Evening Public Aedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 27 Address all communications to Evening Public Ledorr, Independence, Equate, Philadelphia, ENTERED AT THE PRILADELPHIA PORT OFFICE AN PECOND CLASS SALE MANTER.

Philadelphia, Thursday, January 17, 1918

HALT!

WE are at war and God forbid that any citizen hereafter should doubt it. The drastic order of the United States fuel administrator drives the fact into the conciequness of every man. We are in a saelstrom of the Hun's concortion and we have get to fight our way out. Aye, fight out not only on the battlefields of 15m one and in the depthy of the seas, but here at home by every floeplace, in every office and at every forge. It is a test of efficiency, a test of stamina, a test of intional virility, and by the shades of those who fought and died before that we might be free we are going to meet the test and the challenge, beat back the bggressor and win for humanity and our relves the peace we are entitled to; and no hardship will deter us.

We do not question the existence of an unergency justifying the drastic edict from Washington. A half million tons of coal ie within sight of New York and cannot be taken across and other evidences of ingestion abound, but these things do not in themselves deav the reality of an exigency. It would be folly, therefore, to criticize the necessity for the order in the immediate premises, oven though some of the expedients adopted appear to be montrously foolish and likely to effect ravings e small as to be almost worthless when neasured by the inconvenience occasioned. But we are not disposed to complain on that score. Common sense has a habit of asserting itself and a policy that is demonstrably foolish is certain of rectifica-

What we do complain about, and what every good citizen ought to complain about, is that the condition which now confronts us should ever have been permitted to arms: . We are a nation of a hun ared millions, owning lands which hold billions of tons of fuel, served by the most omprehensive system of railroads in existence anywhere on carth, and supposedly we are supplied with a modicum of brains. We went to war in April. We had notice

more of whom know all about railroad ing, and a call on them for volunteers for temporary service would send regiments into the coal fields who would get the black diamonds and shoot them into the industrial centers in such a hurry that it would make the heads of old fossils swim There are too many conferences and too few performances. "Damn the difficulties! Go Ahead!"

We say the, Washington edict is hunillating. Every wheel in the nation ought to be humming, every man doing extrawork, every function of industry be under the goad, yet the machinery is to stop and legal holidays be our confession of hindrance. We make no charge of inefficiency. We do not have to. Efficiency might be proved and yet be an unsatisfactory answer, for what we need is superefficiency, and then another done of efficiency on top of thirt, if only no results

can be got Uncle Sam says, "Halt!" Yet he says it not to the Kaiser, but to the American maohine. The nation's answer is "never again." Why, a Roosevelt as a fuel administrator would have been up in the mine fields with a drum corps behind long and the cost would have leaped out of the nine mouths on the notes of "The Star Springled Banner," Cool administration, like some atfley administrative depart ments, is clogged with coldness. Put some American enthusiasm behind the job; Ma Garfield, and the hundquarters of a moter The fate of Democracy hangs in the bul anne and Democracy says to her receants "To to Berlin with Lour explanations, comto me with resulted"

THE TOILERS ARE "THE PEOPLE"

TT USED to be said that labor had become "classiconscious." which was in ugh Prumlan idea, distanteful and foreign to English-speaking peoples. What has really happened is that nationa have become "labor conscious." Labor now speaks for a whole nation with an admirable confidence in its identity with the nation. More no mentous even than the matter of British labor's measure to the Russian and the German peoples is its style. "The British people accept the principle of no annexations for the British Empire. This applica in our case to the Middle East, Africa and India." ""The nation," apparently, is here after to mean Severybody but the bartees. This is to say to the statesnish: "You cannot keep on fighting without the sup pert of us millions of men and women who

are producing, and you will only keep consupport by having anti-imperialistic war aims, which put the man above the dollar mark, everywhere." The British and American Gevernment

can accept this challenge. They are living up to this principle. Labor could not have taken this all-

inclusive position of authority if women had not gone to work in unprecedented. numbers to win the war. Only when the whole community works, women as well as men, can the workers he "we, the people." This means that workers must give women the vote and see to it that women get the same pay as men for men's work or else give up their high ambition for popular moverementy.

WE CAN DELIVER THE GOODS.

