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5000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1000

, Independence Square, Philadelphia. AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFTICE AS

Philadelphia, Tuesday, December 4, 1917.

WHO HOLDS THE BAG?

cowner of a \$4000 house will have to y a tax of \$94 next year. His tax en Mayor Smith entered office was

or Penrose prophesies that the tax the owner of a \$4000 house will be efore the term of the present Mayor

conditions must be endured until can be cured.

They cannot be cured until their cause clearly understood.

Now, what is the cause? It is easy gh to say that it is contractor governnt. It is still easier to say that it is rule. But both of these explanaare superficial. The cause lies deeper either. It lies in the tying up of the cipal government to the wheels of the tive tariff chariot by important busiinterests. These interests support the blican organization in the Commonwith and the organization that goes by the name of Republican in Philadelphia in or that they may obtain such a tariff so they desire.

76 have no quarrel with the protective taria and we have no quarrel with busimen who support the Republican party as a national organization committed the protection of American industries. A protectivo tariff intelligently levied has and is essential to national prosty and development. But we have marrel with those business interests are willing to sacrifice the govt of this great city to the greed organized conspiracy of political ers masquerading under the name iblicanism, interests that have thus

willing to pay abnormally heavy taxes on their property for the reason the prosperity which they enjoy under tion more than reimburses them. This is a democracy, but there is no use alding the fact that the disgraceful local ons are consented to by a small tic integrity without these players. The law is clear in defining their privileges and restrictions. But cannot the law, even of military expediency, be tempered with discretion? The Boston Symphony Orchestra as a body cannot be held responsible for the stubbornness of its leader in the "Star Spangled Banner" complication. Americans have tolerantly forgotten that teapot tempest. Members of the Boston hand join it for life-it is their career.

fronts. The band cannot maintain its artis-

Art in America will suffer from the forced disintegration of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, if this must come. There is a simple way of salvaging this artistic asset. National interests may be fully conserved by assigning Government agents to the organization's tours and concerts, If the public thinks the preservation of the Boston Orchestra is worth this much trouble, managers and men could not justly take offense at such surveillance. It would be a war measure for American safety. It would be no reflection on art.

HOME BUILDING PART OF WAR WORK

DHILADELPHIA is not losing its dis-Unction as "The City of Homes" because the building record for the last year has decreased. The Bureau of Building Inspection has compiled figures showing that the valuation of buildings authorized during November fell \$515,000 below the total for October. Figures for the first cleven months of the year show a decrease of \$11,000,000 in comparison with 1916, a loss of a million a month. The record for November, 1917, is the lightest since November, 1914, the first year of the war. Then business men were too timorous to under take building on account of the "hard-

times" period precipitated by the conflict oversens. The reason for recent decrease in con-

struction is the very opposite-it is spelled in the letters of prosperity. With the engagement of the United States in the war, war work assumed the right of way, temporarily diverting all available labor and materials to its purposes. Activities which had not an apparent bearing on victory have been crowded aside till the day of peace. Building is not such an activity Homenaking must not wait. It is an es-

sential part of war work for victory. It is true withdrawal of large numbers of men to the camps, the front and the outside war-industry plants is relieving congestion otherwise inevitable in an era of restricted building operations. But housing is a definite necessity for the thousands of workers who are coming here to shipyards and munition factories. It is impossible to obtain a small house at a reasonable rent in the city or its suburb-Many skilled workers will become part of its citizenship after the war. To house them now is a problem very readily solved. The Government should issue a priority order in favor of this city for needed building materials.

Philadelphia must rise to the occasion provide houses and live up to its title of "The City of Homes" by largely adding to the 499,900 already within its zone.

RED CROSS MINUTE MEN

EVERY able-bodied male is a member of the American militia, as our civilian minutemen proved at Lexington. Every man and woman should be, by the same token, a member of the American Red Cross.

