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Philadelphia, Monday, January 14, 1918

HISTORIC BLUNDER POINTS A MODERN MORAL

1848 Prussia attempted to rape the nish provinces and failed. The Gern claim to Schleswig-Holstein was led on a myth that reached back to time of King Gorm the Old, who had ned in Denmark in post-Charlemagne The merits of the controversy ad been understood thoroughly by one in, but he went mad. Subsequently two rs, after years of study, mastered the ents of the issue and they disagreed. ordingly Austria, England, France, sia and Russia in 1852 entered into mpact that "the state of the possesactually united under the Crown of nark should be maintained in its inrity." Prussia signed with a mental reservation, and by 1863 it had bea apparent that she intended to get chleswig-Holstein in spite of all agreements, compacts or treaties. July 23 of that year Lord Palmerston declared in the House of Commons that "if any violent npt were made to overthrow the rights, and interfere with the independnce of Denmark, those who made the atpt would find in the result that it ald not be Denmark alone with which they would have to contend." Bismarck ughed. He had pacifist agencies at work England and he trusted them. In the bllowing January he sent the Prusslan ies into the duchies, which they wickly overran. Thereafter there was an stice and a conference in London, but was no moving Prussia from her tion and it became apparent that hos-Miles would be renewed.

old England fight? Palmerston was no doubt as to what she ought to do, t the Queen and Mr. Gladstone were gainst him. At the meeting of the Cabi net on June 25, the Prime Minister held his head down and acknowledged his deat in these words, "I think the Cabinet e frainst war." That was Saturday and Monday the Times announced in detail he result "of the most important deliberations in which English statesmen have in fidence carries all before it.

Probably the Times would have been more emphatic as to the importance the deliberations had it known that the ion reached was destined to lead the present might, catastrophe. But the a had supported the inglorious policy sacifism and was to see Prussia, having one bite of the cherry, take another in Austria, a third in France and turn to make the world its oyster. and had indeed avoided a small war. at she had yielded to the highwayman; had taught him to believe that he could his will in spite of treaties; she had tted him to add to his strength and mivity she had allowed him to grow stature of a giant. The rape of the ich provinces was the prelude to the of 1914. Compromise had served, as rally does, simply to postpone the pettlement and have it found under ely more intricate and terrible con-

re are pacifists who yet hope that rmies in France need never fight. eyes are fixed on a negotiated peace. care nothing about German aspiranothing about the commercial and Juggernaut the Kaiser has built e Europe, for they know nothing International politics is too deep appreciation. They believe that shrases and formulas can bring peace, a few settlements of unimdetails providing the necessary , and militarism being left in adel unbroken and unchecked. They do now what England did in tifice honor and interest for t realizing, as England did not at peace with the present Gernever be more than a truce

of the leopard cling to him. gland nor the world can af and another mistake now. We edge of the precipies and must or be ruined. Heaven help us icked by diplomats or by our . We've got to think straight hoot straight. There is no es-t. The fourteen conditions of on by President Wilson con-page's Bill of Rights. They

lapses. The only kind of Germany we are willing to live with is the kind of Germany that we can live with, Such a Germany does not now exist. There is, therefore, as Secretary Lansing stated in New York Saturday, no hope of peace until the aims outlined by the President are definitely accepted and guaranteed by some sort of German Government that can be trusted.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY'

COLONEL ROOSEVELT sees universal service as the great exemplar of egalitarian principles. Speaking of the army life which puts "the son of the capitalist and the son of the day laborer into the same dog tent," he says:

Take any club in this city at this timemy own Harvard Club as an instance—and every day you will find in it officers and onlisted men of the army and officers and enlisted men of the may, all in uniform. all on a footing of self-respecting equality and every man of them an example of alert and orderly discipline while on duty. Of course, this is so; we almost feel the

Colonel doth protest too much. It should be taken for granted that officers and men are equals. The pollus and their captains go arm and arm about the streets of Paris with just a bit more camaraderic than is to be seen here. In England old barriers of class are being broken down, but not without a tussle. A witty English writer has noted that of the three demands of the French motto, "Liberty. Equality, Fraternity," the English have been so busy getting the first that they missed getting the second and third. In América there has been a historical reason for some show of caste in the army the fact that we have had until now a very small and a very professional army But that is of the past. We have a citizen army. A Congressman is serving as a private soldier. Many in the ranks have been more used to giving orders than to taking them, and the names of officers who have not been to West Point would fill a library.

