dubourbers wishing address changed

ELL, 1000 WALNUT KETSTONE, MAIN 1000 Address all communications to Evening Public

SHOOM CLASS MAIL MATTER. Philadelphia, Toreday, December 18, 1917

SHALL UNCLE SAM JOLT THE THROTTLE?

WE DO not believe that the President contemplates government ownership of the railroads at this time. He and the rest of the country have been impressed, however, by the obvious failure of our boasted transportation system to measure up to the exigencies of the existing crisis. It is a failure, it appears, of terminals as much as equipment. For years experts have on preaching that terminals constitute the heart of the distribution problem. But no arguments under the sun could convince powerful railroad leaders that barging freight around New York harbor was costly and destructive of efficiency. They had it firmly fixed in their heads that the nation revolved around the port of New York, the greatest of all competitive points. One of the most valuable public servants Philadelphia ever had, a private citizen, lost his fortune, his health and probably his life in a vain effort to make the railroads see the importance of being fair to themives by being fair to Philadelphia. What Philadelphia suffered, Baltimore suffered and Norfolk and all the seaports along the coast. Boston tried to meet the situation, and did meet it by building terminals of her own, as did New Orleans, and Philadelphia has been compelled to turn to municipal wharves for relief.

The railroads, nevertheless, have not been entirely at fault. They were harassed by all sorts of ridiculous inhibitions. They were deprived of the right to own their own ships and offer a through service from any interior point to any foreign port. They were subjected to all sorts of hardships by different State commissions. They found their efforts to co-ordinate blocked by ah antagonistic national policy. They got to the point where railroad financing was a herculean task. They had to skimp on upkeep, and they did not bave the ev with which to buy new equipment et the increasing demands of business. Besides, there was an abundance of empty cars in the lean years preceding that there would be such an enormous revival of business as the nation has witnessed. The contrary was anticipated.

It may be necessary for the Government to administer the roads. There would be nothing novel in that, for virtually every business in the nation, from steel-making to pig-killing, is already under virtual Government control. Moreover, the grip of Washington will tighten as the war goes on. But ownership and control during war times are different things. The credit of the country is needed to finance our armies; we can talk of buying railroads when the Kaiser is out of France.

The President is a firm believer in the authority of public opinion. He would stop at no necessary radical program which appeared requisite to win the war, having Lincoln to guide him in that course, but government ownership of railroads involves so vital a change in our previous concepts of mocratic government that it may be doubted if he would move in that direction without a specific mandate from the people. He has no such mandate now, because the ue has never been fought out at the polls. The public is quite ready to sanc-Mon almost any temporary expedient to oote war efficiency, but it dislikes the guration of irrevocable national poliby executive edict. The Emancipation sation was a war measure which truck at the very heart of the enemy, it the issue of government ownership of troads is not involved in the present gle to preserve civilization.

The railroad problem is essentially one service. If we get that, incidental probs will solve themselves.

MeADOO AT THE LEAGUE

E Union League was founded as a dlenge to enemies of the Union. The of the Union are not now in the cal party which happens to dominate Government, but live on foreign soil, o for three and one-half years they ed every artifice of deviltry to the forces of freedom and by for an attack on the United

has been exposed and we gime. In the prosecution ing great campaigns of it is important that all

the Union League on the pa-ifested in the breaking of its dents, when, last night, for the first time in its history, it entertained as its guest of honor a Democrat, the Secretary of the Treasury, forgetting his politics and knowing him only as a man who is devoting his abilities to the one great purpose of winning the war.

"BOOZE" GETS A WALLOP

T WOULD be folly to underestimate the importance of the vote in the House proposing to the States ratification of a national prohibition amendment. The enormous spiritual revival of the last few years, which has steadily been capitalized by those who believe in morality through legislation is clearly revealed in the present situation. The strength of the prohibition wave has been augmented also by economic pressure. Business divorced "booze" years ago.

We predict some amazing campaigns during the next six years. The proposed amendment starts with a big following. A failure to ratify by thirteen States will be sufficient to kill the proposal. Every loubtful Commonwealth will be made a battleground, and into every one of them will be poured the heavy artillery of the Prohibitionists. There will be no let-up in the fight so long as the amendment is short of the requisite ratification by three-fourths of the States. The press will run riot with charges and counter-charges and much money will pass over the dam before the mills stop working.

