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SHOOND CLASS MAIL MATTEL

Philadelphia, Tuesday, December 11, 1917

ARROOM AND CRADLE

ORESS is about to "ote on two prod amendments to the Constitution, widing for national prohibition and ther conferring on women the right . The first is said to have stronger t than the second.

inve repeatedly pointed out in these that to prostitute the Constitupurposes of legislation is to underauthority of that instrument and thereby the stability of the Gov-Prohibition is a policy, not a The Constitution has never e vehicle for declarations of policy. in the Monroe Doctrine has been inited into the fundamental law, To all the States to conform to the regulations of a majority of the would be to destroy local governwhich, within the corpus of vast enties as well as in colonies, has found by human experience to be vital tment among citizens.

he suffrage amendment is of an endifferent character. While the States neral determine their own electorates. Constitution now specifically provides no man shall be deprived of the right on account of his race. The women that the Constitution provide that no shall be deprived of the right to on account of sex. If the political nation of the negrous properly inthe amendment of the Constitulously the political emancipation n requires a similar course of The issue of suffrage is fundathe issue of prohibition is ex-

not surprising, nevertheless, that ohibitionists are far stronger in than are the suffragists. The from Baltimore to New Orleans no casis. Booze is at a premium all the line, being sold, when it is sold, as prices. Prohibition may not but it comes so near prohibiting few localities which have given it a sh trial would be willing to restore old conditions. Accordingly, viry the entire Southern contingent in is for Constitutional Prohibior any other kind of Prohibition. On other hand, the South after two genof prestidigitation with the franin an effort to nullify the Constituand keep hordes of illiterate voters the ballot-boxes views with some apsion an addition to the electorate black majorities. Race prejudice is tily in favor of national Prohibiit is set in opposition to universal Otherwise the victory of women ington would be clean-cut and

all. Often, as in the case of I ctor Hohenzol'ern, the motive behind the gift is an institution's desire to hono" itsel" rather than the recipient. If degrees are to mean nothing it would be well to abolish them or give them to everybody, as was done in France when every citizen was called "My lord"-"Monsleur." If they are to mean proficiency in scholarship, they should be harder to get and easter to take away when it is found a mistake has been made. In any case, a degree should always mean

the same thing.

THE LAST CRUSADE

CHRISTIAN soldiers stand in possession of the ground in which he Cross was set up. At the darkest hour of the war the capture of Jerusalem on the eve of Christmas is a trumpet call to Christian civilivation to fight on until the Turko-Prussian foe, who would tear down the edifice of humanity which it has taken 2000 years to build, is himself rendered harmless,

The news is likely to make a profound impression throughout Europe, in Germany as well as in Russia. Symbolic occurrences have little effect in the modern world when all is going well, but after years of suffering a nation is sensitive to impressions that in normal times it could throw off. There is a guilty conscience at work in Central Europe, evidenced by the fary that colors nearly every utterance of its statesmen and the utter loss of a sense of humor. The del!berate

garbling of our State papers to prevent the people of the Central Empires from learning the liberal and humane motives to which the United States Government is committed is at once the greatest crime of these three years and the clearest proof of the German Government's guilty conscience. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" has been crased from the Potsdam Bible.

In Russia religious-sentiment has been kindled for centuries, at times to fanaticism, against Mohammedanism and Turkish despotism. A few months of revolution cannot have shaken the basic faith of Russlans, and to them, as they rise in revolt against the conscienceles's Bolsheviki, the conquest of the Holy City should come as a cheering slogan.

To us the event is infinitely more than a curlosity for the museum of superstitions. A symbol, to be true, must be based on a reality. There is no greater reality today than the fact that we fight against the crucity and oppression of a militarism which is not worthy to set foot in the most holy ground in the world until its open and undenied sins are explated.

PLEASANT WEATHER VOTERS

The evening of the primary election turned out to be cold and blasts of snow filled the air. The well-to-do citizens upon whom we relied sat at home by their fires in comfort. Their servants rode in carriages, hired by the more shrewd regulars, the polls and voted against us. However, we caused anxiety and almost won.-Governor Pennypacker's autobiog-

raphy THE primary election to which reference is made was held in the seventies of the last century. The same indifference prevails among the well-to-do now that characterized them then. If these persons had done their duty in the past the city would not now be in the control of the kind of politicians which gave it a bad name then. Pleasant weather voters are responsible for conditions now as they were forty

years ago.