PROGRESS IN THE STOMACH WAR

THE Government announces that exports I of foodstuffs increased from \$98,000,000 in October to \$160,000,000 in November. Exports of foodstuffs for the first eleven months of 1917, however, were little greater in value than for the corresponding period of the preceding year, and imports were valued at more than half the value of

Money values, it appears, are not adequately expressive of tonnage, owing to the fluctuation of prices. The gain in November over October, nevertheless, is sufficlently large to have meaning, particularly as little change in prices took place. The meaning is that the food conservation campaign is beginning to produce results and we are furnishing food in greater volume to our allies than formerly. This is highly satisfactory, for the fight is rapidly becoming a stomach war.

A LANDSLIDE ON ITS WAY

TWO Senators hitherto regarded as op-posed to votes for women have "jumped" and more are expected to fall into line with the suffrage movement, which emphatically deserves that overworked term because it is constantly moving. A veritable landslide is evidently on its way on the mountainside of public opinion. Pennsylvania women talk as though they already had been enfranchised for the simple reason that women across the State border are voting. This phenomenon is always observable when the women capture a State; women in adjacent States grow supremely confident, and that con-

BEWARE PNEUMONIA:

NUMBER of persons have been killed during the last few months by noxious gas escaping from automobiles which were kept running in closed garages. The local gas company continues daily to warn patrons to use extreme care in turning off the gas and watching jets. Statistics for last week indicate that pneumonia is more dangerous than gas-poisoning. It can probably be as easily avoided by proper care. With the coal shortage acute and many houses necessarily inadequately heated, precaution is a good preventive of disease. Unnecessary exposure of every sort should be avoided, no cold should be neglected and ventilation should be looked to at all times. There is nothing more important than the preservation of the health of the community.

Dislocating a vertebra does not bother Mr. Edison, he's got so many of

Chicago is not losing any population. The town is snowbound and people cannot

A German newspaper refers to

"treaties written on donkey skin." Probably by incknesses.

We may be all wrong, but it appears that it would be better to close the sa-

would amount to nothing more than an armed protest against business.

Yet a "holy war on the bourgeoisie"

Munition problem too big for one man, Events show that it was entirely too

Among the 134 Lords who stood firmly by woman suffrage was Lord Reading, the new Ambassador to this country He begins his mission well.

Collieries in the vicinity of Shenan oah, which were shut down for lack of water, have resumed operation. It will be fine thing when coal trains do likewise.

President Dice has appealed to Reading employes to "stand by the ship" and make good for Uncle Sam. The fireman on an engine is a soldier in the

We suspect that many of those who

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER ATTACKS PRESIDENT WILSON'S METHODS

Objection Is Raised by the Pennsylvanian to Wilson's "Swap" of the "Governorship of New Jersey for Another High Office"

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 49 Copyright, 1913, by Public Ledger Company

HAD now been Governor for nearly a year and the newspaper act had been on the statute books for more than six months, and up to this time no attack had been made impugning my integrity. This final step on the downward path to Avernus was now taken by the Philadelphia Record. One day I was at the rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania when a man appeared who said he had been Ant by the Record to show me a paper. and he asked me to read it. The paper purported to be signed "A lawyer" and it set forth "that Governor Pennypacker's appointment of Judge Thompson was prompted wholly by the selfish desire and indecent purpose of Governor Pennypacker to get the place for himself as soon as he can," and "He, therefore, stooped to a plot that is absolutely without precedent or parallel in all the Listory of intrigue and corruption in Pennsylvania politics."