WE trust that influential members of the Chamber of Commerce, to say nothing of our municipal officials, read the interview with Mr. Husskarl, Assistant Director of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, in the

SENATOR QUAY COMES TO DEFENSE OF PENNYPACKER IN COURT CASE

Republican Party "Boss" Issues Proclamation Without Knowledge of the Governor Stating the Latter Did Not Seek Nomination

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIDGRAPHY-NO. 52 by Public Ledger Company $Q^{\rm UAY,\ broken\ in\ health,\ was\ in\ Florida,}$ $Q^{\rm UAY,\ broken\ in\ health,\ was\ in\ Florida,}$ mination of the matter and scalded over It. I believe that he knew that he would soon die and that he wanted what he regarded as an oblightion he had undertaken in my interest to be assured while there wan ne. He wrote asking me if my mind was fully made up and advising that in that event no infimation of the purpose be given until the meeting of the convention. No doubt his plans would be helped by such silence. While Tray, Elanche and Sweet heart were yelping upon the wrong traff the real game was safe in its covert.

I wrote to him: February 12, 1901.

Dear Senator: Of course the public talk issa made all for men about me uneasy concerning the positions and naturally they want is to remain As I told you in Wash is to remain As I told you in Wesh is to remain As I told you in they is to remain As I told you in they is the time of the burn is against it with the time of the burn is against they is office and duties. It would give a talket and perhaps endange is token and perhaps is token and the sent would disapped is token and the sent is the period is token and the sent is made is token and the sent is the period is token and the sent is about the sent is token and the sent is about the sent is a token is token and the sent is about the sent is a token is token and the sent is about the sent is a token is token and the sent is the sent is the sent is a token is token and the sent is the sent is the sent is the sent is token and the sent is the sent is the sent is the sent is token and the sent is the sent is the sent is the sent is token and the sent is the sent is the sent is the sent is token and the sent is the sent is the sent is the sent is token and the sent is the sent is the sent is the sent is token and the sent is the sent is the sent is the sent is token and the sent is token and the sent is the sent i Dear Senator Of course the public talk has made all

Quay's Proclamation

At this Juncture, when a committee, with lickson as chairman and Dimner Beeber und Alexander Simpson, Jr., as secretaries, can endeavoring to arouse the tawyers of the State in support of the newspaper cutsale, Quay appeared on the scene in a ew role. From St. Lucie, in Florida, he sound this proclamation:

passed this production: To the Republicant in Pennsylvania. It may now be taken for granted that there is a straight of the second straight of the publicity upon the proposition that the Republican parts shall nominate and elect bits to the supreme Court judge stup. But something should be said by more one to a sold away the existing min-processmittion 1 and ruly informed, but ter informed than Generate Penny marker, of the facts surrounding the proposition, and in they of the recent publications anonymous and judgent, it seems to be proper that they should be supported the taken they should be supported to the surrounding the proposition, and in they of the recent publications are uncarranted. The accusa-tions of Mr. Justice Brown and the anonymous writers in his train are malt-cions and mendacions.

close and mendacious. Governor Pennypacker never was, and is not now, a candidate for the Repub-lican nomination for the Supreme Court. He has not sought, nor will be seek, that nomination. He has not signified that he nomination. He has not signified to the will never it if tendered to him, and if he is wise he will keep his counsel upon that question. If he declines, his coerder will say, some of them, that hey have driven lies from the field, others that he is declining a nomination which was never doctiming a nomination which was never tendered and is not accessible; if he anys he will accept, and the convention should foil to give him its suffrage, the stuation would be still more disagree

