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Philadelphia, Thursday, November 22, 1917

VICTORY CEMENTS THE ALLIANCE

THE English broke straight through the supposedly impregnable Hindenburg line because they believe in the cause we and they are fighting for and because they know it is worth dving for. In the midst of the cheers that today resound throughout the civilized nations let us soberly reckon the cost of this amazing and heartening victory. Week after week the British casualties have monted above 25,000, and last week they went to 32,227, dead, wounded and missing. Will the five-mile plunge into the nests of barbed wire and machine guns send this week's total over 40,000? It ould be strange'if it does not.

"England looks anxiously for the day when America's first 1,000,000 men shall be in France in the common cause against autocracy," declared Lloyd George on the eve of Haig's drive, knowing it was coming and what the cost would be

"Complete unity of military plan and ntrol" is the American formula, which pincides with that of our allies. There can be no military unity among nations unless they show an equal willingness to make heavy sacrifice. "The common cause against autocracy" which Lloyd George speaks of is a cause formulated by America. It is we who have said in our reply to the Pope that there shall no peace with autocracy. It is we who have given to the war aims of all allies an all-embracing, unflinching, mocratic war erv which we must keep mding without flinching from the cost

our defiance to the German hordes. Haig has been accepting heavy losses in Belgium and now in France because American re-enforcements were at hand. The Germans were taken by surprise on the Hindenburg line, which was undermanned. But they will not be easily surprised again, and German reinforcements are reported to be daily on way from Russia to the western front. Good tactics in the weeks to come may repeat a success such as that which has just been gained on the Arcas-St. Quentin line, but in the larger strategy of the months to come a race is being run between the German and American re-enforcements. More English and French troops will be needed in Italy, and yet the pressure must be kept up on the northern lines. We can expect to hear of American troops taking a larger and larger share of the burden from now on. It would be easy to fall into the temptation of expecting too much of Haig's victory in immediate military effect. But the immense value of its political effect cannot be exaggerated. This victory thorities for official investigation. cements the interallied war council. The conferees come together with the depression of the last four weeks wiped off the slate. They can take measures for the common defense without recourse to desper 4 they will not be forwarded perate and hasty plans. An object lesson of the certainty of victory is presented to shevikism and plots to restore Czardom them-if only unity and a single purpose the Russian people should be able to find are maintained. The ghost of "German a middle ground of stable democratic government. invincibility" has been laid forever, for the Hindenburg line was believed even by Allied observers to be well-nigh impregnable. But it was taken by storm soldiers did not require knitted articles was a pro-German yarn woven to pull by men who as individuals were superior the wool over the eyes of the faithful to their foes in brain and brawn and by knitters. & generalship which if perfected will indeed be invincible. tempting to get at the truth about the

Congress, when it meets week after next, can speedily pass the amendment, which must be passed sooner or later. Or it can delay. If it does delay, it will be inevitable that the energies and money of thousands of women will be divided between war work and suffrage propaganda. Human nature is so constituted that such deep forces as the suffrage movement has set in motion cannot be diverted until they have reached their goal.

We talk much of economy. Here is a chance to practice some of it. It is not within the bounds of possibility that after capturing the largest and most conservative State in the country the suffrage wave will recede. We now have to choose between a long-drawn-out series of State suffrage campaigns and one national action; for once Congress has gone on record the State Legislatures will not long lag behind. Suffrage now has a clear majority of the nation's voters. It is up to Congress to yield to that majority.

KEEP COPS ON BEATS

BATONS and beats, not typewriters and roll-top desks, for policemen of this city is the demand made by the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Robert M. Griffith, its president, backs his plea for a reorganization on facts brought out at hearing before Councils' Finance Committee on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Police that 120 new district men be appointed at salaries of \$1500 a year apiece. Average citizens will be as amazed as was the civil service expert to learn that several hundred men are detailed for clerical work "at Central" and

in the station houses. The policemun's function is patrol duty and protection. Necessary clerical work can without shadow of a doubt be done without impairing the efficiency of the force and certainly with greater economy than under the present system by the obvious expedient of hiring trained clerks. President Lennon, of Select Council, calls the drafting of men from beats to desks a "growing evil." A growing evil should not merely be nipped but uprooted be fore it produces a crop of inefficiency. Astounding testimony in the Fifth Ward murder hearings of political maneuvering of policemen and now revelations of dedeted ranks due to numerous clerical assignments indicate strongly the need of police reorganization. Apparently the city does not need more policemen so much as it needs fewer policemen doing work not their own.