I read the paper over and handed it back

Another Clash With the Press

"What are you going to do about it?" he inquired. He said nothing about money, but I inferred that was what he meant. Angry, I looked him in the eyes and said: "I am not going to do anything about it."

"Then we will print it."

spiracy," and saying:

"Why do you tell me what you are going to print? I have no responsibility for what you print. That is your responsibility." The next day the Record, then edited by Theodore Wright, printed the communication with an editorial headed, "A Foul Con-

It lays have a plot to swap the Governorship for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, as if the two highest of-fices in the gift of the people could be bartered or bought and gold with the indifferent regard for popular epinion or popular right that might be expected of jockeys making a horse trade.

A few years later the Record saw Woodrow Wilson swap the Governorship of New Jersey for another high office, and use the office, neglecting its duties, to accomplish the result, and supported the effort as a delectable proposition. There was this difference: Wilson did what the Lecord only said that I intended to do, and in making the statement it was mistaken. Looking at the matter with deeper insight, testing it ethically, and assuming the facts to be true, as they were not the accusation of the lawyer, if he was a lawyer, and of the Record was silly. In appointing a thoroughly competent judge I had performed my only duty to the court, and nobody had any right to ask anything more so far as the court was concerned. It was no case of barter and buying and selling to Thompson, because, according to the .ory, he knew nothing about it, and besides had nothing to give. It was no case of seiling to Quay, because he got neither office. It would not be a nice thing for me to appoint a good judge simply upon the hope of helping myself, but that involves questions of propriety, not of integrity, and there are few people who rise to such heights.

I had no intention of permitting talk to go on as though some wicked thing were

being done in secret, and the next day I wrote to the Ledger:

I have carefully read the wanton at I have carefully read the wanton attack upon myself in yesterday's Record, to see whether there could be any possible justification for it except a wish to excel in newspaper enterprise. I may be wrong, but it seems to me there is no principle of ethics which would prevent me from soins infore the rest Recording me from going before the next Republi me from going before the next Republi-can State Convention as a candidate for the Supreme Court, or from asking the support of Mr. Quay or any one else who may have influence, provided I do not use the power of the Governor for that pur-pose. If I chose to take this course, I should not hesitate in order to escape illogical comment. As a matter of fact, I have a super asked as a matter of fact, I have not asked any person who may be a delegate to that convention, or any one who may have weight in its deliberations, to do anything whatever in connection with it and do not expect to do so in the future. As Governor I have refrained from efforts to influence political move-

In the appointment of judges I have en-In the appointment of judges I have endeavored to do my full duty to the courts and in each instance, save in the seed-tion of Mr. Bispham, have ascertained and given due weight to the views of the court most concerned. In appointing Mr. Thompson I have indicated so plainly that even the blind may see my opinion as to the kind of man who ought to be placed in that position. I have given him a term of thirteen months, all that I had to give, and only folly or malevolence could ask me for more. ould ask me for more

If, however, as the Record predicts, the Republican State Convention should see it in its wisdom to nominate me for the Supreme Court, and that should be folowed by an election, I shall return to the

Quay's Objection

This letter told the exact truth and in effect declared to any one skilled in the language that I did not intend to be a candidate. It asserted my right to go before the convention and solicit help in any direction and affirmed that I had not so done and did not intend so to do: in other words. that I was not doing the things I would have done had I purposed to be a candidate If, notwithstanding, the party should nominate me and the people elect me, as the newspaper asserted, then I would return to the bench. It would in that event be a duty. Nothing could have been straighter It was likewise a defiance and intended to be a deflance. Should I choose to be a candidate, and should I choose to ask Quay to help me, then it asserted I would do it in utter disregard of what might be published in the newspapers. Again did the heathen rage, and again the cartoonists earned their hire. That a man should b so constructed as to act decently in a mat ter concerning his own interests was not to be conceived, and one who was willing to go to the Supreme Court must necessarily be taking all sarts of underhand

measures in order to get there. Quay thought my letter to be wretched politics, but there were some things more important to me than either office, and we were not viewing the subject from the same angle. And I still think it was good politics, since it did away with all talk about secret plotting.