able. The documents in the case are few - 20 anonymous letter to the Philadelphia Record, a Democratic newspaper; an enonymous letter to the Philadelphia anonymetus letter to the Philadelphia Press, and an interview from Judge Brown in the guise of Magister Moruna of the bench and bar. The letter in the Record confines itself to two allegations: First, that the appointment of Mr. Jus-tice Samuel Gustine Thompson was made in order that Governor Fennyackee should scenar the indeeship for himself "as soon as he can." This is false. The economy writer acys he knows it to let nymous writer says he knows it to be anonymous writer says he knows it to be a fact. Let him produce the evidence. Second, that Governor Pennypacker con-spired, with Senator Quay to trade two years of his term as Governor for a twen-ty-one years' term on the Supreme Court bench. This is also false. If it is true, let the aucommute writer nonline the evithe anonymous writer produce the evi-dence of its truth. The letter to the Press is devoted to The letter to the Fress is devoted to the proposed appointment of Lyman D, Gilbert. Judge Weiss, of Harrisburg, and Mr. Gilbert both know that the state-ments of the Press writer are false. These are practically: First. That the Governor sought to dicker or trade with Mr. Gilbert to attain the high office of Supreme Justice. This dicker or trade with Mr. Gilbert to attain the high office of Supreme Justice. This is false. Even if the Governor were dis-posed to dicker Mr. Gilbert had nothing to deliver. I cannot imagine any action of Mr. Gilbert in the connection discussed that could prevent or promote the nomi-nation or election of Governor Penny-packer. If the vacancy were a factor in results, it would only be necessary to leave it open until the Republican con-vention met. Here, again, the anony-mous writer must produce his evidence mous writer must produce his evidence or stand convicted. Second. That a conference was held at the Executive Mansion, after which Mr. Gilbert was told that he would be ap-pointed to the vacant judgeship if he would agree not to be a candidate for the nomination and that if Lieutemant Governor Brown became Governor he would appoint Gilbert Attorney General. This is also false. If it is true, let the morphysics geneticman produce his eviwriter must produce his evidence avmous gentleman produce his evi-

vent our Chief Executive from passing between the wind and their nobility. He was nominated and elected, as Covernor Pennypacker will be nominated and elect ed if, at all, by a Republican State con-vention and the Republicans of the State Even in his case there were evil-disposed Even in his case there were collidiations persons who said that he was not se-lected for pre-eminent qualifications, nor-in obelience to the claimorous demands of the people, but that he was, so its speak, taken by the scruff of the neck and the seat of his inexpressibles by a friend or two and extrapulted over the saired pale which divides the Supreme Court from common mortals. Yet the bench did not regard his unconventional entrance as a menace to its safety, nor when Justice Potter was appointed by his business partner to his high position did the Su-preme Court flee in terror at his uncere-monious entrance. On the contrary, ho was deservedly popular. Every member of that court has gone upon the beach, as the Governor may go on it, by a nomination and election by his parti-Every one of them was desirent and has endescred to get there, and they were sent there to indicially administer pastice, not to trail their source in the numbers of polities and to distast the nomination and election of their nessociates. This, in my sersons who said that he was not

politics and to dictate the nomination and election of their associates. This in my opinion, is the evolutient of the people in this contention of Justice Brown, if he is of a contrary opinion, let him re-sign in judgeship and go before the next republican State convention and before the people and text the question. He will be winer afterward, and I can around him the convention will be no more of a machine made convention than the ini-lar bodies which nominated him and hi-associates to their present profilms. Were it not that Justice Brown in hi-interview, feases me in common with Were a not that Justice Brown in hi-nitarylew, fencer me in common with many hundreds of Republicant in Poin-sylvania, outside of the fellowship of "desent people," I might enter upon the others of the situation and the deflection that accompany the high place he occu-pers. There is certainly a question whether the people layer a right to take in efficient from a place to which they have called him and command him to another. There is also a question whether, granted the right to take a budge from the Court of Common Place and place him in the Supreme or Superior Court, the principle will not apply in Court, the principle will not apply in the case of a Governer, and whether the acceptance of his offlice by a Governer creates an implied contract with the people that he shall fill his allotted term. any more than does the acceptance of his office by a Common Pleas Judge. This is pertinent, for five of the present memis pertinent, for two of the present mem-bers of the Supreme Court were elevated from the Common Pleas bench. But I leave those matters for solution to the "decont people." I have received but one letter from a judicial officer upon the Pennypacker controversy. It was from Judge Brown M. 8, QUAY. St. Lawle, Via, February 12, 1901.