"A dollar and a heart-all you need" is the slogan of the campaign now under way to triple the association's membership of 5,000,000. As our unorganized militia numbers 20,000,000, and as fully threefourths of these probably will not be asked to fight, there should be no difficulty in getting the new members. For the least

PUBLIC LANDS MAY REWARD SAMMEES

Homestead Grants Proposed for U. S. Soldiers on Return From War

By SAMUEL M'COY

JOIN the army and become a landowner! The idea is a mighty cheering one to think of, not only for the penniless soldier. but for Uncle Sam himself. To the enlisted man who returns from the front after having bravely done his share for his native land, only to be confronted with the eld struggle of making a living without property, the thought of becoming the owner of a sizable number of acres should make bin feel that republics are not sloways ungrateful. And for the Government itself, the set-tlement of uncultivated acres by owners who are anxious to make them yield a livel-hood is a thing most carnestly to be desired. The plan just advanced by Senator Hard-ing, of Ohlo, to reward every thirted States soldler with a farm, should the soldler de-sire one when he returns from the war, in

one which has a precedent in every war in the nation's history. The grants of land as 'bounties' to those who have ventured their lives in the service of their country have been enormous in event and enormous ¹ their benefit to the nation, "Free lands and cheap lands have mean in independent body of bomenialists," it has

said. "Democracy owes much, from point of view, to the public landbeen said. and their wise disposition." How much land has Uncle Sam to give away? The nation's public lands, varying from time to time with different purchases. and rodisposals, have totaled more than 2,500,000 square miles, but there are now left only about 700,000,000 acres, evaluate of Maska. Little of this will be of value until it is reclaimed by irrigation of adapted to dry farming or timber culture.

Free Lands as Homemakers

If Senator Harding's suggestion is put brough Congress, the bill must needs carry with it enformed, appropriations providing for the improvement of the land, for ad-vancing capital to the persons who neithe upon it in amounts sufficient to insure them the addity to cultivate it properly. It will not be enough to give the land to the soldier or his family; farming requires considerable capital, and this capital must be based to the

applied and the class index to both the solution of the gift will be worthless. It is estimated that the amount of land granted by the United States without direct return has totaled 500,000,000 actrs. Of this amount 58,726,519 acres have been granted since 1775 and up to 1912 as bounties for military service. Even before the public domain existed Con-

promised land to officers and men en greas promised land to officers and men en-listed in the regular forces during the Revo-lution. Bounties of land were also officied for service in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. As a result of the Civil War, 9,600,000 acress monimally worth \$1.25 an acre, were distributed under an act passed in 1862. The practice of granting lands as a reward to soldlers goas back to Colonial times. After the French and Indian wars great quantities of land were thus granted by Virginla west of the mountains, and George Washington acquired and located large quan-tities of these bounty lands. Large gifts of land were also made to Revolutionary sol-diers both by States and later by the Federal

Government. The Continental Congress voted money bounties and grants of land, 1776 Washington frared that his forces dissolve unless more was done. The would dissolve unless more was done, was paying ten pounds for recruits In 1786 Washington had to offer \$200 each to retain his veterans, though he demounced the system "by which men are taught to set a price upon themselves and to refuse

Wartime Bounties The soldiers of the War of 1812 received

grants of bounty land totaling 5,000,000 acres. By 1883 survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars had received 58,652,450 acres. for which \$30,203 warrants were issued.

to turn out except that price be paid."

At the time of the Civil War lands were given not only to Union soldlers, but to sivillars, by the homestead act; though the soldlers could also take up homesteads on more advantageous terms than other people. and to this day soldiers' widows can "home-stead" land on a shorter residence than other

Large quantities of the bounty land awarded in early days were located by scrip which was transferable, and hence was sought by land buyers and speculators bese they could seek out estucially valu able tracts. The Ohlo Company of 1788 was founded by Revolutionary soldiers, who, how-ever, bought their lands outright with evidences of public debt. The settlement obto was promoted by the military i In the early years of the unetcenth een tury in the Middle West many war veterans who had been granted land found themselves subsequently unable to pay the taxes upon it. The necessity under which they found them selves of selling their land scrip led to their widespread exploitation at the hands of land speculators, many soldiers being induced to part with their land for as little as thirty cents an acre, and, to cap this, being paid cents an acte, and, to cap this, being paid in begus serip. The millions of negro slaves in the South who were liberated by the Civil War were the victums, through their own ignorant credulity, of a delusion that they were to receive gifts of land from the Government. "Forty actes of land and a mule" was a "Forty acres of land and a mule !" was ery which passed from lip to lip. From a section of the Freedmen's Bureau act, passed in 1865, the negroes came to believe that the Government proposed to give to each of them 'forty acres of land and a mule to work it with." The land would be divided, they thought, from the possessions of their old masters, and the general impression obtainer among the freedmen was that the distribu-tion would take place at the holidays, he-tween Christians and New Year's Day, that year. So widespread did the delusion become that the white people of the South feared that the negroes would start an insurrection when they discovered their error; but their