On the twelfth of December I was the guest of honor at the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, a most successful society, the active spirit in which is Barr Ferree, and there I met Governor Odell, of New York, and Governor Edwin Warfield, of Maryland,

Tomorrow Governor Pennypacker tells of theilling episode with a murderer in the Easter Penitentlary.

LITERARY BONES OF CONTENTION

Some Popular Pieces of Verse Cursed With a Plurality of Parents

Some time ago we brushed the oust of time from the rhyme of "Hoch der Kaiser," made famous by the late Admiral Coghlan, and reprinted it in these columns, ageribing its authorship to A. M. R. Gordon Scotchman, then writing for the Montreal Herald. Now comes a correspondent to question Gordon's claim to it, giving the credit to another journalist, whose name, so far as we know, was never before brought forward in this connection.

Gordon is dead and cannot now defend his slender claim to fame, and the proponents of his rival should produce something more than circumstantial evidence before they are permitted to wrest from Gordon that which seems to be his little all.

The objects of literary controversy are usually orphans, or half orphans, the ques-tion of paternity seldom arising until after usually orphans, or half orphans, the ques-tion of paternity seldom arising until after the death of the real or supposed parent, and "Hoch der Kaiser" is only one of many bits of verse or prose which have become the bones of such posthumous contentions. There was published in this city in 1995 the first volume of verse of a writer whose name modesty forbids us here to mention. In

his little book, "Canzoni," was included a bit of negro dialect called "The Kettle's Song of Home." A week or so after the book's appearance a friend of the author's in Cleveland wrote to him and pointed out that appearance a friend of the author's in Cleveland wrote to him and pointed out that the same poem, word for word, was among the contents of "Ben King's Verse," published ten years before. The Philadelphia writer knew very well that the child was his own, but he made it his business to go tack over the files of the local paper in which it was first printed, and after much labor finally located it in an issue of September, 1892. He then challenged the publishers of "Ben King's Verse" to show an earlier publication for King. They were unable to do so, but stubbornly insisted upon King's right to the thing. The crediting of the little song to King probably came about in this fashion: Ben King, who was a specialist in negro dialect, left behind him a great quantity of clippings, many of which were undoubtedly his own work, though unsigned, and these were gathered together by his literary executor, Nixon Waterman, for the volume published after his death in the early maetics. Among these clippings, for the volume published after his death in the early nineties. Among these clippings, probably, was the poem which the Philadel-phian had run anonymously in the paper for which he was then writing in this city. Waterman believed they were King's, and the verses may still be found in both volumes by any one with the time and in-clination to look them up.

The Ahkoond of Swat

Another Philadelphia journalist is con-nected with a similar controversy involving a piece of humorous verse, of much greater interest in its day, which is preserved in nearly every anthology of importance put forth in this country within the last quar-ter of a century.

When George T. Lanigan died in this city in 1888 for of his fellows in the asymptoper

were known and admired in Canada, in Engwere known and admired in Canada, in Eng-land and in France. Messant, famous editor of the Paris Figaro, for a long time en-denvored to induce Lanigan to become a member of his staff, and Richard Watson Gilder pronounced him one of the brighter men he had ever met.

Shortly after his death a writer in a St Louis paper claimed for a western man the authorship of "A Threnody," built upon the news line, "The Ahkoond of Swat is dead." But there were too many good witnesses still alive who had been present at the birth of that famous ditty, and the shouts of the western claimant were not permitted to prevail. The poem had been written by Lan-tgan while he was a member of the staff of the New York World.

