TWISTER

Some Difficult Cases the Judge Advocate General Has Had to Decide

By SAMUEL M'COY , COURTNEY VAN RENSSELAER DE PEYSTER FRELINGHUYSEN BIDat the earliest, owing to the difficulties DLE JONES was a large, heavy youth who had wrestled in a losing fight with the curriculum of the fashionable preparatory school to which his parents had sent him The American war problem is even He gave up the unequal contest when he nore taxing on account of the larger was twenty and his mother felt that for the next year or two he should be allowed to "rest up" after his mental labors. Se ie drove his car happily and learned much about gas engines without realizing it.

Then the United States declared war on
the Kalser. Courtney was "the real American stuff," even if he was a bit slow on

logarithms, and he promptly enlisted in the engineering corps. His older brother, who had inherited the family brains and had force in the smashing blow for which America is gathering power and momentum.

graduated from the civil engineering course at Cornell with honors, got a lieutenancy in the same corps, but the best that Courtney and the rest of his names could pull down was the title of corporal. And he was made corporal on the strength of his good looks, there being no time to test him out on any other qualifications.

Courtney, etc., went across the big creek with the first of the push. He and the rest of his corps premptly set on the job "somewhere in France." Courtney and a group of engineers, all of whom ranked as group of such as the property of his courtneys or higher were sent out on some

orporals or higher, were sent out on some survey work back of the lines. Then it was that Courtney began to "pull boners"— "boners" of a density that meant serious danger if they hadn't been discovered in mmanding the detachment. He ordered

they, etc., summarily court-martialed, tenced Courtney to be reduced from corpora o private almost human intelligence. He may not have been much as an engineer, he admitted, but he set the Van Rensselaer De Feyster Frelinghussen Biddle fighting Jaw and rallied all the legal strain in the family to his own assistance. And this was his masterly argument:

A Cause Celebre

"How can you reduce a man to the rank private in a detachment of the engineerng corps when there is no such grade as rivate' in the whole detachment'

question was a staggerer. The of-vho acted as his counsel in the courtnartial selzed on it and made the most of The case raged back and forth, being cussed at camp fires and officers' billets il it became a cause celebre. Finally it had to be appealed to the judge advocate and sit by my desk and I will tell you general of the army, sitting in state in Washington, for a decision. And this is what the judge advocate gen-

ral decided That as there is a grade of private of ngineers, and as a summary court-martial as jurisdiction to reduce noncommissioned flicers to the ranks, the fact that in the

particular detachment there was no grade of private did not affect the nower of the court and that the sentence was legal if there was no other objection." There was not continey, etc., is now the lone private in a detachment composed solely of officers. He doesn't know whether

o be preved or to glory in his proud name and the setting of this story are, of course, fictitious. But a parallel case did arise in American army annals of the present war, and the ruling of the judge advocate general, quoted above, is

transcribed verbatim from the pages of the overnment's Official Bulletin The case is an example of the questions f military law which are now perplexing thousands of enlisted men, who were law-yers in civil life before they joined the ranks of Uncle Sam's soldiers, but who never were called upon to file briefs in such

cases as they now hear of. But all these cases, if they baffle the legal intelligence of the officers conducting courts-martial of the officer called upon to answer the pleas of men in his command, are unraveled at the last by the judge advocate general. In the words of Omar Khayyam:
"He knows about it all, he knows, he

Here are some of the brain-twisters which

he judge advocate general has recently

cleared up: Some Brain-Twisters

A National Guard enlisted man who had responded to the President's call for Federal service, but had not been mustered in suffered a broken leg in a friendly scuffe with other enlisted men of his company. ere being no Government facilities avail able for his treatment, he was sent to a private hospital by order of his commanding flicer. There he remained for several weeks and was not able to report to his organzation for duty before it was mustered out f the National Guard. It was not clear rom the record whether the soldier had from the record which the for the Fed-been formally rejected as unfit for the Fed-eral service. When he called upon the ral service. lovernment for his pay as a mem the regular army, to date from the time his company was mustered into the Federal service and for the amount of his expenses of hospital treatment, there was decordingly some doubt in the matter. Up went the case to the judge advocate gen-

