1000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1000 BECOME CLASS MAIL WATTER.

Philadelphia, Wednerday, January 2, 1918

#### RICKS OF THE 'DRAWN GAME'

E STATED some months ago that the menace to civilization in this war was t the danger of disintegrating morale at front, where men who face the autoknow him for what he is, but that it by in the possibility of the millions at me becoming restless under the sacrithey were called on to endure and in the risk that shrewd propagandists, acting cleverly but no less destructively than they did in Russia, would be able to destroy the unity of purpose now ng and delude the great public into plance of a peace nominally fair and ire, but in fact ultimately so advanis to Pan-Germanism that the second hallenge of Berlin to civilization would and no force in existence capable of exded resistance.

The danger was succinctly and clearly ated by Andre Cheradame, who, in "The German Plot Unmasked," written in the early months of 1916, said:

Finally, when all negotiations for an rinistice have fallen flat and Germany's lituation has become still more critical, a shall see Berlin play her trump card. ests against territorial annexations come insistent beyond the Rhine, sanctioned by the German Gov-t, which will finally say to the "Let this slaughtering of one cease! We are willing to listen to we resign our claims to those terof yours now occupied by our The game has been played to a aw; so let us treat for peace on that sia." On the day when this proposi-on is put forward, the Allies will find conselves face to face with the most to move yet made by Berlin—the most alous German snare. Then, above all against the steadfastness, the percently, and the unity of the Allies be to tilliantly made manifest. The trick the "drawn game." if successful, would e an overwhelming triumph for Ger-and an irreparable tragedy for the and for the liberty of the world.

prophecy has been in process of ent for more than a year and the ull fruition of it is seen now in the plausiutterly ruinous formulas which are given currency throughout the by the German Government, th put into the mouths of Russian eviki and the Austrian Foreign

genius of Mr. Wilson has put the pirotal purpose of intelligent liberal states-chapthip into the thought that sterilization of the military caste of Germany is a prelaite to any treaty of peace. The reaing which led the President to this conlusion is complex. That inescapable contion of peace does not result only from the fact that the Kaiser and his Governat are forsworn, that their treaties uld not be respected, that their word of and would amount to nothing. It finds to basis even more completely in the fact of Pan-Germanism as dreamed of and anned by the Kaiser for a generation or more is now actually a material thing. real triumph of the German autots is not that they have driven their contes beyond the frontiers, but that they subjugated their own allies and degree impossible under military methhave brought under their hegemony ustria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, have obtained control of these nations have enchained them with debt and omically so tied them to Berlin the ffects and purposes a newsempire has eated, extending from the Baltic and. 19 not the grand plan of the staff achieved in these circumeven if Belgium and Serbia are to their owners? Restoration is fuct, a dream and a delusion in of either of these countries, for indemnities how could a Serbia of to life from that vast grave rians have made? No annexannities is a formula that restoration for ruined nations om has been sucked dry while on the other hand, has already ies, through blackmall

> control to her will cunies. We hear no talk of ey are the slave

would be a result very much worth while a result hoped for in Berlin and planned

From the moment the German peril in Surope hurled itself across the Atlantic and became also an instant peril to us, our ignorance of European politics became in excusable. We cannot escape responsibility for seeing to it that this war does not end until it ends right. If then, by trickers and fraud, the Kniser can fool us into accepting a premature peace, leaving him the fruits of victory, we have outlined and leaving, too, this great nation involved in a debt of billions, assumed to finance a war from which we were called off before wo could strike our blow, autocracy wins not only the chief prize it sought for in Europe. but it blunts likewise the edge of Ameri can competition and adroitly taps the main source of democratic strength in the subsequent certain war.

The danger of premature peace is the

gravest danger the world now faces. A mill tary decision in Germany's favor is utterly impossible, although there are yet, perhaps many victories to be written flown to her credit. She seeks, therefore, to win by subter fuge and formulas. She hopes to trick the free peoples of the world to necept a so-called "white peace," which would be the peace of death. She counts on the light-minded of all nations, the Lenines and the La Follettes, to further her propaganda in good faith and play her game. Nor in this plot can she succeed unless the spokesmen of liberalism have lost their cunning. It come to expose this German trick and expose it so that it never will be tried again. The answer to the Brest-Litovsk proposals should be a definite declaration of all the Allies, preferably written and promulgated by President Wilson. It should be a clear exposition of the democratic aims of the liberal nations, with an honest offer of nationalism to the several nations now enslaved, should express the sympathy the Allies feel for the real Russia, explain why the present offering is a sham and a deceit. and should promise to the world the only sort of peace that is worth having, a peace based on the rights of the peoples them selves and not on the privilege of a caste to exploit those peoples and mold them into fighting machines for the protection of autocratic and economic suzerains.