He, with W. A. Croffut, James Davis and Prentice Mulford—all big figures upon Park Row—was sitting in a cafe under the Tribune building one night when one of the telegraph editors of the World came in and aid: "Lanigan, a cable has just come ar councing that the Abkoond of Swat is dead "What? What? What?" cried Lanigan "What's the news from Swat," and in jig time dashed off the poem, of which these are the best lines:

What, what, what, What's the news from Swat! San news, from Swat's
San news,
Bad news,
Bad news,
Coines by the cable led
Through the Indian Cecan's Led,
Through the Person Genf, the Rei
Frough the Med.
Lerranean—he's dead;
The Ahkoond is dead;

For the Ahkcond I mourn,
Who wouldn't?
He strove to direct the message stern.
But Ahkcond't.
Dead, dead Akkcond't.
Swats wha has wi Ahkcond bled.
Swats whom often he has led
Onward to a gory bed.
Or to virtory.
As the case might be.
Tears shed.

Tears shed.

Shed tears like water.

Your great Ahkoond is dead!

That's Swats the mail

Mourn, city of Swats: Your great Abkoond is not, But lain mid worms to rot His boul is in the skies.

The arure skies that bend above his loved Metropolis. He sees with larger cher eyes, Athwart all earthly mysteries.

If knows what's Swat.

Let Swat bury the great Ahkoond
With a noise of mourning and of lamentation!
Let Swat bury the great Ahkoond
With the noise of the mourning of the Swattish
nation!

Failen is at length.
Its tower of strength.
Its aun is dimmed ere it had mooned:
Dead lies the great Ahkoond.
The great Ahkoond of Swat is not.

At a later date Thomas Dunn English, Philadelphia-born, had to take up a stout cudgel, when he was quite an old man, to beat off several pretenders who were am-bitious to steal "Sweet Alice Ben Bolt" from bitious to steal "Sweet Alice Ben Bolt" from him. And newspaper readers of our own time will recall the contention over John J. Ingalls's "Opportunity" sonnet: the dispute over the authorship of "Silver Threads Among the Gold," and the claim of Samuel Eberly Gross, the millionaire pork packer of Chicago, that Rostand had stolen from him the poetic drama of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

WILSON INFLUENCE OVER CONGRESS

Three Methods Employed by President to Assure Results-Gets What He Wants

Special Correspondence Evening Public Ledger WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

THREE moves recently made by President Wilson invite analysis. Two of them pertain to the President's practice of appearing in person before Congress to discuss publie questions. The other relates to the manner in which the President makes known his wishes without putting in an appearance at the Capitol. Democrats as well as Republicans have watched these moves and have commented upon them, not so much because they differ from methods heretofore employed by the President, but because, taken altogether, they show more clearly the steady hold the President maintains upon the legislative hody. Conservative members of Congress have never taken too kindly to the President's idea of "denocracy" in appearing in person in Congress, They have contended that while the though of the President is that co-operation should prevail between the legislative body and the result, so far as the President's wishes are concerned, is almost as effective as if this were an autocratic rather than a democratic Government.

That the Congress body was growing less interested in the President's personal appearances developed at the reading of his address on the control of railroads. Not much more than half the Senate was in attendance, and the Representatives and ex-Rep-resentatives in addition did not wholly fill the House scats. The galleries had rows of empty seats. There was nothing spectac-ular in the address and very little in it to work up enthusiasm. At Rs conclusion Re-publicans looked at each other querulously and even the Democrats filed out of the