DEFENDS IRISH RIGHT TO RULE

The Emotional Psychology of the Politician - Concerning the Saunders Institute

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger. Site Carlot of the Evening Planc Leager. Site-Replying to the letter of Forrest Washburn, I would like to add a few com-ments to the statements of that gentleman. In the first place, is England scales our mother country? Not England alone, but all the nations of Europe have given their sons to the upbuilding of this land of ours.

A loyal American and an Anglomanian are exactly synonymous. The defense of England as a protector of mail nations I will pass at this time.

Is there a thoughtful reader who does not know why a certain very small portion of Ireland does not desire home rule? The reading of any unprejudiced history of Ire-land will guickly enlighten him. To use a homely phrase, "They know on which side their bread is buttered." I quote Mr. Washburn: • • • "Ger-many would show the side there have been been been been bettered."

I quote Mr. Washburn: • • "Ger-many would not have kept faith with them as England has done." Has England kept faith with Iroland? The enactment of the home rule bill has been postponed and again pertoned until it is no wonder the friends of Erin begin to doubt. In this great war we are all working and fabling for an honorable cause; there is no time for fulle bickerings, but I feel R my duty to correct the falls impressions of a misinformed correspondent. The conclude: I recommend to Mr. Wash-burd's nerusal that wonderful book. "The bash second that wonderful book, "The heads nerusal that wonderful book. "The heads nerusal that wonderful book.

he is an imprejudiced observer he will quickly see that the followers of the Sinn Fein move-neut are, in the fullest sense of the word, hit is reserved to be the fullest sense of the word, hit need are, in the lives, to govern themselves, MARGARET C. MAGUIRE,

Philadelphia, December 3

CHARGES NEGLECT

To the Editor of the Evening Public Leagee: Sir-1 have heard that the Philadelphia Ted Cross is getting very good to the soldiers, but was doing nothing for us when we were in Philadelphia. They thought a lot of us; they came out on Sundays to see the dress they came out on Sundays to see the dress parade and cheered us, but when we got down South they forgot us. They broke up the Third and scattered us all over, and we real like lost sheep. The boys from up the State hugh at us. They receive presents, sweaters, etc. Up the State they remember that the boys are volunteers. We columetered our services to our country in Philadelphia it outdo he better. So treat the boys right and we will do our best. * TRIVATE NETHOLAS SCUTTI, Company C, 119th U.S. Infantry, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., December 1.

VARE-PENROSE PSYCHOLOGY

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-Have politicians, like the Vares and Penrose, any personal individual "emotions" as men, as mere human beings? Why are not these "emotions" of the Vares and Pen-rose ethically analyzed in a municipal, civic and strictly lofty moral sense? Is not the patriotic study of our poli-ticians' "emotions" the first duty of patriots. Should not our local schools and univer-sities "study," first of all, the altruitte or schish "nature" of the "psychology" of such men as the Vares and Penrose? If not, why nen as the Vares and Penrose? If not, soly What educational or moral law title law forbids it? Our own vote and our own sympathy for "any" politician is the ex-pression of our own "choice" and our own "desure" to accept the political "ideas" of that politician as our own. Ars they worthy of our acceptance? Why not analyze theso men's notives by the most profound and psychological methods known to laboratory psychological analysis?

HENRY GUY WALTERS. Langhorne, Pa., December 3.

WHERE WAS SAUNDERS'S INSTITUTE?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-I have been reading with a great deal of interest the autobiography of ex-lovemor Pennypacker. In one of the articles ast week mention was made of the Sa Institute being on Thirty-fifth street. I think this was a typographical error, as my recollection is that the Saunders Institute was in the block between Thirty-ninth street and Saunders avenue (evidently named after the institute) and between Filhert street and Powelton avenue, the site on which the Presbyterian Hospital is now located. I have ection is that the Saunders Institute was



sulphide of antimony, chlorate of potash and

"Congrevez," however, were the very aris-"Congresses, however, were the very atta-tocracy of matches, With cach box, which was sold at a shifting, there was supplied a folded piece of glass paper, the folds of which were to be tightly pressed together while the match was drawn through be-tween them. Very different were the lucifer, or the brimstone, or the Veauvian. These were sold in the shops for a penny, but in the streets as one ancient chronicler has the streets, as one ancient chronicler has left record, "at two and sometimes three boxes for the same sum." And in those days a new cry came to be heard in London, adding itself to the many hundreds then extant, all of which, save two or three, are

to be heard no longer: Come, buy my fine matches. Come, buy 'em of me ; They are the best nutcher