There can be no peace with German milltarism, for rule-or-ruin is the only law it knows, and the peace camouflage it practices means rule for it and ruin for all

#### "GOOD ON ANY U. S. RAILROAD"

NOTHING stands in the way of an order making any railroad ticket good on any railroad, between the points and under the conditions stated, without regard to the corporate title appearing on the pasteboard. As the Government pools all payments made for tickets, and will pay each road no more and no less than a fixed sum annually, there is every reason to inaugurate this simple change with its boon of great convenience for many

thousands of travelers. There is much more red tape about getting an unused railroad ticket redeemed than there is in buying 10,000 shares of railroad stock. Making the tickets interchangeable would save money, because fewer clerks would be needed in the ticket redemption offices. An incalculable amount of time and fretting would be saved, for person who uses railroads to any extent does not run into a ticket mix-up now and then? And then there is, of course, the vast accumulation of commutation tickets, holders of which find them useless on one line, good on another. With the withdrawal of passenger trains or because of temporary congestion or bad weather, from time to time, it would be an absurdly unnecessary hardship to be forbidden to use a ticket on the most available line.

## PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS

ARMY officers are salaried employes of the United States and like the salaried class everywhere they suffer early and severely from the pinch of high-living costs. Basically they are in similar case with teachers, preachers, bank employes, bookkeepers and men in other salaried vocations. with the difference that their stipends are prescribed by Congress instead of following certain conventions rooted in the law of labor supply and demand. Artisans and mechanics are organized and are able to press their demands. Army officers must wait for the Government voluntarily to adjust their pay and allowances to meet the constant upward trend of prices which has marked the last two decades. They must keep up a definite standard of appearances to befit the prestige of their rank and the dignity of the Government they represent. The Government should see to it that the

strain is relieved in some degree. The Army League, through its president Joseph Leiter, the former "wheat plunger," now devoting himself to public service makes a plea for an increase in the pay of American officers and points out that the situation is much more serious than had been supposed, since the other business of carrying on the war has virtually obliterated the customary provision of quarter and the making of the usual allowances.

Old King Coal was conspicu beent from the court procession of King

The Red Cross is rushing aid to the Guatemalans. Luckily they do not need coal in latitude 15 degrees north.

Kaiser gives approval to Brest-Litovsk Again showing a partiality for good de in Germany."

## PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY

#### Governor Pennypacker's First Official Act Was to Refuse All Railroad Passes and Other Forms of "Executive Graft"

(Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company) THIRTY-NINTH INSTALLMENT ADAY or two after the inauguration an ostensible lady drove up in a carriage to the mansion and sent up her card to Mrs. Pennypacker, who was an entire stranger in the city and did not know its people. In the reception room the woman began to talk, presently mentioned public affairs and began to ask questions. This awakened suspicion and she was dismissed. A few days later a full-page portrait of Mrs. Pennypacker, secured by making a sketch in pencil while she was on a railroad train appeared in the North American, accompanied by what purported to be portraits of my daughters, which had been probably taken from the stock of actresses on the shelves, and a long rigmarole was printed under the lie in huge headlines: "The First

elmproving the Library

day North American on Live Current Prob

sheet, ought to have been given severe pun-

What could be more despicable?

The State Library had long been ner lected. With the exception of Eurenfeld and Egle, the librarians had either been politicians, pure and simple, or incompetents who neglected their work. The archives, consisting of papers tied up in oose bundles, had long been the stamping ground of literary thieves. I put at the head of the library Thomas Lynch Montgomery, a trained librarian, who had been in charge of the Wagner Institute in Philadelphia, a member of a family of high social standing and a man of great efficiency. I likewise had arrangements made to have the archives that remained and all of the papers of the departments, prior to a certain early date, repaired, chronologically arranged, bound into volumes and put in the library. Carson, Wharton and Montgomery, who came with myself, and Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and John C Groome, captain of the First City Troop. whom I drew along later, were referred to as the influx of gentlemen into the political life of the State.