The liquor interests can thank their vicious alliances with corrupt politicians for the dilemma in which they find themselves. If the beer and light wine interests intend to make a fight they can make it best in the open. Corruption is beginning to be a sure loser in American politics.

WE WANT COAL

PENNSTLVANIA is the coal reservoir of the Union. The scarcity in this city, which was foreseen months ago, now threatens industry. It had already caused intense suffering among the poor. The situation is intolerable and does not permit of argument. Let the hearders be sent to fall, where they belong, but let the blunderers, if there are any, go with them. We want no more excuses. We want coal.

TUNNEL OR BRIDGE?

The chief reason why business men will follow General Goethals in favoring a Hudson tunnel for vehicles is the cost, \$12,000,000. That is less than the cost of land for tan Bridge terminals alone,

WE ASSUME that the Delaware cannot be an everlasting barrier between Philadelphia and Camden. Commerce will go either over the river or under it. Plans have been drawn for a bridge and it may be that this form of construction, despite the great cost, is desirable; but certainly no definite decision should be made until a tunnel project has been fully considered. It is not good business, in any event, to permit New York to shoot any nore direct arteries into Jersey before we establish one of our own.

GERMANY'S "ECUMENICAL CONSCIENCE"

WHEN Prince Max of Baden calls for an "ecumenical conscience" he means that Germany must pretend to be in sympathy with the ideals which in one form or another are becoming the dominant characteristic of all the civilized people of earth.

Democracy is diffusive. It is elementally centrifugal as opposed to the centralizing, centripetal movements of autocracy. But it is all for one and one for all when a crisis such as war comes, If Germany, however, can persuade the rest of the world that it has an "ecumenical conscience." wherefore no real crisis exists, and can thus full democracy into its normal state. destroying its unanimity of design, it can win the war.

But it is going to be hard to convince America that the consolence of German leadership is ecumenical when America is already convinced that German leadership hasn't any conscience at all.

When farmers soldier who will farm?

We do not know who is getting the

coal, but we are not. If the Germans get Venice no doubt

they'll deport the gondolas.

A man may have brains, but he does not show it when he neglects his health.

If ice were a political issue they'd be telling us there was none on the sidewalks. If railroad employes want more

money they've got nothing on the railroads -they want it, too. A lot of ice can float in the Dela-

ware, but there's never so much a clear channel is not there also. Maybe Philadelphia is too close to the coal fields to get coal. The best oranges

are seldom on sale in Florida. A deserter has been sentenced to twenty years in prison. He ought to be thankful that he was not sent promptly to

the place the Kaiser came from. The Government is about to con struct additional munition plants to the value of \$90,000,000, it is announced. American sufficiency will put German ef-

Will the Kaiser demand in his Christmas peace proposal that Jerusalem be returned to the Turks? The question is an interesting one for his deluded fol lowers to contemplate.

ficiency to rout yet.

Shipbuilding is increasing above ship losses and the destruction of submarines is increasing.—Sir Eric Geddes.

There is one thing to be very thankful for. Not for this reassuring statement of Sir Eric's—the more the merrier of such nents of course-but for the fact that we have passed the stage when offion thought it had to put a twist of ogical effect" into every remark on U-boats. We can bear to hear with now, when it is bad, and over

RIGIN AND WORK OF THE RED CROSS

nerica Responsible for Civilian telief of Great Society for Humanitarianism in War

who founded the Red Cross and nine Fince Nightingale." As a matter of fact thable English woman and philanthropist, whiled at the age of ninety in 1910, as full honors and good deeds as of years, did found the great world organization whos_{ission} of mercy has been to alleviate the g-hardships and horrors of the battlefield. s Nightingale's work in the Crimean War, lever, prepared the way by its stress on huntarian ideals and its practical demonstrat that the after-terrors of battle could bileviated by organized and scien-

The ination of a noble American woman complimes the work of the Red Cross Soclety, as en conducted, in applying its principles ; extending its aid in civilian relief in to of calamity, pestilence and famine. I was Clara Barton, born the year after is Nightingale and surviving her by two ra. The Red Cross branches in all counti signatory to the Convention of Geneva n respond beneficently at the call of distresoth in war and peace.