"That in view of the nature of the soldier's disability, his rejection as being unfit for the Federal service was necessarily mpiled, assuming that he was not formally The date of this rejection have been the date on which it would have been his duty, except for his injuries, to report for muster-fit, and he was entitled to

pay only up to that date." As to the obligation of the United States to pay the expenses of his medical and hospital treatment, his status after the date of his implied rejection for physical disof his implies analogous to the case of a soldier discharged from the service while confined in a hospital for treatment, who, under the army regulations, would be en-titled to remain in the hospital at the ex-pense of the United States until such time as he was able to leave the hospital and proceed to his home.

Loss of Pay the Penalty

A properly swift kick in the jaw has been administered by the judge advocate general to those "slackers" and time-servers now wearing Uncle Sam's uniform who would rather serve sentences in the guardhouse than to perform the hard work which their comrades are obliged to do, so long as their pay went on just the same so long as their pay went on just the same. The judge advocate general noticed that in a number of cases recently the sentences, while calling for long terms of confinement, were imposed without any forfeiture or detention of pay. Now that he has completed his excertain of such offenders, it is certain that no military court will sand is certain that no military court will send a min to the guardhouse for a long term without at the same time cutting off his

Still another question which has caused endless discussion among the young men, many of whom have found it no easy matter to provide themselves with an officer's uniform and at the same time send money home to their families from the pay they get as members of the officers' reserve corps, has been that of the legality of their being as members of the officers reserve corps, has been that of the legality of their being charged by the quartermaster corps for fuel and light consumed by them while on duty at a military post. To the rescue of their pocketbooks came the judge advocate general recently. He ruled that they have the property to the property of the prope should no more be charged for such heat and light than should any regular army fficer of equal rank.

With a half million men now in Uncle

Sam's service, puzzing questions of every conceivable sort are constantly arising. It is hardly exaggeration to say that the judge advocate general's offices are called upon to decide as many knotty points are the courts of Philadelphia and New York We quote the above lines from Bert Taylor's column in the Chicago Tribun and we venture the opinion that they so into plany a sereptions.

Tom Daly's Column

HEREDITY When I was quite a little lad-Oh, many years ago-A curious trait my father had That mystified me so. You see he was the greatest hand To feed on chicken stew And mother always cooked it grand-

The best I ever knew. The gravy was so rich, you know, The meat was never tough; But we was poor them days and so We never had enough. Yet Father "held his hosses" when I welled for right o' way-I never understood it then,

still can see my father's face As hungry as can be; Yet sittin' quiet in his place He scraped the dish for me. knew he loved that chicken stew-For that's a family fault-And he'd have buckled to it, too,

But now it's plain as day!

And never called a halt. And while I reached my cager hand To grab the final sup. simply couldn't understand How he could give it up.

But here's another greedy cif That claims the right of way-You see I've got a son myself, And now it's plain as day.

The House of Eppelsheimer THE SIGN upon the window of the grocery at 1037 Spring Garden street

> SWIFT & CALDWELL Employes of the late ANDREW EPPELSHEIMER.

It came home to us, glimpsing the sign in passing, that to our certain knowledge Mr. Eppelsheimer had been "late" for at least thirty years. We felt that none of the store's present neighbors had ever dealt with him and that few, if any, had knowledge of him at all. It sounded like here worship-that levalty of his onetime employes-and so it proved to be.

WHEN we approached the present head and sole member of the firm for the story of Mr. Eppelsheimer we did it in too brusque and cold a way. "The memory of Andrew Eppelsheimer," said Mr. Edward F. Swift, "is too sacred to me to discuss with you over the telephone. Come the story." So we did and he did.

The smell of floor matting always takes us by the nose and leads us through the "arches of the years" to the parlor, or best room, of our great-aunt It was a chamber full of wax fruit, Rog ers groups, walnut furniture covered with linen slips and gloom stabbed here and there by daylight filtering through the cracks of black-bowed shutters. The place never changed as long as we knew

was like that, yet different. It's a mod ern, up-to-date establishment; yet it has about it a faint old-timy aroma, reminiscent of Andrew Eppelsheimer. And Andrew Eppelsheimer has been "late" even longer than we supposed.