Believing that improvement, like all o

the virtues, begins at the home and would be best advanced by setting a proper example. I began the work of reformation with the Governor. All the passes from the railroads and all the free privileges from express companies and other corporations which were poured in upon me, were re turned, with expressions of appreciation. and, when traveling, I paid my fare. The expenses of the mansion, paid by the State, were cut down from about \$14,000 a year to about \$2000. I kept no horses and rode in a cab. I declined to tosa the first ball at the opening of the baseball season and the like, not that there was any harm in so doing, but it seemed to me that the office ought not to be used for advertising purposes, and that it was well to let people see that the incumbent had regard for its dignity. I made it a point to be at the Executive Department at 9 a. m. and to remain there until 6 p. m. and to see that no papers were issued under the authority of the Governor without my persort knowledge of their contents. While Wood, row Wilson, as Governor, was stumping through the West denouncing the methods of the Standard Oil Company, chartered in New Jersey, no doubt other charters granting like powers were being issued at better if we could only succeed in prevailtng upon each man to attend to his own duties and look after his own conduct. And now, after having, along with some moralizing, indicated the groundwork upon which the structure was to be built, let the narra-

Opposed to the Lawyers Strange to relate, my first struggle

against opposing forces was with my old friends, the corporation lawyers. All of the trouble in this country over the corporations, and much of it has been the hullabaloo of persons eager to catch the ear of the populace in order to help their own fortunes, has arisen because those who had charge of the granting of their

## A ROOKIE STRATEGIST

There's a bit of food for thought in this little story of one Christmas furlough Beyond the speculation it arouses as to how many other experiences like it there may have been, there is something to be said for the initiative, the perseverance, and the tactical wisdom shown by the young soldier thrown upon his own resources. The sergeant-major (we'll call him

"Smith") had been allowed a furlough from Saturday noon until 16 o'clock Wednesday morning, the day after Christman He was stationed at Fortress Monroe and he wanted to eat turkey in Philadelphia It was utterly impossible for him to get a north-bound train out of Fortress Monroe He counted as his friend, however, a brakenorth-bound train out of Fortress Monroe. He counted as his friend, however, a brakeman on a freight train running South, and this man permitted him to ride to a small station some distance below the North Carolina border, where he just had time to catch a passenger train bound North, arriving in Philadelphia at noon Sunday. Returning he left this city at 2:33 for Baltimore to catch the boat sailing at 6:30 for Portress Monroe. This train broke down ten miles out of Baltimore. Our here saw the boat getting away without him, which would mean "absent without leave" and the loss of his rank for him. He raised a row. Without saying so directly he gave the conductor the impression that he was on a very important mission. The conductor telegraphed ahead to hold the boat and requisitioned a gasoline-driven handcar (with chauffeur) to take him in to Baltimore, He arrived at the boat landing within nive minutes of sailing-time and all was well."

DISCHARGES AND DISCHARGES A young colored man, who had been hired and as promptly fired by nearly every house-teeper in his home county in southern Mary-and, was finally drafted and sent to Camp Meade early last fall. He managed to get home on a Christmas furlough, and said he to one of his cronles: "Dese is sho strange times, strange times! 'Nevah no strange times, strange times! 'Nevah no strange times, strange times! 'Nevah no strange times, strange times, your

powers were careless and indifferent. This is the point at which the correcting agency ought to be applied. Complaint afterward is feeble and apt to be futile. It had become the habit at Harrisburg, as else where, for charters to be issued as a matter of course, and they were supervised in the outer office. It is even said that a clerk was trained to imitate the signature and add the approval of the Governor. Every charter that went out during my foot years had my actual approva; and bears my autograph. It had been the custom for

the lawyer, in drafting the grant of power to use the general words of the statute. My requirement that no two different purposes dould be included was carried into effect On one occasion an application was made for the right to make and sell explosives in perpetuity. The danger of such a grant Lady of Pennsylvania Writes for the Sunthe time was limited to tweety-five years. The statute required that 10 per cent of the capital stock should be paid into the treas The woman ought to have been trounced ury of the corporation. It had come to be and Van Valkenburg, the editor of the the practice to take out charters with only nominal capital, with the expectation that as need rose, the capital could be increased. The Donora Light, Heat and Power Company, with a capital stock of only \$1000. \$100 in the treasury, entirely insufficient for the work proposed to be done, desired a charter and I refused approval, holding that there must be a capital stock of at least \$5000. This was an arbitrary sum of my own fixing, but it meant that there must be \$500 in the treasury, enough to insure good faith. There ensued a great hubbub and outery among the lawyers The Governor had no such power. It was his duty to approve. A public hearing was asked. In order that a reconsideration might be secured, and was granted. Lawvers from over the State, including Robert Snodgrass, of Harrisburg, and Richard C. Cochrane, of York, gathered before me and argued at length the questions of the power of the Governor and his relation to the granting of charters. I wrote an opinion holding that the approval by the Governor was not intended to be merely that he should see that the paper was in proper form, but meant his assent to the granting of the power contained in it. There was