The President Rules

Note the difference when the war message declaring American purposes in the European struggle, was delivered. Very few Representatives or Senators had as much as an hour's notice that the President was coming. They knew the Serbian Mission was to be on hand, but as the visits of these commissions have lost their novelty, there was no great demand on that account for gallery tickets. But half an hour or so before 12 o'clock word went forth to the Senators and Representatives that the Presi-tient had decided to speak. Was it about woman suffrage? No one knew. Presently the Serbian Commissioners appeared and were given seats, then the members of th Cabinet, and then the galleries suddenly filled. Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by Colonel House, the President's European Commis-sioner, took seats in the President's gallery. Corridors outside were jammed with people, and seats on the floor and in the galleries were soon at a premium. If the President had not been received with customary fervor during the reading of his railroad message, during the reading of his railroad message, conditions were completely reversed when the war message was delivered. The usual Democratic applause was there, and the "whoopers-up," who seem to have been absent when the railroad message came with notice, were largely in evidence when seemingly the public had no no ice of what the President was to do. Upon the Republican side it was admitted that the President was in the hands of friends who did not propose that there should be any diminution of his influence.

Sending for Members

Here we have contrasted two of the President's recei moves. They were made in the presence of the Republicans, who courteously welcomed the President with applause along welcomed the President with applause along with the more enthusiastic Democrats. That the matter of "applause," which the Democrats freely bestow upon these occasions, is embarrassing to most Republicans is shown by the enthusiasm with which the majority Senators and Representatives applaud those paragraphs of the President's massages which here and there run afield from war and deal with such economic problems to the cidedly free trade commitment attached, Some Republicans who have withheld ap-plause on these occasions have been childed as unpatriotic. They have merely adhered to views which were in controversy between the President and themselves prior to the

YES, THINGS OUGHT TO WARM UP SOON

Third move. In the large eastern States there is a wide division on the question of woman suffrage. The western States are decidedly for it. Earnest though possibly misguided women, flaunting their suffrage banners before the White House, have been sent to jail. They have suffered ignomin-jously for heir convictions, whether right or wrong. Many of them have accused the President of being unfriendly. Most Democrats, particularly southern Democrats, have opposed woman suffrage. A lively agitation of the whole problem had made the situation politically acute. Suffragists ere charging that Republicans would vote solld and take the President's thunder.

How it happens we do not disclose, but at the psychological moment a committee of Democrats favorable to suffrage called upon the President and brought away from the White House a declaration favorable to suf-frage, which they flaunted in the face of the southern Democrats on the following morn ing as an expression of the President's ing as an expression of the President's views. The suffrage leaders used this as their trump eard on the finaf day, and the old "States" rights" fellows, who have struggled with that lasue on the child labor question and on the mestion of prohibition, were put to theh

The President usually gets the support of Congress, whether he appears in person at the Capitol or whether "Mohammed goes to the mountain." But in the case of woman the mountain.
suffrage he had a close shave.
J. HAMPTON MOORE.

BETTER TANKS NEEDED

in a number of respects the tank promises ell. In recent actual performance, for one sing, the wholesale use of tanks obtained to British the most brilliant success that they have won against German troops. But theory goes in advance of practice. A ca-capable of going five miles an hour across fairly level and dry country, of crushing walls, barriers, wire entanglements and pill-boxes, of crossing shell holes and trenches or resisting artillery shells would play the same part on the battiefield that a mounted knight in full armor played on a battlefield of Bouvines. It would dominate the field Only the heavier artillery could touch it. The British tanks cannot go five miles an

hour nor flatten all field obstacles nor with-stand explosive shells from field guns striking in vital spots. But they can come near enough doing so to be able to pierce enemy's line for five miles in one day. these monsters are small, no higher than a man's head, no longer at the base than a motortruck. Their design, with exposed running gear and thin steel plates, is obviously Cannot a device that has come in its first

crude year so nearly up to the requirements of an arm of victory be brought up to standard and turned out on a suitable scale in the second or third year's model? It is worth trying.—Baltimore News.

What Do You Know?