That ever you see. First of all would come the slow footfall

of the match seller, echoing curiously round "whispering corners," and then, in strange cockney cadence:

There was an old 'oman

What Do You Know?

QUIZ Who was "the first gentleman of Europe"?
 Name the inlet and outlet of the Suez Canal.
 What are the Don Cossacks?
 Who was the author of "Yanity Tair"? 5. What is the meaning of Litt, D.? 6. Who is David R. Francis?

- 1. Define at Define an oligarchy. Where is Lake Doiran?
- Who is chairman of the Appropriations Com-mittee of the House of Representatives and what palles does he advorate?
 How much momey has the United States Gov-ernment lent to its alles?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Count George F, you Hertling is the German Imperial Chancellor,

- An' now he never chums wit' me 2. The first American-made plane was manufac-fured 142 years ago in Philadelphia by John Behrent. Or shows up hereabout-Oh, things gin't like dev useter be
- 3. Coke is the residue of roal, still combustible after the extraction of illuminating gas, Since Patsy Shay's a scout.

 General Dukhonin is the military leader of the Kerensky forces.
 H. G. Wells wrote "Mr. Britling Sees It Through." Four years ago, w'en we wuz cight. We up an' run away. An' watched a chanct ter hop a freight see de U. S. A. We made it up ter go out West-Where bears an' cowboys grew An' Indians an' all the rest-An' we'd of done it, too; But some one must of told a cop About our little game. Because he come an' made us stop Gee! Wuzin' 'at a shame? We said when we wus fucility we mean Ter go, wit'out a doubt, But note de time has came an' went An' Patsy Shay's a scout!

Tom Daly's Column

SINCE PATEY SHAY'S A SCOUT

useter run wit' Patsy Shay

He's proud as hellenall!

W'en him an' I wuz small.

But since he's got religion, say!

Dey wuz a time wen him an' I

An' uscter rob, an' cuss, an' lie,

Like reglar human bein's.

W'en him an' I wuz nine or so

But den somebody had ter go

An' spoil de bloomin' kid:

We owned de world, we did,

Wuz tucins in dese here scenes,

up of protected business interests. If these interests should withhold their finanal support from the local political oration and should demand efficiency nomy secured through the nomina ion and election of nien to office who would disharge the holders of sinecures and Incist on an honest dollar's worth of work every dollar spent, reform would come at overnight.

Toform can be brought about by an upthe of the householders, those who feel he heavy burden of increasing taxation. nning was made in the last election in there was a revolt against governat by murder as an incident in governint by plunderers. It will take long and work to organize the people into a ict voting body opposed to the present There are 14,000 placeholders in in present city gover ment fighting for pir tobs.

Ent the business interests through whose ance the city is looted can, if they boose, bring pressure to bear upon the al leaders and force an improvement. ther an increase in their tax bills next of \$5 on every \$1000 of assessed valuof their real estate will make the nerve twitch sufficiently to move nains to be seen.

poor man with a \$4000 house is or revolt if he sees any prospect of ng conditions. Will the big men ought to lead show him the way? Or ey continue to sit in their clubs into the disgrace of a city that be governed with the kind of honand economy which have brought success in private business?

IUST BOSTON BAND BE SCRAPPED?

C ideals and energies of a full are summed up in the Bosy Orchestra. Must the time, and devotion expended in pernt of the war? Must of the world's greatest, be

> t time in more than thirty passed its Phil-

man not in khaki can do is to bring aid to those who receive wounds while he is safe at home for the duration of the war,

"NOT FOR PUBLICATION"

WHAT the Kaiser's Chancellor didn't say in his speech about victory on all fronts is beginning to leak out. German newspapers are commenting uncasily on the fact that Von Hertling did not mention America. What he thought was probably unspeakable and unprintable. But it is not hard to find a reason for this silence. A

calm discussion' in Germany about what effect two or three million American soldiers will have on the western front would be unthinkable. It is necessary to ignore such dangerous themes.