WILFRED LAURIER. ISOLATED LEADER

Conscription Issue in Canada Retired Liberal Chief and Former **Premier From Great Influence**

VICTORY for the conscription system in Canada has toppled Sir Wilfred Laurier, Dom'nion's greatest Liberal statesman, and long time its Premier on that party's

platform from his vantage of vast influence. On that issue Sir Wilfred has been isolated from present and probably from prospective power. There is something almost pathetic in Sir Wilfred's isolation in the English-speaking provinces. Only a few months ago the Lib

eral newspapers which had been his firm and fa thful allies for a generation were as loyal. affectionate and devoted as ever before. And the Liberal press is unquestionably the most powerful section of the press in Canada. Through his rejection of coalition and dental of conscription, the worshipers fell away and he stands almost alone, but with a repose and dignity which command admiration and

a courage which never falters. As happened when Gladstone Introduced his first home rule bill in the imperial Parinment, political clubs are divided. great journals are shaken from their old alliances and a multitude of voters in the constituencies foreake cherished leaders and dare to exercise an independent franchise. That is which should happen in a free country when great new issues appear, and only where that can happen have free institutions their full force and effect. But, bereft as he is of newspaper support, there are elements and interests in the Dominion which insure Str Wilfred Laurier rome following in the Par

liament. Controversy over conscription had a re-magkable effect on relations of Canadian rewipapers to political leaders and parties. Conside has related its army under the volrewipapers to political leaders and parties. Canada has raised its army under the vol-untary system. During the first two years of the war compulsion was not suggested, save by a few military officers and a few students of European military systems. In-deed, the leaders of both political parties and the chief newspapers gave many and very positive assurances that there would be no record to conservation. esort to conscription.

Recruiting Insufficient

No doubt it was believed when the war be-No doubt it was believed when the war be-gan that at most Canada would send an army of 50,000 or 100,000 to Europe. At first re-cruits were obtained faster than they could be armed and equipped. Canada raised an army of 500,000 before recruiting began to drag heavily. Thereafter month by month appeals for volunteers became more urgent Moreover, the cost of raising a regiment steadily increased with the many devices employed to draw men to the colors. When 550,000 men had been secured the Government authorized a total enrollment of 500,000.

This was interpreted as a pledge to the Allies that Canada's contribution would reach that figure. It soon became doubtful whether the pledge, if pledge it was, could be fulfilled by the voluntary system. In the meantime the roll of casualties in France and Flanders lengthened. The need for reand randoms tengthened. In here for re-enforcements became urgent and imperative. Newspapers opposed to the general policy of the Government began to attack the volun-tary system and to suggest conscription. Military officers became so hostile to the voluntary method and so dissatisfied with the results that they gave a gradeline and

voluntary method and so dissatisfied with the results that they gave a grudging and doubtful support to recruiting agents. Many patriotic organizations demanded compui-sion, and throughout the English provinces a formidable revolt against voluntaryism de-veloped. The agitation was strengthened by the adoption of conscription in Great Britain. It was made almost invincible by the deter-mination of the United States to raise its armles by compulsory selection. This was

armies by conpulsory selection. This was the situation when the Government yielded to the conscriptionists and asked Parliament for authority to raise 100,000 men by draft. Canada had obtained in all 430,000 men by voluntary chlistment. Of these 332,000 had crossed the sea when the draft was nuthorized. The casualties in the Cana-dian expeditionary force total 125.000. More than 20.000 have been killed in action or have died from wounds or other causes. Manifestly by the voluntary system the wastage could not be fully repaired or ade-quate re-enforcements provided.

Canada Still Partisau

In the United States there does not seem to be any division between Republicans and Democrats on war policy. But in Can-ada for two or three years most of the Lib-eral newspapers in the English-speaking provinces maintained a continuous attack upon the general policy and administration

INSURANCE AT LESS THAN COST

Government Plan to Protect Families of Soldiers and Sailors Without Pensions

By ARTHUR H. FISHER

THE public has failed to grasp the true in-L tent and scope of the recent act of Congress which establishes the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, partly because of general ignorance of or apathy regarding the principles and scientific practice which govern the proper conduct of the great business of life insurance, and in considerable measure because of the failure of the Government to explain the matter properly.