much professional and newspaper talk

about the necessity of my receding and

about compelling me to approve by man-

damus. Had such a writ come, I should

not have given it the slightest attention

holding that, within his sphere, the Gov

ernor is entirely beyond the control of the

courts. However, the profession followed

the precedent which had been established

and since that time no corporation has been

chartered in Pennsylvania unless it had a

CASURE

THE VOICE OF

Reminiscences of Pennypacker

and Quay-Letters of Cheer

to Soldiers

QUAY AND PENNYPACKER IN 1893

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger;

much interest the autobiography of ex-Gov-

ernor Samuel W. Pennynacker, I have also

read the letter of our good friend, John W.

crazier, which is supposed to shed some

additional light on the subject of Penny-packer's original introduction into a guberna-tional campaign. Appreciating the fact that any one who takes the trouble to write an

autobiography or letter for public perusal must have data of interest for those reading

the same, and also the fact that few of us know of the inside workings of matters of political importance, such as the selection of candidates for public office, I feel constrained

Undoubtedly in both cases our good old Governor and his friend J. W. Frazier approached the matter from different angles

and, each in his own position, is correct. Let use eite a piece of fost-diluxian, as it were, information which happened when Penny-packer was a Judge of Common Pleas Court

and had his offices at 209 South Sixth street.

in 1893.

At that time it was my good fortune to be employed by the Judge in the capacity of "office boy," which position I held for more than three years. I recollect distinctly, one afternoon, when a rather heavy-set man with a tired look out of his eyes came into the office, and upon my informing him that the Judge was still in court, this unassuming gentleman announced he would wait. While waiting he engaged me in convergation, incomiring as to my are, name, schooling and

quiring as to my age, name, schooling and ambitions, particularly wanting to know if I enjoyed my position with the good Judge, to all of which I replied that I was well pleased

all of which I replied that I was well pleased with the Judge, my position and myself. The tired-looking sentleman smiled, and in his unassuming way advised me to continue in my work, study law, and finished by saying that I was having "the distinct honor of working for a future Governor."

On the Judge's arrival the doors of his private office were closed and an hour or two afterward, on the departure of aforesaid-mentioned gentleman, the Judge asked me if

entlaned gentleman, the Judge asked me b

ing negatively, he told me that United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay was his name—"and a wonderful man." All of which conveyed little or nothing to my young unsophis-

Understand, I do not question the facts as

Understand, I do not question the lasts as contained in the autobiography or the dear letter of good friend Frazier, but "facts is facts," and there they be. Quay's candidates sometimes cast their shadows long before the events took place. Appreciating, too, the important positions our good friends Frazier and Quay have held in selecting and electing the middle office many of our prominent citi-

and Quay have seen in selecting and executed into public office many of our prominent ettizens (city, country, State and national) it only goes to show how many rabbits are 
hidden in the field when hounds begin to 
bark. WILLIAM J. McGARVEY.

DR. VAN DYKE'S APPRECIATION

gentleman who reported my remarks at the

Contemporary Club my thanks for his report

as printed in your paper. I was sorry, for reasons which I explained to him, not to be able to give him the notes of my address. But he did not need them at all. He has made a better resume of my speech than I could have made, and has greatly confirmed.

my confidence in intelligent American new paper reporters. HENRY VAN DYKE, Philadelphia, January 1.

LETTERS TO CHEER SOLDIER LADS

LETTERS TO CHEER SOLDIER LADS
To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—It behooves us to think of our boys
who will experience the major and minor
hazards of warfare and the greater and
lesser hardships of the average soldier. A
consensus of opinion among the boys would
be that lonellness, with no one to write to or
hear from, and the tantalizing sight of seeing a "bunkle" reading a letter from a
patriotic sweetheart, or eating a piece of
home-made cake, constitute the prime reasons why we all agree that, "war is hell."
To bring a bit o' heaven to earth, to cheer,
constort, whether by some material gift or

- Please be so kind as to convey to the

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Philadelphia, January 1.

ticated life.