But Berlin is by no means waiting to face overwhelming numbers without an alternative of action. There is every indication of a supreme and desperate offensive by the Central Empires to force peace negotiations before America's full pressure is felt in France. They have not a month to lose. The blow may fall upon Sarrail for the overrunning of Greece or upon Italy in redoubled violence. A frantic effort is made to patch up a peace with Russia to release more men for other fronts.

The threatened offensive will come to nothing if the present lines are held for the next few months. American troops are being dispatched to France more rapidly than had been thought possible. Meanwhile, every day that passes with Germany still on the defensive increases the odds against her.

Congressmen will find Washington dry enough, this session, but far from dull,

The man who buys a thrift stamp is helping the Government, but he is helping himself more.

Unless a man is a cripple his hardest task now is dodging work. But no beggar is too weak to hold up a strong man on the street.

Searchlights are to play on the river front at night. It is to be regretted that their rays cannot extend to the chambers of Councils,

Circulars, disguised as newspapers ontinue to litter streets and front porches, despite the fact that there is a law prohibiting their distribution.

If Congress passes a woman suffrage deset it will not be ahead of the by that action it will just manage by that action it will just manage

ELECTION OF SCOTCH PEERS

fears were fortunately never realized.

The election to the House of Lords of Scottish representative peers, which three scottish representative peers, which was recently announced by royal proclama, tion, took place in Edinburgh in the ancient palace of Holyrood. The historic associa-tions of the old Stunt palace and the natural attraction of any kind of pageant proved suf-

attraction of any kind of pageant proved suf-ficient to draw a few hundred spectators to watch the proceedings. The place of assembly was the long picture gallery in the palace. A guard of honor was formed by the high constables of Holyrood House, wearing their uniforms of peacock blue trimmed with white, and they also acted as ushers. As the hour of noon ap-proached the Lord Provest of Edinburgh, Sir John Lorne Macleod, the town clerk, and other members of the corporation took their places behind the chairs at the great table in ces behind the chairs at the great table in places behind the cours at the great table in the center of the room reserved for the peers. On the stroke of 12 the procession of electors filed into the hall, headed by the Duke of Montrose. K. T. lord clerk-register, re-splendent in his official robe of black silk, heavily braided with gold.

heavily braided with gold. The proceedings opened with prayer, fol-lowed by the reading of the royal proclama-tion by the principal clerk of session, pre-scribing the form of voting. The system of selection for Scottish representative peers, which has survived the ballot act, is by open which has arrived the band act is by open yote, each peer on his name being called rising in his place and reading out the list of names for which he has voted. Peers who are unable to attend have the privilege of voting by proxy or by sending in a list of

voting by proxy or by sending in a list of names duly signed. The peers elected were the Earl of Lindsay, Lord Forbes, the Fremier Baron of Scotland, and Lord Fairfax of Cameron. It is of in-terest to note that the family of Lord Fair-fax have been connected with the United Status since the time of the sixth Baron Fair-fax, who inherited vast estates in Virginia from his mother. He setting in the United Fairs and became the friend and patrys of

a distinct recollection of the building, the ad Saunders Institute, along about 1877 or 1878 being altered into the first building of the Presbyterian Hospital. I think a further investigation of this matter will confirm my recollection and th

WILLIAM IL FELTON Chief Clerk, Common Council, Philadelphia, December 3,

DISINTEGRATION OF RUSSIA to the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger.

Sir - Muscovy, massive and manifold, is kely to suffer disintegration of its congiomerate empire. The demand of Russian radicalism for a separate peace has led the Finns to force a separate autonomy. Dis-tressed Poland, by virtue of the invasion, may be restored, at the coming world peace conference, to its estate and prestige enjoyed prior to the partition by Russia, Prussia and Austria. Siberia, it is reported, has set up a new cardom with Nicholas Romanoff as ruler. Probably others of the divergent races in Muscovy may break the traces of rampant Bolshevikism. LITTLE RUSSIAN. Philadelphia, December 3