When discussed by the inexpert the tendency has been to assume that the Govern ment is necessarily in a position to furnish life insurance "over the counter." at rates much lower than obtain with a well-managed company. As a matter of fact, the rates fired by the Government to meet the present emergency will not meet the cost of this insurance, nor were they intended to The rates charged for the form of insurance now offered to sailors and oldiers are a little less than the rate charged civilians for similar insurance in many well-managed American companies. To the extent that the excess cost must be met out of the general funds of the Government, it is offered as a benefaction. It is beyond all doubt a worthy benefaction. to which every American citizen must contribute. By this means the nation can express its gratitude to those upon whom it has called for a magnificent sacrifice. It is also a praiseworthy movement toward an avo'dance of the manifold abuses connected with our obsolete penalon system. There is every reason why the true purpose of this new departure on the part of the Government should be thoroughly appreciated, and why every soldier and sallor, should avail himself of every dollar of this insurance he is able to obtain.

The act of Congress providing for life insurance in wartime further provides that five years after the conclusion of hostilities. the soldier or salior holding a contract for his war life insurance, which is virtually term insurance, may, regardless of his physical condition, convert the same in like amount into permanent insurance on the life or endowment plan, on the net American 516 per cent reserve basis. Here again will this insurance partake of the nature of a benefaction, for inasmuch as there will be no medical examination demanded, it follows that, if the war is to be of considerable duration, the proportion of impaired lives will be large.

and the mortality under these converted rishs will in all reasonable probability be equal to or in excess of that provided for in the American mortality table. Such deficit as may occur, due to excessive mortality, together with the entire administrative expense of the Insurance Bureau, except as excess interest on reserves might be available, must be met out of the general funds of the Government. Such funds can of course only come from general taxation. Here again the American public will show its gratitude to our fighting legions. The extent of this deficit will un-doubtedly receive due publicity at the proper time.

The Government Bureau Plan

The Government Bureau Plan Comments have been made calculated to lead to the conclusion that an extension of governmental insurance was contemplated, making the service available for civilians after the war as well as for soldiers and vay considered or suggested in the act of Congress for the sole purpose indicated by its name, and furthermore an extension of taservices to civilians would create a bureau radically different from the existing bureau. A governmental bureau for civilian insur-although few Englishmen are aware of its existence. Its beneficiaries are chiefly a few department employes. It has been thorough-ly demonstrated in English that the public will not buy insurance except through the will not buy insurance except through the earnest solicitation of the inevitable and indefatigable agent.

The wisdom of establishing an American bureau for civilian insurance certainly needs careful consideration by men who will go deeply into the history of life insurance. As deeply into the history of file insurance. As practiced by the worthy companies, insur-ance is far beyond the experimental stage and has become an exact science. I ven if such a bureau were established, and nothing be spent for the procurement of business. either in commissions or publicity, the expense of administration would still remain. I uld still remain. It is difficult to see how there could be any saving in administration, es against that of existing well-managed companies, unless the Government donated these expenses to the bureau. Would this mean cheaper insur-ance? Probably not. It would simply mean subsidied insurance. subsidized insurance. It is not improbable, to say the least, that It is not improbable, to say the least, that the mortality of those insured by such a bureau would be higher than that of these insured by a well-managed company, while the interest rate would certainly be lower. Both these elements would more than likely counterbalance the apparent savings in com-missions. It is difficult to see, therefore, any saying in net cost which could be obtained by such a bureau, while a higher cost is well within the realm of possibility. y such a bureau, while a higher cost is well rithin the realm of possibility. Let no one be allowed ignorantly to confuse the present Government rate for its tem-porary wartime insurance with its after-the-war rate for permanent insurance. A soldier or sailor aged twenty-five is now charged \$7.52 per \$1000 for his war insurance on the temporary plan. Five years after peace is declared, supposing the war to have continued for three more years, this insur-ance would have to be seen this insurance would have to be converted to a per-manent plan. If the ordinary life plan be then chosen the ex-solder or ex-sallor would be called upon to pay \$18.73 per \$1060. As has been pointed out, the Government pays all expenses, hence it is able to provide this production to its deployment. protection to its fighting men at a cost slightly less than the normal cost to civifians in a well-managed company.