ANDREW EPPELSHEIMER has been but a memory for fifty years; a memory kept alive by the sign on the grocery window and a tall marble column in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

"Fifty years ago," said Mr. Swift, "my dear old employer was known among grocers as 'the merchant prince of uptown.' He was the youngest of the eight children of Eppelsheimer, the sugar refiner. He and his brother John were the first to erect a building in this block on Spring Garden street; that was at the northeast corner, at Eleventh. Afterward he built his store at the northwest corner, at Tenth, and it was there that I went to him, James Caldwell, his nephew. and I were his clerks and Joe Dugan drove the wagon.

"There surely never was a handsomer man than Andrew Eppelsheimer. He was tall and strong and of ruddy complexion, and he wore a noble beard, every hair in its place. He was the merchant prince of uptown, as I said before, and cannot say too often; and Spring Garden street was the promenade in those days. Joseph Thornley's dry goods store, at the corner of Eighth street, was the biggest uptown. The market houses in the center of the street were famous for good things, and over one stall near Franklin street was the name Peter A. B. Widener. Further to the north of us what is now Columbia avenue was open fields, but the Spring Garden district was a center of

"My dear old employer was a power there for twenty-five or thirty years, and when he died Swift, Caldwell & Dugan, employes of the late Andrew Eppelshelmer,' proudly launched out into business for themselves. But Dugan has gone and so has Caldwell, and I call myself the last of the line of Eppelsheimer the oldest, or surely the second oldest, retail grocery house in the city."

AS we said before, there is a tall marble column in Laurel Hill Cemetery erected to the memory of Andrew Eppel sheimer, but his name upon the sign of his worshipful employes shines in letters of gold.

IT'S comforting to know that there's at least one Wise Guy in this old town; and if you don't believe it, just take up the Bell Telephone Directory and look among the Wises.

BABETTE BALLADS Hither, thither, little feet Patter on the floor; Still am I in my retreat, Hid behind the door.

If my hiding-place is guessed, Comes a gleeful cry; But if vain should be the quest, There are tears to dry.

In the House of Life, my dear, All is not so fair: Happiness is hiding here. Sorrow hiding there.

May the gods your life endou May you always find, as now, . Love behind the door. BERT LESTON TAYLOR.

SUFFRAGE IN U. S. A WAR MEASURE

"It Can Be Settled Next Month in One Hour's Time"

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I am sure that W. A. Stone and many other fair-minded men are amazed when they clearly understand the story of the pickets in Washington. May I make a brief statement of the facts?

As a law-abiding citizen, I carried a banand later tried and sentenced to sixty days acted by the grocer."—Editor of the Eve-in Occoquan Workhouse. And this not for NING LEBGER.] picketing, for that is legal in the District of Columbia, nor for petitioning for liberty, for that is a constitutional right of every American, but on a purely technical charge of "obstruction of traffic." More than a hundred women have been arrested for similar acts on the same charge, and Ali Paul, leader of a national party organized in every State of the Union, is in solitary confinement on a sentence of seven months

for nothing but the same charge. The two banners that offended the taste of some who did not fully comprehend their purpose were declared lawful by the Federal authorities before they were carried and in no case was any one arrested while carrying them. The banners arrested by police bore such phrases as the above or quotations from the President's own words or from the Declaration of Inde-

This state of affairs is intolerable in nation that is at war for the safety of democracy. I appeal to liberty-loving men and women to urge upon the President to by the exercise of his undoubte power, by declaring the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment to b ure, and therefore to be passed immediately, thus following the same procedure that any other war measure has followed and opening the way for the State Legislatures to act on it in the same manner as any other amendment has been acted on by the demoratic method adopted by the people in the Federal Constitution.

Sixty-six women have gone to prison in order to hasten the time when they am nundreds of thousands more can devote all the time and money and thought now flowing into suffrage propaganda to the structive work of assisting in solving tremendous political problems facing this nation. The President and Congress can settle this question next month in one hour time.