This open letter was as much of a sur prize to me as it was to everybody else fever before had Quay been known to give publicity in advance to his views upon a measure set to be determined. It shaved his locally, courage, vigor and capacity for expression. It presented my cause with an effectiveness which it would have been impossible for me to have given. It threw the line of assault into confusion. It pointed out to the lawyers, what it is remarkable they had not seen for themselves, that since an appointment comes from one source of power, the Governor, and an election from another source of power, the people, there was no real connection hetween them, and that I could have avoided the whole ground of their censure by simbly leaving the judicial office vacant until the election. The condemnation of the hapropriets of Frown, which might with good grace have been given by Dickson, Singson and Reeher, while they were reading lessons in dialectics, had been administered

by a 1 nited States Senator who had placed him on the brach, and Brown never uttered word thereafter. Tonnarow Governor Prinzypacker tells about the Republican State Convention which decided upon the Supreme Court nomination.



"NEW STRATEGY" WAR NEED OF 1918

Tactics Taught by First Three Years of Conflict Already Antiquated

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondence Evening Public Ledger

LONDON, Dec. 22. THE new year begins with a new type of I wartare for which the experience of the has three years is almost entirely unavail-able. The factors we have learned since the battles of the Marne will serve us still for some time-for longer than we had hence. But the strategy of the last three years is made useless by the one dominant factor in the departure of Russia from the open front.

People have raid that the disappearance of litesia could not matter much, because first, inder the old regime treachery was covert and capable, whereas now there is no treach-ery, but open disaffection from our side and that, second, even if the Russians close to

McAroni Ballads XCVIII DA BOY FROM GENOA

miss are in the field the decisive siroke of the war cannot be delivered until 1915. The chief strategic necessity is therefore this To keep the Allied armies in the field another ighteen months without loss of men through efeats, with possibly local advantages cheap-y gained. Major operations with highly imited objectives are unthinkable for an Here ces com' som'body up from da ses An' he looks like me; initial oppectives are untimicable for an army which is awaiting re-enforcements. Finally, the American armies are actually to be a force marching to the relief not of a beleaguered garrison, but of a nation under sleege. The nation is western Europe. Naval strategy is a part of military strategy in this war, no doubt, and the solution of the binding to a share the solution of the Notta like now I am looka to you, But like I coma here first, w'en I'm new;

Like I usa to be.

- Up from da sheep, joost so soon as he land.
- shipping (or submarine) question will make a profound difference in the civillan morale. It may hasten but it cannot change the character of the aid which America will Here he ees com' an' he stop by dees stand.

Makin' a how, weeth hees hat een hees hand.

Politically the change has already begun-te operate in a definite way. It was one thing to ask people to volunteer for the defense of the country and another to con-verint them, in the first case the objects of the way had to be more fully stated, though in the first flugh of war a vague statement of ideals was sufficient. So long as the field was active it was possible to remain in the "I am Giacobbe," he tal me, "your sen Madre's een Genoa; you know da one. She theenk you find me som' work to be done."

He deed no needa for say who ces he, Dat was so plain, oh, so plain as could be,

Soon as I see how he's looka like me.

Deesa Giacobbe boy's madre, you know,

She was my wife at home long time ago-

Good manny year, mebbe twanty or no.

We was joost marry, 'bout coupla week,

W'en da Keeng's army boss coma to seek

Me for a soldier. I run away, queeck!

Alla time Rosa she know where I cam';

Often I write to her: "Com' where I am."

But she won't com' to me; no sir, by

So, she won't minda me, w'at can I de!

Please, now, I aska you, w'ata would

THE IMMEDIATE JOB

then that fuel in huge quantities would be required. We had estimates of the vast new requirements of industries, we were advised of the impending movement of men and their families to the cities, we knew that the cantonments would require heat, we had warning from our allies that coal with them was a vital consideration, we adopted a selective draft in order that labor should not be taken from so essential an industry as the mines, and yet we went joy riding into winter with no coal reserve whatever and all Boreas had to do was blow a few blasts to cause a general collapse and bring the country to the humiliating orders which now are upon us.

There are a thousand excuses, of course, a thousand explanations, but to all of them there is one answer and it is: 'The coal should have been got. Success knows no impediments. The thing is to win in spite of them. Nor is any man's reputation of the alightest importance in these days. Results! Results!! Results!!! And we will change the fuel administrator and change him again and again unless he can arrive.