Florence Ningale was early interested in nursing and pltal conditions. Frightful conditions ame the wounded in previous wars roused herry and at the outbreak of the Crimean Win 1854 she determined to put into practice theories which had developed in her m during an apprenticeship served in nursingth the Sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul barls and at the Kaiserswerth Institution one Rhine. She organized a hospital department Scutari, the eminent success of which led the justice of her claim that war was necessarily cruel and which gave her wewide fame. During the Civil War in this ntry and the France-Prussian war she wifrequently consulted by the authorities an-endered substantial ald. At the close of thrimean War a testimonial fund of \$250, was tendered her, which she immediately tated for the founding of the Nightingale ne of St. Thomas Hospital, London, for t training of war

Dunant's Pect

Her humanitarian idealsacked by extraordinary efficiency made tworld receptive for the project of Jean ari Dunant, a philanthropic citizen of Swirland. He was philanthropic citizen of Swirland. He was present at the Battle of Solno, June 24, 1859, and witnessed the enous suffering actually unnecessary, due to mability of the regular surgical corps to be with demands made on it. Limited humbers and not well organized or provid with facilities, the doctors and nurses ed not care properly for the thousands of inded. His observations and his knowledge the ideals of mercy, turned into reality. Florence Nightingale, led to the writing. "Un Souvenir de Solferino," in which he-aphically described the horrors that had cked his eye and stirred his pity. But "has more than a medley of horrors; it was bustructive document.

Dunant suggested that all nationarm so-cieties for the training of nurses althe ac-cumulation of supplies for immete use on the outbreak of future wars, was really the forerunner of "preparedne" His proposal was cordially received by So-ciety of Public Utility of Geneva high started an agitation that led to an irnational conference, October, 1863, follow by another in August of the following year

another in August of the following yearomposed of authorized diplomatic repretatives of sixteen nations.

The Geneva Convention, signed Auguss.

1864, was the fruit of the conferences, he
Geneva Convention, which has become
part of international law by the acceptaof the original and later signatory nationals in the conference of the original and later signatory nationals in the conference of the original and later signatory nationals in the conference of the original and later signatory nationals.

In the conference of the original signature of the original signature of the original signature of the original signature.

The first conference, however, form belief. The first conference, however, form lated an agreement that each country whi lated an agreement that each country whis signed the convention should have a national preservation of the Union against the assets of the union of the Union against the assets of the union of the Union against the assets of the union of t It is this universal acceptance ts mission of mercy that has given the Red ross recognized standing in international aw. Its operations were first put to test the Franco-Prussian War of 1879-71.

Naval Warfare

This conflict, however, by its disturbance of peace conditions, militated against inclusion of additional powers and responsibilities. In 1869 the first international Red Cross con-In 1869 the first international Red Cross con-ference met in Paris to make revisions found desirable and hecessary out of experience. It proposed several supplementary articles, in-cluding the extension of Red Cross principles to naval warfare. These were formally pro-posed to the signatories by a diplomatic con-gress at Geneva in 1879, but were never binding, as the Prussian drive into France prevented ratification. The Hague Peace Conference of 1899 finally brought naval war-Conference of 1899 finally brought naval warfare into the scope of the Red Cross. Other subjects have been discussed at the quin-quennial conferences in various capitals. The relation of the Red Cross to army organizarelation of the Red Cross to army organiza-tion has been worked out, and measures taken to impress on the soldier the meaning of the insignium and the necessity of respecting it. One of the chief subjects of discussion was of methods for preventing abuse of the emblem

or methods for preventing acuse of the emblem in cloaking hostile designs; this came up particularly at the time of the Boer War. Amplification of scope has been blocked by the fact that the conferences cannot make their recommendations mandatory. To be written into international law they must be ratified by all the signatory nations. The various national committees or "societies" are various national committees or "societies" are not internationally linked, but the one at Geneva is accepted as the central body in matters of announcing policy and conduct international negotiations.

The American Red Cross

The American National Red Cross Society was formed in 1881 by Clara Barton, long a humanitarian and with a glowing record as a Civil War nurse. The United States ratithe Geneva Convention the next year. Miss Barton made the suggestion that the organization use its offices for remedial and organization use its offices for remedial and relief work in peacetime emergencies and the innovation was welcomed by "the international." Among the crises in which the American Red Cross performed notable work were the Michigan fires of 1881, the Florida yellow fever of 1888, the Johnstown flood of 1889, the Russian famine of 1891-92, the South Carolina tidal wave of 1893, the Armenian massacres of 1895, the Spanish reconcentrado system of 1897-98, the Galveston tidal wave of 1900, the Mont Pelee eruption of 1902, and the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906. Many disasters of great distress but less magnitude have been relieved.