1. Where is Kovno and what has br

2. What is the origin of demijohn? 3. Which is the Charter Oak City?

4. Identify "The Great Compromiser.

5. Who was "The Young Chevaller?"

6. What was Utopia?

7. Where is Loos?

8. What is the Zend-Avesta?

9. Who is Frank A. Vanderlip? 10. Where is the Yosemite Valley?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. Dr. William Bayard Hale, an American jour nalist, who obtained the celebrated "sup pressed interview" with the Kaiser.

pressed interview" with the Kaiss 3. Mark Twain wrote "Tom Sawyer." 3. Lake Dolran is in Macedonia on the front. 4. Virginia is called "The Mother of Presidents."

denta."

5. To get the suck; to be discharged. From the cusions of the autians, who when they wished to get rid of one of the harent had her sewed up in a sack, which was thrown into the Bosphorus.

6. The Roundbesde; the Puritans, who were short hair, distinguishing them from the curis and wige of the Cavallers.

7. The Court of St. James: the English court, so called from the palace of St. James, formerly the seems of royal levees.

8. The Great Rebellion; a term sometimes used to describe the war between Charles I of English and the Tartianses.

Over the Telephone

Hello! * * Your husband * * Just You didn't call? * 1 thought you might. * *
Oh, well, if only to begin
The day aright. *

This morning? * * Well, whose fault I was prepared to kiss "good-by,"
But— What. I didn't start the

Twas you, not I. * * Wait! * Are you there? * * Don't go away.

I hate to quarrel so with you.

Well, say you're sorry and I'll say
I'm sorry, too.

But I was not to blame. * * Oh, My dear, you know you started Of course, I lost my temper some

But I was right! * Well, I declare,
You ask too much. * Such absolute—
Oh, please— * Don't start again! * Well, there!
I was a brute! *

Eh? * Yes, it will be nice to hear That you'll forgive me. Yes, it What's that? * * Why, yes; bonbons

my dear,
Or choc'late creams?
TOM DALY.

WAR AND STAMPS

THIRTY-SEVEN new spaces in the stamp albums of coming years already are assured as a direct result of the status of the United States as a belligerent Power. It is not customary for a nation to wage war without providing something of interest to philatelists. The South and Central American countries which have aligned themselves with the Entente have not yet issued war stamps, but it is expected that some or all of them

eventually will do so. The contributions of the United States in this respect are various. Most of them arise out of the war tax legis'ation enacted by Congress. Twenty-one documentary revenue labels soon made their appearance, ranging in values from one cent to \$1000, for use on wills, deeds, conveyances and kindred legal papers. This practice was adopted by the Government in Civil War days, and resumption of it now will turn millions of dollars into the nation's war coffers. The tax on playing cards was raised from two to seven cents, thus making a seven-cent revenue to dispuse the lower denomination.

playing cards was raised from two to seven cents, thus making a seven-cent revenue to disp ace the lower denomination.

The Postoffice Department did not put out a new three-cent adhesive to meet the increased letter rate, but when the extra necessary millions of the current three-cent value were printed their color proved to be pale violet, instead of the customary purple. These pale violet specimens have appeared perforated on four sides, perforated only vertically, perforated only horizontally and with no perforations at all, thus creating four varieties. Then the Government introduced the three-cent envelope, and this has appeared thus far in purple on white, amber, manifia and blue paper. It is said the postal authorities were not quite satisfied with the fact that the color is so dark, and that the next printing will show these envelope stamps in lighter shade, which, of course, would produce another four varieties.

The foregoing chronicling accounts for thirty different stamps. In addition, the Government is planning a thirteen-cent denomination, to meet the combined new letters.

thirty different stamps. In addition, the Government is planning a thirteen-cent denomination, to meet the combined new letter rate with the special delivery or registration fee. Then there are the twenty-five-cent war savings and \$5 war thrift stamps, which are c'assified in the philatelist's revenue division. The standard American sibums and catalogues are to provide spaces and quotations for these, the assent of the Government having been sought and obtained. Under this plan collectors will put these in their books and the dealers will lay in stocks of them for future use, and in the years after the