Sir-Like many others, I am reading with

THE PEOPLE

capital of \$5000, with \$500 in the treasury. The reform was real and important. The next jolt was with the Republican organization of Dauphin County, supported by both of the United States Senators. A vacancy occurred in the Court of Common Pleas of that County and the forces there agreed upon S. J. McCarrell, I was especially anxious not to make mistakes in the appointment of Judges and felt that professional fitness was the most important qualification. I listened to everybody who wanted to talk to me upon the subject, Lyman D. Gilbert and Charles H. Bergner. leaders of the local bar, were in accord in the opinion that the fittest appointment would be that of Michael W. Jacobs. Justice J. Hay Brown, of the Supreme Court, came to me to urge that appointment and he was very decided in his opinion. In deference to these professional judgments appointed Jacobs. The blow was mitigated, however, by the appointment at the same time of John J. Henderson, who had been supported by both Senators and had the reputation of having done good legal work in his County Court, to the Superior Court. Against Jacobs the party nominated and elected George Kunkel and, therefore, in my first bout with the politicians I

finally came out second best. An act was passed giving to Governor Stone and some of the heads of departments the desks they had used while in office. It pursued a custom which had long prevailed. I approved the act with the suggestion that the furniture to be put in their places be selected with a view to its remaining as the property of the State. (CONTINUED TOMORROW)

DON'T DARKEN THE SHADOW But does my good friend stop to think what would become of us if every plane should be closed, every talking muchine

should be closed, every talking machine hushed, and every pleasure automobile left in the garage? The shadows of war are deep enough, heaven knows. What would they be if we closed every theatre and every place of amusement and ceased to hear the sound of music in our homes, or to take the outdoor recreation that the automobile provides, and that Americans with their sedentary mode of living need so very much?

What this country desires to encourage is the spirit of thrift, economy, prudent saving and simple living. All this can be had without needlessly sacrificing the things that make life enjoyable, and that relieve the terrific strain under which an active people like weekly.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW We miss that usual winter story about the Kansans burning corn in their parior stoves

Rochester Herald. Very few investigations hold up in a way that makes them as interesting at the finish as they were at the start.—Washington Star.

There has been rioting in Zurich among Swiss pacifists. There is no doubt that those Swiss pacifists who run hotels and rent them selves out as guides have suffered enough to make them fighting mad.—Cleveland Plain

Incidentally the British showed that it is not necessary to destroy a city in order to take it. And the Turks—although not possessed of the full beauty of German kultur—seemed to have the same idea.—Chicago Evening Post.

Spokesmen of organized labor who protest against the employment of a few women as street-car conductors are in danger of ex-aggregating the importance of the incident. It is doubtful if this kind of work will ever become a popular accupation with women. It is yet in the experimental stage. If at the present time there are any number of capable men looking for jobs as street-cay conductors, they should not have to go far to find better-hald work. There is little room for exception, an the around of last of speciments. patriotic citizen, every affectionate mother and women who admire brave knights of the

JANUARY 2

sea, air and land—come forward with an offer of their cheering services.

As I am getting soldiers' names right along, it will be a pleasure to pass them account to the property of the prope Philadelphia, January 1.

A CAMP MEADE MENU
To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger;
Sir—Honestly, can we have the heart to
gramble at such meals? Our menu at noon,

Turkey
(Enough for two persons)
Tomato Sauce Gravy (galore)
Peas Masshed Potafoes
Cranberry Sauce
(Coffee with Sugar and Milk
Real Home-made Apple Ple
And ret, the folks at home think we den't get enough.

CORPORAL ARTHUR EEHRMANN Company D, 315th Inf.

PICTURES OF SOLDIERS

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger rence's picture in your paper and inscrting the facts of the work of his regiment in France. It makes his mother feel better, be-cause he is her only son and he has been in France for more than five months. With best wishes, I am

Representative Sixteenth District. Harrisburg, January 1.

#### THE COST OF CURRENT To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Ir your issue of Thursday, December 20, on the third page under the headline "Con-sumers Should Pay Cost of Inefficiency, Declare Jersey Commissioners," you state: "De-claring that the cost which arises from inefficiency should be charged to consumers, the State Board of Public Untility Commissioners today." etc. What the commission in fact said in its report after stating that the plans was not efficiently and economically oper was not efficiently and economically oper-ated was: "The petitioner, however, bases the cost of current on the result of operating its plant inefficiently. We do not believe that that part of the cost which arises from such inefficiency should be charged to the con-sumer." I fear that your article will create the impression that the board has made a roling which is quite contrary to its whole line of holdings and which would tend to mislead the nublic and commanies as to the judgment. the public and companies as to the judgmen of the board. The news item in question mus have been prepared without reference to the declaration of the board in its report.