Industries closed for five days and it. does not make any difference because production is ahead of transportation, anyhow, and the ships cannot carry what is sirendy on the docks! By the love we bear democracy, are we fighting a war or are we out on a junketing expedition? Put the vania. apostrophe in cant and label it for wha is. Are our armies to have excuses, if they do not hold the Hun? We've to best the coal situation and the distr tion attuation before we can wave Glory above the citadels of Kaigerism. can't whip autoeracy by shutting de our industries. We have no right to our young men in France to hold the h when we fail to hold our own lines at h If Pershing has to put a new division i stop a break, he'll get the division their the men have to ride in trucks, but W fourton sits tight and calmly accepts the propusition that coal cannot be got from the bewels of the earth to Philadelphia or New York because, forsooth, it has not here got. That is the kind of gospel Gerhists like their encuies to believe. It is the kind of fatallem that puts chains on a nation. Why, there are some thousands a much at Meade and other contonments, appin know all about mining and

VENDAT PUBLIC LEDGER of vestord. Husskarl does not wish to criticize the Government, but he does wish that "officials would make an investigation of our facilities for handling foreign shipments. We publish in our pictorial section today illustrations which tell their own storof the congestion in New York and of the lack of use of plers here. It is a condition for which there are doubtless scores of explanations, but facts have a way of making explanations ridiculous. The particular fact which is of supreme im portance is that the Government can appreciably facilitate shipments by utilizing this port to capacity, and that is just what the Government is not doing.

GIVE US A YES-OR-NO GOVERNOR

SENATOR SPROUL'S dictum that a can-didate for executive office is not required to state his position on national amend. ments is not borne out by recent history. The President had legally no more voice in deciding on them than the next Governor of Pennsylvania will have, but Mr. Wilson certainly turned the scales when suffrage was in the balance.

The Governor is elected by the whole people. The legislators are not. This is the day of executive responsibility, and the tendency to make the executive, presidential or gubernatorial, the responsible spokesman for his party, and to make him stand or fall with his party, has gained presistible momentum. If there is any State which needs an executive to push measures through the Legislature by cooperation with the people it is Pennsyl-

| L | the state of the s |
|---|--|
| | But the crops need not take a five-day rest. |
| | We cannot win the war by quitting at home. |
| | From all we can gather, at one time the advocates of invisible ships must have been in control. |
| | Perhaps it would be just as well to put it this way: They must not be only houses; they must be homes. |
| | The House of Lords' vate for suffrage is an infimation that the House of Ladien has been giving a useful cortain locture. |

If the Kalser can put this kind of weather over on the cold man, we boll to think what he will be able to do in July

Russians Threaten Teutons With War. Headling. And the Teutone threaten the Bussland

with pear

Mr. Lansing helped to trip up Catiliaux and his pro-Garman peace scheme. Patriotism has become an international virtue among the Aijout democraciza.

dence. Third. That he was told Judge Thomp-son or D. T. Watson would be appointed if he. Gilbert, did not accept. This is false, as is the inference that Lieutenant Governor Brown was a party. If true, let us have the evidence

A Denial

This is the substance of all the charges against Governor Pennypacker in this connection. I declare them false and the anenymous correspondents of the Press nd Record and Mr. Justice Brown mus and Record and Mr. Justice Brown must establish their case by evidence or atand convicted libelers. To use a homely but apposite expression, they must "put up or shut up." When they attempt to "put up" I will have something to say more in detail. In the meantime, as the Record declares its correspondent "high and reputable," and the Press declares in correspondent "high and responsible." its correspondent "high and responsible," it would be fair for their "high" write-s to take off their masks and show their faces to the people of the State whose Clovernor they traduce.

Only an extract from the interview of Justice Brown has penetrated here, but newspaper comments indicate that he has descended from his judicial perch to snarl at Governor Pennypacker in obe-dience to a call upon him to "interfore for the protection of the bench" which he The protection of the banks' which he declares is menaced. He is certainly an-swaring a cal intended for some one else. There is no reason within my recollec-tion why the bench should distinguish him as its special representative to pre-

FOOD F. O. B. KITCHEN DOOR

5,000,000 War Gardens National Need for 1918

SOLDIERS of the soil can re-enforce and help soldiers of the trenches. Now is the time for them to begin thinking about their war gardena.