WAR A HARDSHIP TO STAMP COLLECTOR

Embargo Necessary for Military Reasons-Position of Stamps on Letters Forms Code

THE trading-with-the-enemy act is per-L haps the greatest blow which American philately has suffered in its history, but patriotic dealers in and collectors of postage stamps are not whimpering. The trade is prepared to forgo cheerfully its profits ordi-narily derived from handling the current un-used franking labels of the Central Powers, and the stamp lover is equally willing to re and the stamp lover is equally willing to fe-frain from buying them until the war is over. The situation in the United States is the same virtually as that in England and France, and what philately in those countries has done is only what philately in America is now asked to do—to prevent any dollars from reaching Berlin. Vienna, Sofia or Con-mentation is discussed in another of stamp. from reaching Berlin, Vienna, Sona of Con-stantinople through the purchase of stamps. It is not written specifically in the trad-ing with the enemy act that the labels of the Central Powers are not to be imported. But leading stamp houses have had their at-torneys studying the statute and the decision has been reached that the enemy shall not be described comfort in this manner.

occupied parts of France. A dealer advertis-ing in a Swiss stamp journal offers such stamps for sale. Inasmuch as these labels, if they exist legitimatoly, will not be im-ported to America, philatelists will turn to the Postoffke Department. If there are such stamps, they are certain to reach Washing-ton from Berne. If they do not arrive there, doubt as to their issuance is probable. There is one more loophole for such stamps to reach America—a channel which will en-able unpatriotic dealers, if there are any, to bring in the enemy issues if they choose. This is by way of certain Central and South American countries, where some of the

JERUSALEM, 1917

American countries, where some of the native postmasters are in love with their private pocketbooks. These personages, re-ceiving copies from Berne, doubtless will not be too hesitant to follow their long-estab-lished custom of disposing of their official copies either to the histhest bidder or to dealers who regularly buy from them in this way.

France not only barred trading in enemy stamps early in the war, but placed a prohi-bilion against the importation of any stamps whatever even from a neutral country. This affected the United States, which, although it is now in the war, is not, however, ex-pected to forbid the stamps of France or other Entents nations from being imported. France does not prohibit the exporting of stamps to the United States, but, like Eng-land, it is extremely cautious an to the way in which those stamps go out. The reason for this carefulness by the French Government was due to military

Tom Daly's Column

CHRISTMAS, 1917 "O little town of Bethlehem," How must thy gates uplift! At last, with all thy bonds unfurled,

of his Journal from Our Legation in Balgium a choice bit he told to some of his friends.

The Belgium Relief Commission, so the story ran, had been having trouble getting across the border into Holland. Some of its agents had even been roughly handled. Complaint was made to the Governor General; but he, insisting that the complainants surely were in error, arranged to assign a German-officer in civilian clothes. to accompany the next agent who had eccasion to go into Holland.

At the border they were stopped. Their passports, they were told, were forged. The gent made no protest, but the Germa officer accompanying him did. He was promptly stood upon his head. Also he was trampled upon by the soldiers, and he and the agent were car led back to Brussels, under arrest. Arriving there, of course, the officer was able to secure his immediator release, and the next day he appeared upon the street with his head and faco swathed in bandages. Hugh Gibson met him. "Mr. Gibson," he said, "the stories of mistreatment of your agents are greatly exaggerated, although it is true I myself was roughly handled; and the thing that annoyed me most was to have my face jumped upon by that black-bearded soldier

Thou comest to the Christian world, O late, but perfect, gift!

HUGH GIBSON appear. to have left out

to the South, still jubilant over the with the West that squeezed Wilinto office last November, we may this question: Is it worth while to the long roll of suffrage States to ward off a visionary danger? , educational and other qualificar the franchise now demanded in thern States, as well as in other reclude the possibility of female oters menacing white control for s come, if ever. Bood peoples the world and

and should ald to govern it. Do may with the barroom, we must with the cradie.