END DRAFT SHYSTERING

CHYSTERS battened on exemption O claimants in the first draft. Governor Edge, of New Jersey, makes the admira ble suggestion that free legal and medical advice be given those subject to the draft of 1918 by attorneys and physicians unxious to do a bit. This would be a work of philanthropy, mercy and effideney:



DOTENTIAL dangers from enemy aliens are reduced by the President's second proclamation, further restricting their movements and limiting their activities. The new rules cannot be criticized on the ground that they are too drastic. The only objection that can be raised is that they were not formulated long since. The original proclamation of last April was entirely too lenient. Our patience has been sorely tried by munitions explosions, incendiary fires, anti-draft agitation, transmission of milliALLIES HAVE LONG NEEDED UNITY Germans' Solidarity of Com-

mand Gave Them Many Advantages

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondent of the Evening Ledger

11 LONDON, Nov. 1. O^N THE second day of the thrust against liaby 1 caught a headline in the eve-ning papers which gave me a sharp stab of pain, more pain than 1 felt at "Gorizia Entres of the second Fallen." A moment later I laughed and swore that it could not be true. Then I bought the paper and found it was all too horribly true. This was the headline: "ALLIES DECIDE TO HELP ITALY !" Now, it was not the unhappy memory of

ther decisions to belo which affected me It was the realization that now, in the fourth year of the war, it was still possible for the Allies to decide to help one of their

own number. It was the sickening feeling that anything else but help could have been thought of; for the decision was not merely that it would be a good thing for the Allier to send troops into Italy to stem the in-It was the idea that by sending vasion. troops the Aflies would be helping Italy In the Aflies. The newspapers applauded the decision not as a military stroke, but as an act of disinterested friendship. It was almost as if we had decided to evacuate

the French front and Belgium in order to help her. The attack upon Italy was another example of Germany's advantage in holding the interior lines of communication. Obviously, if you are in the center of a circle you can run to any point, while your dversary, if you think of him as a ball held in the groove of the periphery, has to travel all the way round. It would take you, say, one hour to go from the point marked "east" in the point marked "west"

and back again. At the same rate of spe it would take your rival 3.1116 hours. A f you went by land, which you controlled, thereas your rival went by sea, which you contested, you could eventually make it cell-nigh impossible for him to go at all That is the secret of Germany's power, we are told. She has the sealitiet out ies and we the external; she has mobility and we have to fight for it. But if Germany has mobility of her

forces, she has also another thing which we seem to lack, and that is solidity of her ront, or, in other words, unity of commond Bulgaria may suddenly stop fight-ng and declare that she has enough. But a the main fronts thermany has one conshe realizes that she is out to win the ar, and, although she may have designs n Austria after the war, she plays poli second to military necessities. dtacks wherever she can hit hardest. The issualt on Italy may disengage the Italian arces for some time, but it is hard, y en estvable that Germany will be able to take France in the rear by reason of a victory on the other side of the Alps. If any po-

litted gain comes from the attack if will accrue largely to Austria. Yet Germany chooses to hit there because she is hitting the Allies. She realizes that she is fighting one energy, while the Allies do not realize

Dangers of Division

I do not mean to say that political reans or a jealous eye on the future have actually operated to deny necessary help to any one of the Allies. On the contrary, help is to be given to Italy. But the common assumption is that each nation is fighting its own battles and must continue to do so. Unity of command is nowhere in sight; at best we can achieve a little operation, a few conferences. The dangers of this divided command are

us obvious as the reasons for its existence. The American army is co-operating with The American army is co-operating with the other Allies in France, and we may guess that its present position in the field was chosen in consultation with both France and Britain. But how should we feel if our soldiers were actually at the disposition of a commander not of our own army and not responsible to our disciplin In a larger way that feeling of separate lestinies has resulted in the individual commands of the Allies.

tary information to Berlin and other

send our troops to France.