Five million war gardens are the nation's ceed for 1918. That means the mobilization of at least that many war gardeners. Back yards, city lots, suburban plots should be farmed. Home gardening conducted on sim-ple lines is not abstruse or difficult. The home gardener should not plow up more than he can plant—that is all. Thousands tried home gardening for the first time last apring and were more or less successful. The for-mer have had the encouragement to duplicate or better their performances; the latter have learned what to avoid and how to do through experience and should grit their teeth for a

Production of food "F. O. B. the Kitchen boor" was the impulse given the nation by Food Garden Commission, of which Charle, Lathron Pack, philanthropist and financier

To establish a winter supply "F. O. B. the Pantry Shelf" is the supplementary aim of the commission.

Nation-wide survey has shown that more than 3,600,000 home gardens were planted and cultivated by the American people in 1917. By the planting of gardens where none grew before the country's food supply in-creased to the extent of \$359,000,000 or more, Philadelphia's Yacant Lots Association re-

ported bumper crops. The patriotic duty of every American de

mands the conservation of this output. That the vegotables cannot be eaten as they ma-ture is obvious. Even a small garden will produce more vegetables than the ordinary family can consume during the growing sea-son. With heavily increased planting area this season's production will create a vast surplus, and in the wartime food crisis this surplus must not be allowed to go to waste Prevention of the waste calls for canning of all food that can be canned or drying of all food that can be dried. By this plan only is it possible for America to enjoy enhanced fruitfulness of soll. In no other way may

Initiations of soil in the order way may the array of house gardeners reap the full benefit of their labors. The war has brought about a food situa-tion bitherto unparalleled. The entre world looks to America for solution of the problems arising from this condition. Unless our food domentic population of our Allies will suffer famine. If the war for world democracy is taining of the solution work of anisotrary in to be won its battles must be fought by col-diers abandantly nourished. We must feed them. To this end we must provide fresh, canned, a diried food products for home use and thus release other foodstuffs for ex-

A gardening army of 5,000,000 is called to the colors in 1918. Their work will be more practical than romantic. But it will hasten wictury. J. B.

BIGHTO A sign in front of Kreag's firs and ten cent store on Market street reads. "Full sparse lur-key dinner. So cents"; and considering the price, berthan that takiliying word is surrectly spend, after all.

light they had not the wherewithal in omment nor we the ability to supply then Both these considerations are worthy ney miss the essential, which is that had they must be essential, which is inst-oven if the whole Russian armies were with-drawn and only an electrified zone of barbed wire were drawn on their frontier. Russia would serve the Allies. Because since her glorious days of triumph at the beginning of Itussia has been chieffy a bloc iding Power.

With the new year the blockade of Ger many virtually ends. And the military strat-egy which depended on the blockade also nds. At least one assumes that it will. And the political strategy which also depended upon blockade must change as well.

The blockade strategy in the field is easily described. Until June, 1916, it was a waiting game. At that time the power wave of the Fritish army rows to its first creat and was broken, not without advantage on the Somme. Thereafter the policy was to strike, it possi-ble, with the co-operation of the French and the other Allies, at points of military value. he object being to narrow the circle of Cler man occupation until the enemy retreated to his own frantiers. At the same time a demonstration—it cannot be called more--was made toward the southeast and outlying merations were carried on with signal and

cas in Africa, Asia and Asia Minor. Behind all of these operations was trust in the blockade. The steady weaks section where tened on territory or (16 translate) on cash profit and loss as the main thing in the war but have held with a fine perseverance to a mobiler set of purposes. If they should for a ing of resistance power was as much of an object in each attack as gain of ground. Redistance power depends on the number of en and on the condition of those men, and moment drop these purposes all would be lost. If they cling to them they will event-ually drive out the baser claims and will make it not only possible but highly profita-ble for the Allies to state their terms and to the condition was being rapidly underningd by the blockade. With Russia out of the struggle we have a reversal of two factors: Germany's numbers show an increase and condition an improvement. Insist upon them. And that is an ess

The necessity of making war therefore mes heavily down on Great Britain and the United States. That the capacity of th empire has not yet been strained to the ut-most is conceivably true: which is not to say that Britain has shirked. On the contrary, she has given extravagantly; the new methods must be such as to make her give economically as well as generously-effececonomically as well as generously-effec-tively. Those measures are being put into operation. As for us, it is useless for one 2000 miles away to say anything. Except, perhaps, to plead not for hasts, but for kindliness of spirit, to remember that criti-ciam from this side may be tinged by that war nervousness which you at home may never experience. never experience.