The American National Red Cross was incorporated by Congress in 1905 with head-

The American National sted cross was in-corporated by Congress in 1905 with head-quarters in Washington. It is supported by numerous logal chapters. The President of the United States is ex-officio its president. Miss Barton was the active head during her long life. Former President Taft is the pres-ton chapman of the central committee, conlong life. Former President Taft is the present chairman of the central committee, consisting of philanthropisis, financiers, statesmen, surgeons, physicians, social workers and assigned army and navy officers. Heavy P. Davison, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., is the general executive in the present war. The director general of military relief is Colonel Jefferson R. Kean. The director general of civilian relief is Ernest P. Bicken! Colonel Jefferson R. Kean. The director gen-eral of civilian relief in Ernest P. Bicknell. The president of the International Red Cross in Chalese Ador, of Geneva, Switzerland.

PATRIOTIC EPOCH AT UNION LEAGUE

Reception to Secretary McAdoo Adds Scope to Organization Purposes

THE HONORS paid to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo at the Union League last night would make clear to us that something is happening in this country to break down partisan prejudices, even if we had failed to notice other signs all around us. It's an unusual thing for a Democrat to be permitted to eat a square meal to the accompaniment of music and the approving murmurs of the assembled members of that great Republican institution. It seemed to us when we first heard of it that a remarkable precedent was being established, and we started out to learn if we were right in our surmise.

our surmise.

We ourself recall a famous dinner in the old banquet hall of the League when the Confederate General Longstreet was a guest and a speaker, but he was not officially "the guest of honor of the League," as the Secre-tary of the Treasury was last night. We weren't able yesterday to find a single mem-

ber who could lay a specific finger upon any Democratic name previously so honored. Indeed, it was difficult to find any one willing to make any positive statement be-yond the boast that Union League dinners

yond the boast that Union League dinners are always superb and that no other organization in this city has held its own hospitable roof over so many. Which is very likely the truth.

In the course of a fatrly long life about town we have attended dinners there which left upon us deeper impress than most others we recall.

But it is hard to get a bon vivant to stick to details. The man who has had the privilege of attending but one big banquet in all his poor, narrow life—and that a quarter of a century ago—will be able to describe for you the sort of knife his peas rolled off, but a Union Leaguer's memories are too numerous to coagulate properly and promptly.

numerous to coagulate properly and promptly The Quest for Details

The Quest for Details

We ourselves were not present at the great dinner to General Grant when he came back from his tour of the world in 1879, so yesterday we invited Colonel Louis Holb to ask us to luncheon at the League, that we might gather some first-hand gossip from old members who had been present.

"Yes," said one, "I was at that dinner, but I don't remember much about it. But Bill Soandso could tell you."

Bill had just passed down the corridor and we toddled after him and caught him. But Bill couldn't remember anything except that Grant probably spoke, "However," said he, "Colonel Blank's over in the reading room and he sure knows all about it."

and he sure knows all about it."

We found the genial old gentleman and poured a question into his ear trumpet. He brightened up. "I'm ashamed to confess it," he said, "but there was a fire just around the corner that night, the Central Theatre, I think, and a lot of us ran out to it. I was one and I don't remember much about the

dinner."

There are in this town a number of men who perfectly recall that dinner, no doubt, but the memory of no Leaguer with whom we talked yesterday traveled, with any certainty, further than our own recollection of

The League's Crown of Crowns

We remember the flurry of excitement that rippled through the town when there was talk-idle talk-of the Union League's effering a reception to President Cleveland at a period of his first administration, when his popularity arose high enough almost to warrant the overlooking of his political faith. And no one could add to our own recollection of the reception to Li Hung Chang in the fall of 1896, when for once somehody's foot slipped and more guests were admitted to the clubhouse than could be accommodated

with the wonted dignity of the house But the most important function ever held in the League occurred on Founders' Day. November 24, 1900, when at a banquet in the old hall on the second floor were gathered together the President of the United States and the entire Cabinet, to say nothing of Vice President-elect Theodore Roosevelt and many Senators and Congressmen.