BALPH W. E. DONGES.

## What Do You Know?

1. What are the New Year's "Shoofers"? Who is Comptroller of the Currency of the United States?

3. What was the Saturnalia?
4. Who is Hale Holden?
5. Where is Welsh Ridge?

What is an aquarelle: What and where is the Bush Terminal take

8. Who wrote "Rip Van Winkle"?
9. Identify "The Liberator."
10. Which is the "City of Churches"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Guatemala is the Central American Republic which, with British Honduras, is continuous to the southern boundary of Mexico.

2. Padua, which has been hombed by Teuten stranen, is on a line about midway hetween Venice and Verson, and further from the Austrian line of invasion than either city.

cits.

1. Leserdemain: Nielzhi-of-hand.

2. R. N. P. I. "Reponder e'll tous plait".

"Please reply."

3. The prepanderating male population in the seatern fitales is ascribed to the fact that to all districts not fully developed men insulgate the companion of the fact that to all districts not fully developed mentional particular and the companion of the fact that to all districts not fully developed mention of the fact that to all districts not fully for some works helm small opportunity for some works helm small opportunity for some works helm sheet of the following the fact that t

# Tom Daly's Column

THE COLD SPELL

The other mornin' early, when the cold began to bite

An' I heerd the rafters crackin' an' my breath was full o' smoke.

An' the fust faint spark o' daylight showed the winders frosted white.

I remarked to Ann Eliza that some records would be broke.

a wagon on the turnpike crunched the brittle snow like glass, I heered the harness snappin' an' the hosses snortin' there, But I didn't git a notion wot a freeze had

come to pass
Till I seen ole Peleg Tuttle settin'
speechless in his chair.

Thar wuz signs around the barnyard when I went to do my chores
Thet wuz eloquent thet som'thin' out o' common had occurred,
Fur the dash-dinged ar'tic circle seemed a-campin' out-o'-doors,
An' the very air was frozen, fur it

never even stirred.

But I didn't sense the bigness o' the freeze that had arrove
Till I drove up to the village store be-

hind the sorrel mare, An' I hollered out "Good evenin" to the hoys around the stove.

An' I seen ole Peleg Tuttle settin' speechless in his chair.

Oh, they tell us thet a freeze-up is no blessin', but a curse,
But I vum if it's a good one it may still be somethin' more;
Fur your little half-baked freezes are a

mighty damaite worse Since they loosen up the chatter o' the oldest village bore. Now the one thet we been havin' wuz a harder freeze than those Thet ever struck this neighborhood fur

mebbe fifty year, Fur, by heck! his reminiscences wuz ab-

when I seen ole Peleg Tuttle settin' speechless in his chair.

## ENGLAND'S "BIT"

The persistent attacks of the Germans and The persistent attacks of the Germans and anti-English Irish among us on Great Britain since the beginning of the war have also been directed toward making France, Canada, the United States and every one else possible dissatisfied with Great Britain's share in the

war.

The facts do not substantiate this charge. Great Britain has 45,000,000 population, in contrast with 35,000,000 for France, 36,000,000 for Italy, 175,000,000 for Russia and somewhat more than 100,000,000 for us.

This 45,000,000 has furnished a far larger proportion of the naval strength and shipplug than any other nation, and has done this from the beginning of the war. This has also necessitated bearing most of the odium attached to the blockade which was for the general benefit of all the Allies as well as England.

From the beginning also that the sentence of the sentence o

weil as England.

From the beginning, also, they have furnished more money than any other nation.

In the first two years of the war they did not furnish as many men as either France or Russia, but at present the British army in France is about as large as the French. The British have, besides, an army in Egypt, another at saturated (as have also the French) and another in Mesopotamia. Moreover, the British Isles have furnished as many men in proportion and suffered as great losses as any of their colonies, besides putting forth an extraordinary industrial effort.

—World's Work.

BIRDS SING WAR SONGS

BIRDS SING WAR SONGS
C. O. Bartrum says that he has heard the
major triad sung as an arpegglo by a blackbird. E. B. Hawes has heard a blackbird
"singing two triplets in succession, beginning with the fifth and going down." M. L.
Hovenden reports that a thrush has been
heard at Streathan "singing the first line of
the tune of 'The Campbells Are Coming's

—London Times.

A HINT FOR NEURASTHENICS

A Chestnut Hill housekeeper, who is, intedly, rather exacting and, therefor, good deal of a terror to servants, recoming soils from her cook the other learning and the other learning