HUNS PUNISHING THE WORLD

A preacher at Youngstown in his sermer last Sunday said that God was using the Hung to punish the world for its sing. We think that deciaration will stand a good deal of analysis. Neither men nor nations can go on violating God's laws and expect to escape punishment. Retribution comes in the very punishment. Retribution comes in the very nature of the case as sure as the man it burned who sticks his hand in the fire. It selecting the instrumentality for His retribu-tion for the stick of the selection of the start of t tion He has certainly not gone amiss. There can surely be no more effective means for punishing the world than the war of the Huns sgainst humanity. There is one conolation: the punishment reaches the Hur is own sine against the world. But the hope is that when the punishment is ended the world will be better for it, and that it will learn through its trials and sufferings that men must think better of one another and that no class, sect or race can run the world ----Ohio State Journal.

MATCHES IN LONDON TOWN

After many years of being nothing accounted of, after being an article so common that any man felt he had a right to ask one of any of his fellows and be sure of a cheerful compliance wherever possible, matches have once again attained a position in England where notice is taken of them, where men treat them with care and are grateful for such recent assurances as come from authority that there are "matches enough for all," if only ordinary care is

urally and as inevitably as ever did a news-boy or a London sparrow and they have never left them. To be sure, they have im-proved very much as the decades have passed. proved very much as the decades have passed, out of all recognition, in fact, since the days of the famous "Congreves," which amazed and distressed London and the rest of the country, just short of a hundred years ago. Called after Sir William Congreve, the in-ventor of the Congreve rocket, which so assi-ously tried the morale of the French in the Basque roads, these matches consisted of wooden splints, and Wasse sit

In Rosemary Lane, She cut 'em and dip'd 'em, And I do the same,	
other pause, perhaps, as she stopped to ome of her wares, and then on again, he last verse:	
For lighting your candle, Or kindling your fire. They are the best matches As you can desire.	
Christian Science Mourton.	11

WHAT THE FIGHTERS GET

A bill introduced in Congress to pay onus of \$50 a month to the American se diers sent to Europe met opposition, on the ground that an American soldier didn't have to be paid to make him patriotle. Uncle Sam shows up as a generous provider as compared with some of the other nations. The Austrian soldier gets the munificent salary of ninety-seven cents a month. France pays her pollus \$1.45 for the same period o service, while the German in the trencher receives \$3.78 and the Italian \$2.67. There There receives \$3.13 and the framm \$2.51. There is a wide range of payment between Great Britain and her colonies. The English Tommy is paid \$7.30 a month, although he fights side by side with the Canadian at \$33, the New Zealander at \$36,50 and the Austhe New Zenander at solve and the Mus-traitan at \$43.80, the highest-paid man of them all. The Russian foots the list at thirty-nine cents a month for actual war service. All of these figures are for the lowest grades of lighting men, with the invest grades of this equivalent of Amer-ican currency. The lowest pay of an Amer-ican soldier is \$30 a month at home, which increases to \$53 a month in forcian dety. It is hardly to be believed that putting a emium on patriotiam would even please ie men most concerned.-Thomas F. Logan, in Leslie's.

WE ARE ALL PUBLICISTS NOW

No observant reader of the newspapers current periodicals and books can have to notice the increasing and increas failed to notice the increasing and increas-ingly losso use of the word "publiciat." Everybody who writes for the press is, of course, a publicist, willy-nilly. It takes a heroic newspaper man to deny the soft im-peachment. For have we not the authority of the historian Green, who gravely wrote years ago that "the hacks of Grub street" had been "superseded by publicists of a high temper and literary excellence"? the distinction is nowadays recklessly ex-inded. In the obituary of an obscure mem-ber of the Legislature you will discover that ho was a well-known publicist. Candidates for office are described as publicists. And in a local newspaper you will learn that our admired fellow townsman, Horatio Potts, who has just been appointed secretary of State Food Commission, is a man makes speeches at school commencements, occasionally drops into poetry and is a pub-licist.--New York Evening Post.

MEN SHOULD SACRIFICE, TOO

Women are always being asked to make sacrifices: that is why they respond so quickly in wartime. It surely is time now to begin harping on the duty of men in the matter of personal sacrifices.—Lowell (Mass.) Courler-Citizen.

GONE WHERE WOODBINE TWINETH

What has become of the old-fashioned men ho, catching sight of a tod-haired girl wried on his spectacles to look up and ma the street for the white house - Taleto

6. Moeuvres is in the battle sector between Bour-A tractor is an adaptation of the mutorcar principle to farm work, for plowing, har-rowing and barvesting.