MARY H. INGHAM. Philadelphia, November 13.

PROFITS ON BAGS OF COAL

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Under the heading. "Doom of Coaleddler Pirate." etc., your valuable paper warns the public against the grocers' exorbitant prices on bags of coal. Now let us do a little figuring. According to your statement the (reputable) coal dealer sells to the grocer a bag of coal of twenty-five nds at thirteen cents. Now 2240 divided by twenty-five comes to eighty-nine and a half bags of coal and eighty-nine, and a half times thirteen to \$11.63 per ton.

The cost to the coal dealer is approxi-mately \$7 for the coal. With eighty-nine empty bags at one cent each the total cost is \$7.89, leaving the coal dealer a net profit of \$3.74 on each ton sold, or nearly 50 per cent. On the other hand, the grocer pays \$11.57 for the coal and retails it for (eighty-nine times fifteen) \$13.35, and makes a profit of \$1.78, or about 16 per cent.

The coal dealer makes one delivery and his profit is \$3.74. The grocer makes The coal dealer makes one delivery and his profit is \$3.74. The grocer makes eighty-nine deliveries and his profit is \$1.78. And your valgable paper undertakes to call the grocer a "pirate" and the coal dealer a "reputable coal dealer"!

I am a daily reader of the Evening Lepoer and consider it to be a fair paper. While I do not undertake to defend the grocer, I think that in all fairness he is entitled to the same profit the coal dealer

[The method of arriving at results we adequate if all grocers and coal de

not general. The following report is made by the investigator whose article is criti-cized by H. Y.; "The coal dealer has been willing to open his books for my inspection and the grocer has not. The grocer's attitude toward his paper-bag coal I have found in nearly every case to be evasive, lacking complete frankness in respect to both cus-tomer and wholesaler. Since the appearance of this particular article other flagrant cases have been found in which the grocer has boosted his price to four or five cents above the amount he pays for each bag of coal. As to the profit cleared by the wholegaler, although some instances of rapacity have appeared, in the case quoted in the article of November 12 the dealer made no such profit as \$3.74; he made, in fact, less than 7 per cent on his cost price. retailer's profit, as our correspondent does not seem to know, is based on his 1915 ner with the courteous question, "Mr. President, What Will You Do for Woman Suffrage?" to the White House gates on July added. Figured in cents, in the case re-14. held it there for four minutes in the ferred to, it does not exceed seventy cents presence of two policemen and of a friendly and orderly group of men and women. I universal \$1.80 (ninety times two cents) was then arrested, cheered by the "crowd" and very usual \$2.70 and even \$3.60 ex-

"WHO ELSE ISS VICTORIOUS IN RUSSIA YOU MEAN, DOND'T ITTE

SITUATIONS

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

Sir-After a meeting in one of the Y C. A. buildings at a National Army cantonment one of the officers present came up to the Y. M. C. A. man in charge and oody will ever know about?"

A great many of the soldiers bring their private problems to the Y. M. C. A. taries and ask them for advice. The gray-haired man in the Red Triangle uniform hought this was some personal matter withdrew to a corner and put their heads together.

The officer said: "I've been admiring the work you people are doing here, and I want to help any way I can. Won't you please take this and use it as you think best?" He gave the other a folded sheet of paper.

He was a second lieutenant and the pane was his monthly pay voucher which he had just received. It was made out for \$121.67, being Uncle Sam's indebtedness to him during one-twelfth of a year.

That lieutenant is giving all his time o Uncle Sam's job. He is prepared to give is prepared to give the last full measure of devotion. And yet he goes one further and donates a Y. M. C. A. is doing is vital, splendld and military necessity. Dare we at hor Philadelphia, November 13.

BRITISH COURTESY

As a striking example of English cour-tesy, Brigadier General Sir William White, ommanding officer of the British recruiting mission to the United States, has orders that American officers are to be saluted regardless of rank.

The order applies to all British officers in this country. Its significance is deeper than one would think at first glance. It means that British colonels, majors and captains will salute the American second lieutenant on sight and that they courteou the rule of "junior officer salutes first."