Joseph G. Darlington was then president of the Union League. In his opening address

"The Union League of Philadelphia was founded and organized for the specific pur-pose of fostering and promoting the love of republican government and aiding in the preservation of the Union of the United

last night's meeting. But upon that occa-n, when the League was for the moment s seat of the Government of the Republic, ere was no danger of assault from without even from the hungry Democrats who

wed sting of defeat, resident McKiniev spoke with his accus-tood grace, but the Vice president-elect, as weecollect it, was the orator of the eve-nic unless he might have been said to share thadistinction with Senator Henry Cabot

Ar the dinner the President and all his distruished retinue stepped down from the distruished retinue stepped down from the bangt room to the first floor and received the Inbers of the Leasure to crd into the comparatively small bar

The and then was held the greatest Republic lovefeast this city ever sheltered. But is night's function, considering all it means r broad patriotism, was the biggest thing a League has ever seen.

MISNDERSTANDING WILSON

In the merican press and to a smaller extent i American public opinion there continueso be a truly extraordinary bline ness to t. scope and meaning of President Wilson's 1r policy. The newspapers, with a few honors exceptions such as the New York Sun of the Philadelphia Ledger, have York Sun id the Philadelphia Ledger, have interpreted a message as virtually identical in meaning ith Clemenceau's recent proclamation that is Allies' only war aim is victory. They we ignored, as they did in the case of his alver to the Pope, but with less excuse, his obous policy of seeking to promote victory I restating war aims, to the achievement of hich a decisive military victory might helpaut is not indispensable. The achievement of hich a decliive military victory might helpaut is not indispensable. The
opposition between Clemencau's diplomacy
and that of the resident is sharp and irreconcilable, and is further emphasized by
the French Projer's repudiation of the
American program international organization. Americans we every reason to recognize this differee and to congratulate
themselves on the situde assumed by their
own leader. He isomtributing to the ultimate settlement of a war a body of ideas,
which are, indeed, il common possession of
democrats throughou the world, but which
belong a little more tamerica than to other demotrate the world, but which belong a little more tiAmerica than to other countries, because the are rooted in America's geographical detaiment and the better tradition in her past oreign policy.-New

JOHN BULL'SSTOICISM

JOHN BULL'STOICISM

The British flag, new ling over the Holy City in symbol of Chrisan triumph over the Turk, has been verylittle in evidence during the progress of the resent war. The Englishman is not given o demonstration of his feelings at any time lis "bad form." The jubliant ebuillence of Meking was not typical, but symptomatic, ohn Bull was merely for the nonce takenbri his guard. The celebration of the viotoryef the Somme was more to his national likin A reporter, eager to place on record Loson's celebration of the great drive, bromeaded up and down the Strand, notebeek in and. To his surprise not a flag, not a stri of bunting, was to be seen! London had filed to show any outward sign of the tremadous emotions which he knew lay underthe surface of things. Sorrowfully, he wented his way back to Fleet street, when—ol poy!—his eye caught sight of a flag flutteing in the hrees.

"VY, ALMOST CAN I BELIEF IT MYSELF!"



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Problem of the Railroads-Urges Single Tax as Medium of Real Patriotism

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledge: Sir—The railroads are certainly up against it, with their employes asking more wages, with insufficient ready money to make neces-ary improvements and extensions and with their profits possibly lessened by the actions of the bewildering array of price-fixing and other regulating boards and commissions. That the Government should be back of

the financing of the railroads seems to be the proper idea, but this arrangement should not be made without a definite declaration of a platform, and I have two planks in nd as a start for the structure: First. The railroads should be left abso-

intely free to fix rates of transportation, etc., and not be interfered with by national and State legislation. Second. The railroads should guarantee

the payment of the highest possible wages in all departments; to increase wages a business warranted; to allow their employer o organize in any way they destred. The employes on their side should guarantee not to strike until all grievances had been thor-oughly investigated and arbitrated, and then ive three months' notice of a strike.