Tom Daly's Column

BYNG! The Boche behind the Hindenburg pursued his avocation; The Line, he felt, was strong enough to hold for all creation.

And so about his daily tasks he stolidly went plodding.-But some one here was planning things and some one there was nodding.

And so upon a morning, while the Dutchman smoked his pipe. A little piece of pleasantry suddenly got

ripe A little bit of strategy so camouflaged,

by Jing. That not, a German acro-scout had ever guessed a thing-

Just exploded with a "Byng!" Which is why we rise and sing To the everlasting glory of the General, Sir Bing!

Oh, drink to Haig, the marshal, in his double of that name, sir,

And if you'd ask me kindly I would rise and do the same, sir;

But the martial man whose health we're most concerned about this morning Is he who smote the Kniser's men with out a word of warning.

Oh, any sort of fighting is a gallant thing to do.

But he's the dandy fighter who can start a nunch that's new: The lad that takes a sporting chance and

has the guts to spring What no one ever sprang before, a good two-nated swinn-

And the name of him is "Bung"! Which is why we rise and sing

To the everlasting glory of the General, Sir Bung!

Oh, Pershing is a man we itch to read about in action. But here is one whose very name is ful

of satisfaction: A battle-ery, a verbal punch, an urge, an

Inspiration, A poem in all languages, in need of n translation.

Oh, wor? oh, wor? to Hindenburg and to

his shattered Line! Who knows? By Christmas we may sing our "Byng in on the Rhine"? Indeed! it isn't, after all, a very foolish thing

She For our imagination, now, to sour on such a wino,

So we'll pin our hopes to "Byng," And we'll all arise and sing To the everlasting glary of the General, Sir Bung!

IN ADDITION to this latest break in the Hindenburg line, let us make note of a few other blessings intimately associated with the war:

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT our laundry has quit using ping in our boiled shirts; and for the little metal collar-buttons, which we always dropped on the floor and afterward trod upon with our stockinged feet, has substituted two-inch withes of payer-covered wire.

THAT our druggist, who always de lighted in slippery paper and string, has mended his ways 50 per cent. He has cut the string. He uses strips of gummed paper now.

Our druggist is a very clever man, chemically speaking, and if he'd only been content with that all these years, how much happier he and all his customers

Here the advantageous position of the thad a genius for wrapping packages. He the great republic which has given us the United States can be of real account. For just as surely as we are not fighting for any territorial gain, we are ready to strike Germany at any point, at any time, within our power. It has seemed good and natural the slipnery red string of his shows of



IRISH LOYALTY TO THE REPUBLIC

Northeastern Hospital's Need of Funds-The United Nations

IRISH LOYALTY TO U.S. To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-As American eltizens of Irish origin we again pledge our unreserved loyalty has redeemed Ireland from the thralldom of

whom we should later be obliged to aban-What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Why was "Potato" Pingree so called? Name the author of "Ivanhoe." 3. Who are the Premiers of our prin 4. What is barberry? - Locate "the Flowery Kingdom." Who is Charles F: Murphy? Identify "the Gentle Elia." 8. What is a periscope? 9. Where did Paul Revere make his fa ride? 10. What disposition will be made of registrants who fall to return "questionnaires" for draft of 1918?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. A hungar is a building in which airplanes are kept, corresponding to the garage for motorenes.

Sir-Let me ask, Is not Woodrow Wilson almost President of "the United Nations" right now? Is not a real, actual step to-ward it being made in his present inice that the nations really unite unde a single command? One would never believe, in view of our

The need for our hospitat and dispensary is shown by the fact that while our present inadequate dispensary treated an average

of twenty-three patients a day for the first six months of the year, during the last two weeks it has treated an average of forty-five patients a day. The nearest hospital or dispensary is about two miles distant, street distance. BARROW B. LYONS.