NN'S SCRAP OF, PAPER

M, in a fine tantrum, pinned all ish decorations on the breast his hundreds of uniforms, one st, 1914, and then tore them round them under heel in the the German court. The affair seen complete if he had first ritish field marshal's uniform edals, but there are limits even in Berlin.

shospakin with which the Panneylvania made William we in 1905 has gone the s of paper in the hands Dector of Lawlesse ind and 1: should take

DENNSYLVANIA has vision; brain as well as brawn; soul as well as substance.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS AGAIN

Hence its leadership, another testimony to which is given by the Surgeon General's office at Washington which announces that the Keystone State is far ahead of sister commonwealths in looking forward to, and, more than that, effectively preparing for, one of the future contingencies of the war.

We must not blink the distressing consequences of our championship even unto sacrifice of life and limb for democracy. It is none too soon to realize that some, perhaps many, of our brave soldiers will return to us incapacitated for their normal occupations. But with characteristic American independence they will desire to he self-supporting despite their physical

handicaps. The wounded who were healed in the Civil War did not impose themselves as a burden on the nation they ought for, nor will they in this war. But their fine spirit must find mutual co-operation with those in a position to restore them to the ranks of the citizen army. The State Department of Industry and Labor is making a thorough canvass of the plants within its scope to have in eadiness paying and workable employment open to men with a leg or an arm. a hand or a finger missing. There are abundant possibilities for such work, but positions which are hard for the individual to find when dependent on his own resources will be easily obtained through a standardized scheduling by an official

agency. The employment listed will be given to the maimed soldiers after they have been "reconstructed" in the sixty base hospitals and rehabilitation camps now inder construction in this country.

Pennsylvania will be best prepared to ope with the future, more immediate than we now realize, through its foresight in preparation, to which the War Department pays tribute in officially recognizing ts leadership.

The Kalser is not going to worry much over the loss of Jerusalem. There is but one holy city for him and his faith-ful allies, and that's Mecca.

Considering the fact that Vladivostol

filled with war munitions bought with Russian bonds which are about to be re udiated, and considering also the fact her Japan nor the United States mad these articles for German may express some satisfaction in and landing of the Japaness at the

general policy and administratio nounced its war management. They de-mounced its war management. They de-manded more vigorous and aggressive war in which both parties should have abinet the were loyal to Sir Wilfred Laurier and preparing for a general election under his cadershi

Canada many of the newspapers are In Canada many of the newspapers are more closely related to the political parties than are those of the United States. As in Great Britain, they are the advocates of one party or the other, and, while few are slavish adherents of party, still fewer are without actual and active party sympa-thies and interests. For thirty years the

thies and interests. For thirty years the Liberal newspapers were devoted to Sir Wil-fred Laurier as leader of the Liberal party nd were substantially his organs and mouth pletes. It is case, therefore, to understand what a remarkable situation developed when Sir Wilfred opposed conscription and refused to gater a coalition Government. For these causes many of the Liberal newspapers had contended, and to these causes hey must adhere.

Take the situation in Toronto. For nearly enty years the Toronto Globe has bee the most powerful organ of Liberalism in Canada. Indeed, the founder of the Globe was the founder of the Liberal party. No newspaper in the Dominion was more devoted alike to the personal and political fortunes of Sir Wilfred Laurier. The Globe, howver, in the contest vigorously opposed Wilfred and supported conscription and a coalition government under a Conservative leader. The Daily Star, the other Liberal journal, gave its influential support to the Union government. In Toronto, which has als daily newspapers, not one supports Sir Wil-fred Laurier or opposes the Union govern-

Press Opposed to Laurier

In Winnipeg, where there are three daily newspapers, all opposed Laurier and his pro-gram. For many years the Free Press, which ranks among the first two ors three newspapers in the country, was the faithful ally of the Liberal party. It was as devoted to Sir Wilfred Laurier as was the Toronto Globe. But ever since the war began the Globe. But ever since the war began the Free Press made its energetic prosecution first consideration. It was among the first volces to call for coalition. It was among the sturdlest adv cates of the draft. It may be that outside of the Prime Minister himself