With these planks as a foundation, the railroads and the Government could get together and arrange the financial program. Let us say that an agreement was reached whereby the Government would finance the roads on the following basis:

roads on the following basis:

All present forms of securities and other indebtedness to be done away with and securities limited to one single uniform stock certificate, guaranteed to be redeemed in cash on demand, at par or at the market price, as arranged. The roads to be allowed to capitalize all the "water" they could maintain payable in cash on demand. The Government would hold half of the stock securities are securities and would generally act issued as security and would generally act as a trustee for the roads. In the financing of a new line, the Government would become absolute owner of one-half of the new comabsolute owner of one-hair of the new com-pany's stock, and would, when the new com-pany was able to maintain its capital pay-able in cash on demand, turn over the profits of the transaction to its owners. The equiva-lent to a year's dividend on a railroad's capital would be a sufficient reserve for the redemption of securities, even under private management, and the Government could more easily guarantee the redemption

In raising money for extensions, etc., the Government could sell its own securities or the securities of the roads, which ever there was the best market for. Of course, the securities of a good dividend-paying road would find quick markets. The Government should put all its own forms of indebtedness into a uniform certificate payable in cash on

being on a cash basis. Maintaining corpora-tion capital payable in cash on demand, as banks pay deposits on demand, would grad-ually prevent the capitalization of land values, wages would rise to the maximum, which would be when wages paid to labor would allow labor to buy back all it pro-duced, including capital.

duced, including capital.

Any financial legislation that does not realize this fact—the total wages of labor must be sufficient to allow labor to buy back all it produces—is bound to be a failure. A year's business of any country is limited to the amount of money that is paid to wages in that year. in wages in that year. ANTHONY E. CROWELL.
Philadelphia, December 17.

AMERICANISM" AND SINGLE TAX To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger.

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—During one or two years preceding our
entrance into the war, "Americanism" was a
word much used and ofttimes misused, but
we do not hear it so often now.

Perhaps this is owing to the personality of
some of its most valiant users; perhaps the
definitions given were not complete and satisfactory, or, possibly, because the war has
enlarged our conceptions of human brotherhood and democratic internationalism opernates against the use of a word merely of
national application.

While I have been, and still am, an advocate of word unity and democratic national

that we can find a better and truer definition for the word.

It is the spirit of Americanism which has put our boys into the trenches in France; it is the same spirit that inspires us to feed the

democratic nations of the world and to repair

the ravages made by autocratic Germany and

Can not this spirit be made to lead the world in political, social and economic jus-

world in political, social and economic justice?

Our traditions and history give us a just claim to the title of leadership. The "new experiment in human government," born July 4, 1776, and fathered by democrats of the Thomas Jefferson type, was the result of the spirit of Americanism asking for a practical demonstration. In the declaration that "all men have an unalienable right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness," it gave a strong expression of Americanism; but it was only an expression, because the fathers who framed the declaration neglected to provide a way by which these unalienable rights of all would be conserved and guaranteed to the oncoming generations of Americans. It is wrong for us to profess a belief in the right of all to these things while we give right of all to these things while we give to some men (who own land) the right to say to other men (who own no land). "This land is ours, we do not care to use it our-selves, and we will not let you use it." It is the part of Americanism of these later days love the cause of involuntary poverty in

this great, rich country—landlordism.

The greatest exponent of this kind of Americanism was Henry George, who recognized the spirit of Americanism working the wonderful progress we had made, but he could also see what was operating against true Americanism and causing poverty to

keep pace with progress.

The plan he proposed was to make every man, woman and child a joint owner of the land of the United States—through taking, for the benefit of all, the value produced by all-the rent of land.

all—the rent of land.

This would make it profitable to use the land of the United States and unprofitable to not use it. It would bring morality and justice into the distribution of "God's free gift to the children of men."

Get this kind of Americanism up as a beacon light on our shores so that the world could see, and world-unity and the democratic co-operation of the nations would be a ques-tion of years, not of centuries.

OLIVER McKNIGHT. Philadelphia, December 16.

ENTRY IN RED-TAPE CONTEST

Our claim of \$33 against an express company having been received, filed, numbered investigated, considered, briefed, pigeonholed reconsidered, revived, studied, forwarded for confirmation, returned for action, filed again confirmation, returned for action, filed again, advanced to third reading, approved with reservations and finally settled, all within the brief period of four months, we are now seeking to get in debt to the aforesaid express company in order to follow, the same system of payment up to the psychological moment when it will be either pay or get sued. The express company system of holding up claims and paying them only when the muzzle of the law is pointed at it has Dickens's circumicoution office backed off the board. We observe that express company poard. We observe that express compan-sarnings are decreasing. Can this be becaus we are now putting our trust in the parce post whenever possible?—Gallipolis (O.