Managing Director. Philadelphia. November 21.

"THE UNITED NATIONS" To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

The union of the States came through

conomic suffering also, in all probability

State tariff against a one-State tariff. There

that some international Patrick Henry wi

vill also be nations so nationally jealour

Future historians may be able to say

had also become accusto

disorganization and furnished the fit

Swarthmore, November 21.

ALLIED ARTILLERY SUPERIORITY

Time has been given for the Allies to de-

velop not only military strength but a great

uperiority in artillery that is today con

tributing so much to successful advances. A recent French writer has published a state-ment showing that while France produced 12,000 shells a day for the 75-millimeter

guns at the beginning of the war, she is turning out now 250,000 a day for the same

guns. In 1914 France possessed only 300 heavy field and slege guns that were or-ganized into regiments. Today she has

ganized into regiments. Today she has more than 6000 and has loaned 800 to her

IN FLANDERS' FIELDS

In Flanders' fields the popples blow Between the crosses, row on row,

That mark our places, and in the sky

The larks still bravely singing fly. Scarce heard amidst the guns below. We are the dead. Short days ago

In Flanders' fielus.

Take up our guarrel with the foe. To you from falling hands we throw The torch—be yours to hold it high. If ye break faith with us who die. We shall not sleep though poppies

We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset a Loved and were loved and now

-Scientific American.

ton nations

will be through financial or

for the eyes; an optician makes and

would have been! But he imagined he

The darkest weeks of the war began in the closing days of October. Never had the German peace offensive made a **bolder** bid for success, for even as they rushed through Venetia the German soldiers carried signs labeled "Peace." But

now we can congratulate ourselves that at the darkest moment the allied peoples held firm and put farther from their nds than ever the thought of an unighteous peace with despicable tyrants. We arise from our depression with a hastened spirit and an indomitable hope. We and our allied peoples could only fail when we forgot for a time the comme purpose of democratic mutual aid and erested unity against the enemy of mankind. United we cannot fail.

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE

between civilians and soldiers is the best on services a

activities of espionage. Unremitting severity is the only proper

Between the extremes of red Bol

Keep on knitting, says Secretary

various conspiracies in Russia. Why

doesn't Conan Doyle take his Sherlock

Holmes to the land of the ex-Czars and

expose the whole thing without further

think it is a great concession to allow

their transit company to raise the fare

from three to three and one-third cents. It

takes years to build up a public spirit like

that; but when once you have got it, it

Y. M. C. A. campaign's success to be "a national blessing," a more colorful phrase

than he is wont to indulge in, but one

well warranted by the facts. The gener-

ous giving to the fund is proof of how

seriously the home folks are thinking of

the welfare of their boys in the camps

and at the front. This close sympathy

tee of a sustained morale, which is

The people of Cleveland seem to

The President has declared the

delay?

sticks.

does not prove that we may not set up another base elsewhere. Russia, Serbia, Salonica, Italy, suggest themselves. But treatment for Prussianism in this country. Our decent and tolerant attitude has the main thing is that the mobile force of the United States may act as a coment. Our capacity and our willingness to act as part of the great co-ordination against Gerbeen abused. Hence the compulsion on us of the drastic rules put into operation this week. They have been for safety's many may make us the link between the separate parts of the Entente. sake too long deferred, but at last we Whether the war is actually being fought have taken adequate means to protect by the nations as separate units no one not in the councils of the high commands can say. Certainly there was an effort at the country from the quietly disloyal and the actively hostile.