the sturdness have cates of the draft. It may be that outside of the Prime Minister himself no one was more influential than J. W. Dafoe, editor of the Free Press, in bringing the Liberal and Conservative leaders together in a common cabinet. Naturally, therefore, the Free Press was an uncompromising op-ponent of the Laurier was program and a resolute and aggressive champion of the Union government. From Lake Superior to the Pacific there are only two or three daily newspapers which continue to support Sir Wilfred Jaur-ier, while in very many weatern constituen-cies not even a weekly journal adheres to his cause and leadership. In the Atlantic prov-inces, where party lowalier have been fleros-und stronger than in any other part of Can-Inces, where party loyalites have been heree, and stronger than in any other part of Can ada. Sir Wilfred has better newspaper sup-port than in the weat, but it is feeble as com-pared with that which the Unlon govern-ment commands. Even in Quebec, the gov-ernment has powerful newspaper allies, such as the Montreal Dully Risr, which has a greater circulation than any other newspaper

Met a Great Emergency

Were the officers, directors or trustees o Were the officers, directors or trustees of our great American life insurapee companies to attempt to render such a service to sol-diers and sallors they would be placing in jeopardy the most sacred financial trust that exists today, a trust that represents he very bulwark of our economic well-being. For the Government to create such a benefaction calls for naught but praise. For the companies to attempt it would be all but criminal. A great emergency was seen to crist and

A great concreancy of all but criminal. A great concreancy was seen to exist and Congress fook immediate action The Bureau f War Risk Insurance is the result. At the close of hostilities its mission will have been fulfilled and it is difficult to see any reason for an extension of the bureau to serve civil-ians. In the meantime, every soldier and sallor should take all that he can get of the clovernment insurance. ment insurance

THE WINNING SPIRIT

The story told of the nineteen-year-old American corporal who was stationed in a listening post in No Man's Land on the night of the first raid on the American trench shows that the long years of peace have not taken courage and coolness out of our taken courage and coolness out of our

taken courage and coolness out of our national character. He sent the men with him back to safety when the bombardment began and stuck to his post until he was surrounded by on-coming Germans. Then he picked out three of them and gave them all the shells in his rife. When a grenade hit him he was calmity reloading for another try at the L is that sort of resolution

e given financial comfort in this manner.

A one-mark German stamp which sells for its face value in Berlin adds one mark to Germany's war chest. If that unused stamp stays in Germany throughout the war, the ney that purchased it comes from German noney that purchased it context is way to sources. If that stamp makes its way to America, the equivalent of one mark comes not from German but from American sources Thus the logic as to why unused current stamps printed by the Central Powers shall not be purchased in America until peace obvious.

comes is obvious. Early in the war, the British and French Governments placed the ban on dealing in enemy labels. They went one step further than has happened, as yet, in this country, for Great Britain and France forbade also the handling even of those enemy stamps which had paid postage through the mails. It is not believed that this radical step will the second statement. Government It is not believed that this radical step will be taken by the American Government. Once the stamps have been postally used, the buy-ing and selling of them does not profit the enemy in any way. Hence, pending any in-structions from Washington to the contrary. American dealers expect to continue to tandle such used copies as seep through from

while American stamp houses will not dea in the unused copies, they see he reason with they should not be formally listed. They will continue to appear in the standard cata logues, but in no case will a quotation be used.

To List Enemy Stamps

To List Enemy Stamps The decision of the American dealers to prince philatelists in Great Britain and France. There they are not only not handled but no-mention is made of them, used or unused, in catalogues and trade papers, except in cases where they are criticized or ridiculed, it is the bellef of American philatelists that this attitude is too extreme—that this bitter-nees of war will gain Entents dealers and collectors nothing; and that such a feeling in America would be deplored. Books of enemy unused stamps purchases before America entered the war do, of course, continue salable. But importation in fact, even before this country took up price as well as patriotic and legal reasons. In fact, even before this country took up are the American philatelists were equality rigid. Most of these books are believed to have come by way of Stituerian Holland and the Scandinavian from the Central Powers, they could not come by way of France and Great Britain because the laws forbade; and Haly's biockades are believed to have come by way or sump importers zealously guarded. Today, tow of owning central Powers, how are philatelists from the contral organization, which mendes nearly all nations, to esail to the mendes nearly all nations, to esail to the mine and, as in the case of about fitteen i