What Do You Know?

Quiz Who is quariermanter general of the U States army?
 Where is Mount Caprile?
 Name the author of "Leaves of Grass." Name the author of "Leaves of Grass."
 What is frest?
 Why are "bulls" and "bears" so called in the stock market?
 What is a Laodicean?
 What is a Laodicean?
 What is a Jerusalem artichoke?
 Identify "Old Hickory."
 Who was Fractrustees?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to resterany's quiz

1. James M. Cox le the Governor of Ohio, who
has commandeered coal for State users

2. Henry Videwerth L. Largellow, wrete "The
S. Lateguritho of Miles a tradeate ferest about ten
me des seuth a strategie ferest about ten
me des seuth Cambral, in pessession

4. General William A. Crozier is chief of ordmance of the United Bates army.

5. A has relief is a form of sculpture er molding
in which the design stands out from the
background. 6. Routov is a lowe in southern Russia on the liquid for the changes of the Conneck derive of Ballacepiki forcest in the conneck derive on Ballacepiki forcest in the conneck derive on Ballacepiki forcest in the conneck derived derived the conneck derived derived

Tom Daly's Column

TOO SOON

When poor Mis' James Bogmedders died It was an awful shock to Jim; He jest sot down an' cried an' cried

An' nobuddy could comfort him. She'd al'ays been a faithful wife, Hard-workin' an' so kind an' true, Thet now she'd passed out of his life He didn't know what he would do. 'Most every one turned out an' went

To 'tend the funeral that day. An' nearly everybuddy sent A wreath or some kind o' bokay. The one Jim valued most of all

Wuz one his orphan children gave. "We'll hang that on the parlor wall," He said, "to 'mind us of the grave Where all we love most dearly dwells." So that wuz what they done with it.

Twuz jest a wreath of immortelles . Across the top o' which wuz writ:

Until he made hisself real thin, But gradj'ally we noticed that He started sprucin' up agin. One day he told Si Peters, "Si, I'm gittin' so disconsolate I've got to thinkin' mebbe I Had better take another mate." An', sure enough, come March he did,

Waal, Jim he useter grieve an' fret

Although it wuzn't half a year Sence he had saw the coffin lid Close over "all he held most dear." An' in that same old parlor where

The bran'-new bride an' Jim wuz wee Still hung where all could see it there That wreath of immortelles that read: "Too Soon."

"OLD FRITZ"

Two German ladies, no doubt heavily velled, are reported to have been stealing u to the statue of Frederick the Great, in Berlin, recently and depositing at the base there of a wreath inscribed, "We need you now." Like most past historical incidents, this one is probably only the figurent of some idle correspondent's brain, but as an indication o what the Germans think it may not be with out value. It has often been pointed out that the bad example of Frederick, who was al lowed to get away with Silesia, has been luri lowed to get away with citesia, has been turk ing in the background of many German mind during this war. What these Germans do not realize is that Old Fritz took seven year to legitimatize his burgiary and that in tan meantime Prussia suffered unspeakable woss Berlin was occupied and burnt by the enemy They ought to be taught instead that if the want to accomplish Frederick the Great's re sults, Germany of today will have to suffe infinitely greater hardships than did the Prussia of his time. To an unprejudiced ob-server it would seem as if Germany had has altogether too much Frederick the Great fo its own and the world's good.

A NEW AMERICANIZATION

A conference is to be held in Costa Rice American republics, Costa Rica, Hondur San Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, discuss a proposal to make one republic the five States and to formulate a new treat to take the place of that of the Washingto convention, signed in 1907, which expire

convention, signed in 1907, which expire this year.

The welding together of these five State in one republic would be a great advantag to Central America and the world at large There is no sound reason for their maintenance of separate governments and, in face so closely allied and interwoven are the five peoples that it used to be that a revolution one easily overlapped into the one adjacen foreign Governments, investors and exporter would find greater stability and simplicity is dealing with a unified Government, and its dealing with a unified Government, and possile themselves would undoubtedly better able to undertake the development their country, which, split up into five an Governments, they are ynable to attantive the country.