Philadelphia particularly needs protecdternate strokes in the carly summer of 1917 which came to naught, owing to causes hardly in our control. But whatever has tion, with its great navy yard, its vast shipbuilding yards and munitions manuhardly in content of the work will be been done is not enough; enough will be when the total frontage of the Allies in considered as one front and when military operations are as far as possible conducted with that single front in mind. A correfactures and its other war activities. Every citizen is or ought to be enrolled as a voluntary policeman charged with aiding enforcement of the enemy alien sponding change in the attitude of civilians is indicated. For one thing, it may stop law. This does not mean each citizen he rather acrid and foolish discussions as is an agent for petty persecution or is to who is to get credit for winning the war. We have not won it yet. empowered to satisfy private grudges by

Can we win, out and out, in the field? lodging malicious information. It does The answer may be judged from the history of the last three years. In that time the two chief adversaries changed places, for mean that every citizen should take a responsible and public-spirited part in reporting all suspicious happenings or Great Britain, the naval Power, took to the land, and Germany, the military Power, took to or rather under, the seas. What we suspected persons to the Federal aunave not fully realized is that Germany undertook her submarine campaign because as early as 1915 she realized the futility of Gifts for soldiers in France should se in the mails by November 24. If not land warfare. Germany, then the superior received at Hoboken piers before Decem-

power on land and one capable of every-thing, decided that she could not break through the defense which held her in 1914 at Ypres. We may glory in the memory of the Old Contemptibles : their greatest glory is in the fact that they were an inferior force which held a superior force. Land factics have been changed in several par-ticulars since: in the increase of blasting

by guns, in the development of the machine gun and the trench mortar as artillery weapons. But what the Germans decided n 1915, when they reduced land warfare Daniels. The story that Uncle Sam's to second place, still holds true to a great extent. In military operations much can e done ; Belgium, with her dangerous coast may be snatched from Germany; a retreat which will hurt Germany internally may be compelled. But the decisive blow on land, as soldiers of a generation ago under-stood it, is hardly to be expected. Much time is being wasted in at-

Decision in the Air

What Germany found out in 1915 the Allies are discovering now. It is not to their discredit. Germany was landlocked and stalemated two years ago; our landlocking only begins to be apparent now when the exact value of the Somme and the Ypres battles can be reckoned out. We re landlocked. And Germany is invulner-

able by sea. "Over, under, around or through"-anthe greatest of these is over. Just as Ger-many took to the U-boat the Allies are taking to the air-boat. The armies are necessary and the greater army will alhecessary and the greater power, although the advantage of the defense is appalling. But the only solution which is now apparent to the problem of defeating Germany is the to the problem of defeating Germany is the solution of the air. Aviation began as an auxiliary to the infantry; it developed re-cently into two separate new phases—that of fighting in the air and of fighting against infantry with machine guns. Its next de-velopment is that of a separate arm of the service and one adopted because no other arm can work. It is arguable that we might accomplish the same thing by digging underground; but it would take longer. It is perfectly possible for the Allies, or, if you prefer, the cobelligerents, to put two or three or more army corps into the air, and the fact that something like this seems to be the interaction of the Allies in perfect

he slippery red string of his choice al But that ways achieved the most fiendish results, His masterpieces fell apart the moment they struck the open air. But now, thank Mars! the string is gone and the gummed strips stick.

> THAT five and ten cent bars of mild chocolate are no longer wrapped in the tin-foil that had a habit of poisoning little children who weren't careful to remove all the camouflage, in their impatience to get at the chocolate.

WHO are we, to dare to argue with Mr. Chick Evans on a matter of golf. Yet Mr. Evans, to quote from our own lear paper, recently said:

Let me illustrate what may happen by a little, true story: Mr. Grace and Mr. Mackall, two Bethlehem (Pa.) golfers, were playing the third hole at Pine Valley recently. Mr. Mackall drove into the ounker over the green. Mr. Grace played up to the hole ten feet away. Mr. Mackall took one, took two, and Mr. Grace said, "Tve got the hole." Mr. Mackall took three, and his ball hit Mr. Grace's ball on the carry and knocked both into the bunker. Mr. Grace took one to get out. but landed in the bushes on the other side Mr. Mackall came out in two, and Mr. Grace in two more, and before that hole was finished they had haived it in ten. The moral is: There are times short game costs you at least eight strokes.

But a more moral moral would be: Study the rules and it will cost you less; for a ball struck by an opponent's may be replaced upon the spot from which the impact moved it.