that Get

French Government was due to military prench Government was due to ministry necessity. Stamps arranged in certain ways might represent codes. This was England's fear. England forbade the expertation of stamps to neutral countries except through dealers licensed by the War Office. No official announcement was made as to why this rule was promulgated, but it was conjectured by philatelists there that spies had sent communications to neutral countries which were intended for the Central Powers, these communications being disguised in the shape of sheets of stamps affixed in a pro-

shape of sheets of stamps affixed in a pro-arranged manner. These embargoes in various countries have effectively reduced the sale of stamps in bulk in America. Labels gathered in France and Belgium and Switzerland for this bulk trade no longer reach the United States in tre-mendous quantities as they did before the war. Received as they were then, tons at a time, they were made in packets of "1000 mixed" and sold popularly at twenty-five cents a packet, especially to beginners.

CRIMINAL INSANE PROBLEM

"Every year," writes Dr. Paul E. Bow-ers in Case and Comment, "society is un-justly sending to prison hundreds of in-sane and feeble-minded persons who, in the course of their mental disturbances, have violated the penal laws. This culpable prac-tice of mulphing the mentally side should. tice of punishing the mentally sick should, in the course of justice, cease.

"Society is being poorly protected when sends insane and mentally defective init sends insane and mentally defective in dividuals to penal institutions and then re leases them from custody uncured, merely pecause their sentences have exp'red. Yet this irrational procedure is being continu-ously practiced by our courts and boards 'f parole in all the States of the Union."

What Do You Know?

Quiz

1. Who is General Kaledines? 2. What is an idlosyncrasy? 3. Who was Harporrates? 4. Name the author of "Swiss Family Rob-troom."

- 5. What areat generals of classical and modern
- 6. What is a brie? 7. Define the strategic term terrain. 8. Who is Premier of France? 9. Where is the Search River? 10. Where is Viadivostek?

2. James Fenimore Cooper wrote the Deerslayer

- Lion of the North." Louisians is the Pelican State. The brdget system is a method of govern mentil financing in which income and ex penditures are closely computed in Satrane for a definite ferm. If is appended to the system of current appropriations for specifi
- 7. N. J. after a clergrman's name indicates he is a member of the fuciety of Jesus, usually called a Jesuit.
- Currer Bell was the pen name assum Charlotte Brente la writing "dane l relation is a constitut of arm 9. Aa

NED GALBALLY lifts from the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian and furns over to us an elaboration of "Hush-a-bye, Baby, on the Tree-top," as Francis Thompson might have written if. One stanza will be enough

who was formerly professor of ethics in

Munich University."

to give you a headache:

Blanch-amiced, roseal nursling, resupine In coracle terrene, Afloat on the acrial hyaline, Moored to the dominant pine, Not where its pennoned umbrage spans, With auspice large and haleyon boon, With auspice large and haleyon boon, Its suppliant visitants. But where, intemperably higher, In its immitigable culminance, Do battailously importune Solatitial fulgences and splith of fire, Or ardent rondure of the plenilune Perdures in its abasiless oculance: Heck not their foo obtrusive suit, But still in you the bruit Of threne susurral, lachrymonal plain. That on those dolorosal eyes (Elysian euphrasies) Their mystic, chrismal anodyne may strain.

COLD COMFORT

I doan' mind de frost an' chill; Winds kin howl an' screech White folks' wood-pile on de hill, Des' in easy reach.

A M'chigan man who is known in Kala A Michigan man who is known in Kala-magoo County as a farmer, gardener, car-penter and mail carrier is als an advertis-ing writer who produced a piece of copy for the home paper, recently, which at-tracted wide attention. It was:

"Notice-Wheever borrowed my jack screw, please return it, by goah. Willie

Lawrence." It is not in the record whether he found his jack screw, but a man who's fond enough of his pet expression to pay so much a word for saying it, by gosh, deserves the fat of the land.—Associated Advertising.

Pay for them? Why, the guintessence of

dvertising is represented by those two ords! And if Willie Lawrence got his the sarew back, we'll bet if was because at the milutary effect upon the borrows, he

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. General Petain is commander-in-chief of the Freuch armies.

Rubelret are stanzas of a set form used by the Persion poet. Omar Khazzan, in his famous bries translated into English by Edward Fitzseraid.
Guntavos Adolnhas of Sweden was call "the Lien of the North."