Many officers of our own army, especially those of the reserve corps, are lax about saluting. This is especially noticeable among medical and dental corps officers who have had little or no military training The ruling of Brigadier General White does not mention that fact. No critici pressed. It does say, however, that Amer-ican officers are to be saluted punctiliously and that if these fall to salute first th British officers should do so regardless of

British officers salute only with the right hand. Enlisted men of that army salute with either hand. That is, they use the hand farthest away from the officer being

AND REAL MONEY, TOO If Germany can lend herself \$30,000,000,000,000, America ought to be good for about \$30,000,000,000,000,000.—Boston Transcript.

HELPING ALONG

On Sunday we no sugar eat; On Monday we refrain from meat; On Tuesday all our bread is rye; On Wednesday we cut out our pie; On Thursday butter has no call; On Friday we've no milk at all; On Saturday we dine on meal. And so you see we somehow feel

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

. Distinguish between capital and capital 2. What are davits? 3. Who was "Little Em'ly?"

4. Have any States two capitals? What States

had them? Who is Joseph Pennell? Define selenography.

8. What are the styles of classic architecture

Who is the Federal coal administrator? What is the meaning of Vermont? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Raymond Fosdick is chairman of the Fre-eral commission on training camp active

Jalousies are horizontally slatted loner window shades, made of wood. under the allen enemy act.

erty and invested in United States securities and will be returned to the owners at the close of the war with lead Incivism is a general term embracing de

loyalty, treason and even disregard d proper responsibilities of citizenship. 5. Joseph Rodman Drake wrote the poem "The American Flag." r. Samuel Johnson was called the "Greek Cham of Literature" in allusion to his

being the literary dictator of his era. submarine. The German word is unterest boot-underseaboat. he former National Guard of Pennsylvalls is now classified as the Twenty-eighth Di-

vision, U. S. A. a white field, on which is placed one blee star for each member of a family or ca-

ploye of a firm in the service.

Painleve: formerly French Mini War and Premier in the Cabinet fell from power this week. ARCTIC COMMUNITY CENTERS N EVERY Eskimo village of any impe

tance in Arctic Alaska stands a large frame schoolhouse. From a flagpole near it a United States flag is flying. But the building, contrasting sharply with the low ing, contrasting sharply with the mounds which are really the native igless. is more than an ordinary schoolhouse it is in a very real sense a community center. The villagers gather in the schoolroom on weekdays for instruction in the Lag-lish language, manners and customs. On

held in this same room. On holidays they gather there for the feasts prepared for them by the teacher in charge or by the There is also in the schoolhouse a room set apart where the villagers may gather at any time of the day or evening to sit around the fire and smoke while they visit. At these informal gatherings everything

Sundays their simple religious services are

is discussed, from the teacher, whose popularity depends to an appreciable extent upon the number of presents he hands out upon the number of presents he hands out wants o hunting, the weather, the white man's chest in the "big house" is the first thing thought of, and to the "big house" the Eskimos come for aid, be it night or day.

If a dog-team is sighted coming toward the village, "messengers" harry to the relationship.

the village, "messengers" hurry to the "uts house" to inform the teacher of the coming

house" to inform the teacher of the coming of "strangers" so that he may be prepared to receive them.

And so it goes. The center on an extivity and thought and life in the village is the red-roofed schoolheuse and the white man in charge. Besides a fairty well-equipped schoolroom there is a large stortoom in the building, where are provisions of all kinds and living quarters for the charge and his family.—Helen Sinclair is: and his family.—Helen Sinclair

OUR "WAR" WITH AUSTRIA OUR "WAR" WITH AUSTRIA
There is a good deal of common sense,
of the sort that seems to have been mainly
lacking in dealing with the Italian situation
as a whole by the anti-Kaiser countries in
general, in the suggestion made directly to
the President that we at once declare war
on Austria-Hungary and Turkey and abandon the anomalous relations this country
has toward a country whose troops are
being used against our close allies, and for
all we know may even now be spinis
across No Man's Land at our own soldiers.
One can understand the academic angle
from which the leaders of a democracy side
as America might conceive on very his
ground the abstinence of an actual decis
tion of war against a country realir
materials.

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