A SERVICE FLAG with three stars plossomed yesterday morning upon the police semaphore at the busy corner of Twelfth and Market streets. Reserve Officer John Leonard, who happened to be on duty at the time, explained that it was for three members of the squad assigned to duty at that corner who had heard a higher call. "It's for Bill, Tom and Andy," said Leonard. "Bill, Tom and Andy who?" we asked. "The guys that used to belong to this squad." said he

"But what were their names in full?" we demanded. "Ain't I tellin' you-Bill. Tom and Andy?" said he. So let it go at that. If they get shot you may hear their last names, but here's hoping you never will!

And just one more scrap from one of those old papers. Saunders's News-Letter and Daily Advertiser, of Dublin, dated July 24, 1816, presents upon its first page this significant paragraph:

Dispatches have been this day received by Government from St. Helena, dated the 6th of June. All was well at that Island.

Thank Marconi! we won't have to depend upon forty-eight days' old dispatches for the assurance that our Scourge of Europe is still safe in prison, when we get him there. By the way, why not let's egin to pick out a proper sainthelens the secont on the secont the second the Kalesr? Offhand, s

ple of Ireland the ownership of their own soil

This is, on our part, no recently inspired profession of mere lip-service; it is a re-iteration of the principles that have guided onstitution is coming; or that there wa us since the beginning of our organization.

the same fear of it, that nearly one-third of the people of the States called it "a mon-ster" and almost threatened revolution un-We have never expressed, nor even felt, any leaning toward the success in the pres-ent war of Prussian autocracy and mililess ten "safety-first" amendments were made to it at once. tarism, nor entertained the sham hope and selfish aim of freeing Ireland in exchange for martyring and enslaving Belgium, Serbia conomic or financial suffering, preceded by military attack. The military attack proand the other small countries of continental What we have demanded for duced military union, as it is doing now Ireland we ask for them-freedom for all the next step mankind.

Accordingly, it is our earn st prayer that Indeed, there will be nations who will re-sist it to the end, like Rhode Island did, until she was "squeezed" in by a twelvethe United States may secure for the rest of the world that inestimable boon to its fullest extent by crushing the would-be enslaver.

As the land of our birth is now in crucial period of her political history, crisis of which is near at hand and the will decide the outcome of her hopes and national aspirations, we feel the moment has arrived when it behooves all Irishmen really interested in her destinies to take their stand on the side of right and justice. Let them now give aid and comfort to her old and sorely tried elected representatives by expressing their constancy and loyalty, Otherwise, by silence and inaction, they give countenance to the destructive forces now at work to hinder and destroy the honest efforts being made to bring about a fitting and satisfactory solution of the prob-lem of self-government for the ancient realm of Erin.

Accordingly, we, the representatives of the United Irish Societies of Philadelphia, do hereby reaffirm our constant loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, our undying love for our motheriand and our steadfast faith in her duly elected and authorized representatives in the Parliament.

We again express our unshaken con-fidence in their fidelity to the cause for which they have fought so long and un-tiringly, and we pray that they may be spared to guide the Irish nation through the present crisis until they bring it to the goal of full accomplishment of their pur

May God guard Mother Erin from the machinations of her enemies and from the action of some of her unwise and mis-guided patriots, whose efforts cannot lead to success, and which are now estranging the greatest friend of Ireland-the people these United States!

JAMES MCLOUGHLIN, JOHN GALLAGHER. FRANCIS T. FUREY.

Philadelphia, November 21.

HOSPITAL NEEDS FUNDS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Dr. S. S. Goldwater, formerly Realth Commissioner of New York city, who has earned a world-wide reputation as an au-thority on hospital administration, remarked to me last week:

"Probably there is not another hospital n the United States which has as one of he aims of its constitution the prevention of disease.

The board of managers does not feel that with this as its chief aim, the North-eastern Hospital, of Philadelphia, will open its doors to the sick and injured of Ken-sington and Port Richmond on and after Christmas Day, if it can secure the assur-ance of the people of Philadelphia of finan-cial support for the coming year. The board of managers does not feel that it will be justified in opening the hospital without assured support, because of the great difficulty of all home charliable in-stitutions in keeping their floors open. As was apaditions become more stringent, due

3. The Bay State is Massachusetts Chiaroscura is the treatment of light shade in painting. almost unanimously reverent worship of our interstate or national Constitution, that it came just as hard as our international

5. William Hale Thompson is the Mayor a Chicago, in the public eye on account a alleged pucifist tendencies.

, John Greenleuf Whittier, the Quaker p 7. Pied-a-terre is a military term, meaning a foothold.