8. Autonomy is the right and power of self-government,

R0vernment.
9. A bernshaw is a small heron. The word comes from the old French "heroncel." diminutive of heron, though corrupted in pronunciation.
10. Heesian boots were a form with claborate tassels in front worn in England in the period of the Dickens and Thackeray mayels.

Y. M. C. A. "OVER THE TOP" ARMY fights not only with its boots Abayonets, field kitchens, tin hats and ammunition. It is clothed, armed, fed and drilled by the Government. But there is another ingredient in the successful army that can neither be bought nor borrowed. nor instilled by drill. This is the fighting spirit, the pluck and zeal and high spirits that no quartermaster corps can supply, The Y. M. C. A. is a supply train for the

spirits of the men. It keeps them cheery in idle hours; it offsets the pangs of home-sickness; it gives them wholesome recreation and meets their spiritual needs. It know no distinction of Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, black or red, yellow or white it is out to help the Government win this war, and win it by keeping up the spirits o the men.

When army privates burst into poetry you may know there is something behind it. One of the Y. M. C. A. dugouts on the British front line in France leeps a visitors' book, and tired, cold, mud-stained men who come in for hot toa often put down some message, Here is a verse written there by a New Zealander:

A cup of tea, some biscuits and a fag three time

A cup of the second to be true, said Jack, and It's really the for to be: This is some sturt, said Jack, in receipt of these comforts the very next day: Tired and cold, but his mirits revived through the sift of the Y, M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. has so won the confidence of the American army chiefs that the Red Triangle headquarters is notified in advance of any important military movements, ir order that the association can be on the ground and ready for events. General Per-shing has a Y. M. C. A. man on his personal staff. The Y. M. C. A. men know even before the regimental commander just where a puel is to take place. The Y. M. C. A. work is an integral and vital part of the army's ef-ficiency.

On Viny Ridge a Canadian Y. M. C. A. man was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry under fire. Almost before the position was consolidated he had established himself on the crest of the ridge and was serving tea and cheering on the men

FLORIDA'S FLOATING ISLAND Deep-sea fishermen report that they re-cently saw a floating island in the Gulf Stream off Palm Beach. The island was stream off Palm Beach. The island in the Guil Stream off Palm Beach. The island was about twenty-five feet in diameter and the fishermen say it was composed of mari ane muck held together by tangled roots and rotted scawced; that there were several trees

I seen dis Patsy yisterd'y, A-marchin' past our court. An' hully chec! he seemed ter be A reglar Christian sport. A soldier hat wuz on 'is bean An' big shoes on 'is feet An' all de fixin's in between Wuz fancy an' complete; A kid's-size suit o' army clo'es. A watch stuck on 'is wrist, A hankercher ter blow 'is nose-Oh, nothin' wuz'n' missed. He unster be my chum, but, say. De worl's toined inside out. An' now he seems so fur away Since Patsy Shay's a scout. I wouldn' mind if some one come

An' made me Christian, too. Dis life I lead is purty bum; I'm game fur som'pin new. I hear dese guys is out fur coin An' if dey raise enough I guess a lot o' kids will form Dat onct was mighty tough. I ain't a-sayin' I'll be one; I'm twelve years old, yer see, An' I ain't on'y jist begun To feel me oats, b'chee! But if dey git some coin to spend An' want fer fit me out, I'll try ter be deir little friend-Since Patsy Shay's a scout.

SPEAKING OF MANNERS, we can sit at our own dinner table and see a great lack of 'em. One of our roughnecks backed away from a plate that had been emptied of three helpings of everything on Thanksgiving Day and started out of the room without so much as "by your leave." "John!" called his mother, sternly,

"where are your manners?" "In the parlor, ma. I just came in to

get 'em." What can we do about it?

"Will you please," writes J. T., "send me a rhyme with refference to Christmas, as I am a messenger boy and want to take a collection." Very well, son, try this on

'em: Christmas comes but once a year, Bo don't forget the measurement Par he is per and you are thin.

Matches, of course, never really had a chance in England. In France, as in many other countries, they were helped to distinc-tion by the simple means of a State tax. They took to the streets of London as nat-