, Sir Eric Geddes, a Canadian, is Pirst Lord of the British Admiralty.

of the British Admiraltz. 9. General Frederick Maude, who died this week, was the captor of Bagdad in the recent Mesopotamian campairn. 10. The opera "Roland of Berlin" was written by Leoncavallo, compuser of "Pagheet," on commission of the Kaiser, who is maid to have written the libertio. It was pro-duced at the Boyul Opera, in Berlin.

EMERALD, QUEEN OF GEMS

AN EMERALD free from naws would be the most precious of all stones, experts of the Smithsonian Institution maintain is recently published bulletin.

have to say, "Here, we are not Americans, nor Britons, nor Frenchinen; we are citi-Unfortunately, the emerald is seldom free zens of the United Nations-each for all and all for each " from flaws, and were this not the case the emerald would be of greater value, carat "The disaster to Italy broke down the fatuous national jealousy and international for carat, than the diamond. Today a good diamond is worth about \$250 to \$400 per disorganization and furnished the first real step toward constitutional international union. Necessity created military union, and a habit of acting internationally arose, and all the hobgoblins with which ignorance and timidity had peopled the international map disappeared like the mist at sunrise. Then the following Teuton defeat made an carat, according to its purity and size." st rea while an emerald varies in value from \$150 to \$500, increasing very rapidly with size. Flawless emeralds weighing more than four carats are among the rarest fewels: a per-Then the following Teuton defeat made an fect stone of four carats is virtually priceiternational constitution of 'the United less, whereas a diamond would bring only \$1000 to \$2000.

Nations' a necessity as a guarantee for fu-ture peace. And it was enforced by uni-It is probable that all the emeralda e versal economic suffering, but was grad-ually understood by all nations, as the Teuthe ancients came from the so-called Cles patra emerald mines in upper Egypt. to act and think internationally; and beworked as early as 1650 B. C., abandoned sides, the most of them welcomed with joy an escape from the sinister dominance of Germany into the freedom of the great republic of the world, 'the United Nations.'" and lost sight of during the Middle Ages. but rediscovered early in the ninete century, when only cloudy stones of a light Now, as my old professor used to say "the prophecy business is a dangerous one," color were obtained. but I am willing to take a chance. BURTON ALVA KONKLE.

Unlike some green stones, the emerald retains its color when heated and when subjected to artificial light, and in this connection Pliny is quoted as saying that neither sun nor shade, nor yet the light of a candle, caused change in its color of luster. It was supposed in ancient times to be good for the eyes, and Pliny along remarks: "There is not a gem or preclous stone that so fully possesseth the eye and yet never contenteth it with satisfy. Nay,

yet never contenteth it with satiety. Nay, if the sight has been wearied and dimmed by intensive poring upon anything else, the beholding of this stone doth refresh and restore it again." While beneficial to human eyes, it was believed to be fatal to the eyesight of serpents; in the words of the poet Moore. "Blinded like serpents when they gaze upon the emerald's virgin blase."

Many virtues were once ascribed to this stone; when worn it was held to be a pre-servative against epilepsy and other allments. It was also valuable as a charm against evil spirits; while taken internally, it was said to have great medicinal value. It was said to have great medicinal The crystals are simple in form: merely hexagonal prisms attached at one end to the matrix, with usually a flat face at right angles to its axis on the other end. They are invariably flawed, so much so that "a flawless emerald" has become a proverbial expression for unattainable per-fection. The largest single crystal, said to fection. The largest single crystal, said to wigh nine and three-guarter ounces, is in the possession of the Duke of Devonahirs, but the division of mineralogy of the Nar-tional Museum at Washington has an any cellent mechanis from Stony Point, discard