The strategy must, however, change egain to a modification of the waiting policy, Should Germany fall to put out Italy, her to a modification of the waiting policy, Should Germany fail to put out Haty, her-venture there will prove the most disastrous failure since the race for the channel ports. Because the expenditure of men there will make impossible any triumph on the western front. Nor has Germany much to gain at Saionica. She is morally pinned to the west-ern front if she cares to attack. On our part, we are compelled to save men, to pre-pare ourselves positions from which we can-not be disideged and over which the energy has no direct fire nontrol. The temptation to strike again next June will be commons. But it will be September until as many Americants are in France as Germans who have been transferred from Russia. (Aus-tran co-operation on the western front and de-duct only the unfit and the numbers lacking to make up full divisional strength.) No if Mr. Lloyd George is right in saying that we must walk unfit the American ar-

vas active it was possible to remain in the scond stage of repetition and enlargen But it is rapidly becoming clear that if the Allied European nations are to undergo is really a year of suspense, it will b nore and more necessary to state and re date the aims to be attained.

"Political Phases"

Heretofore the Governments have allowed e pacifists a high hand in the game, so that overy request for war aims has seemed a request for immediate peace. The pacifists are losing that advantage: the ministers are making the demands and giving the answers. Because, in the very near future it will be seen that we are stating our aims not in order to make peace, but in order to make war. We are rapidly finding out that Germany's peace terms mean nothing ; the bes of pacifists is usually a hater of imperialism

and of militarism, and he is slowly getting to see that Germany's peace terms will im-pose both those things not only on Germany but on the world. Therefore, every statement of our war aims, so long as we avoid being tarred with the same brugh, helps us undermine Germany and to fortify 的复数的标志

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Major Augustus P. Gardner, who died in the service, was a Massachusetts Cangressman who resigned his seat to volunteer.

Priority as used in connection with war work means giving precedence to shipment of certain designated kinds of material.

3. Conscription has been established in Ens-land, but not in Ireland.

"The reserve workloamen's arms": A suggested corps of skilled artisans who would hold themselves to readiness for Gavera-ment call to urgent war work.

Anagram: A form of verbal puzzle in which the letters of a standard word or phrase of apposite mean ng. Thus "natronomers" incomes "Moon starer.", "the span" "they see."

See." Inter See." Inter Sec."
The Admirable Crichton: James Crichton, 1500-1583, a Scottish linguist, scholar and saidler, reputed to be 5 mm der af all arts, scholar and solders, reputed af litter-twisted gold and sliver wire.
Br. Samuel Schuman. 1109-1384, English man of letters, invicent and moralist.
Pettifærphus: Conducting hundress in a small m ricky way.
Samatianiti Relating to dress. 1

of victory.

you? The discussion about war aims has al-ways had a note of futility in it. No one avows anumeless ends. It has always been assumed that if we stated our territorial aims we could have flermany agreeing at once; that may be so. And the service of all America and of the President in partie-ing has been this. that they have not fas-Sure! so I joost do da sama theong, too. Steell here ees com' her Giacobt * today,

An' I am sure he was runnin' away-W'at shall I do for heem, w'at shall I say? niar has been this; that they have not fas

dam!

Here's w'at I say to heem: "Lees'en, my Giac.

You're like your padre, an' on da wrong track;

You gotta fight, so you better go back." "All da world's fightin' for som'theen

my son.

Don'ta be fool like your poor padre dont. You for Italia! Here ees da mon'!"

Dere ees gon' somebody back to da sea

An' he looka like me; Notta like now I am looka to you,

But like I coma here first, w'en Pa

new;

Like I usa to be,

TOM DALY.

SOME "ORNITHOLOGY" OF WAR Herr von Salzmann, the military of pondent of the stald Berlin Zeitung, fam iarly known as "Aunt Voss," has made the belated discovery that the fighting in Part estine is of decisive importance to German-Surely this discovery is a high compliment his intelligence and acumen. When, how ever, he says that the conquest of the Helv Land is a blow aimed at one of Germany" wings, it is evident that he is quite mistake It must be a wing of Turkey to which be refers. Again he errs when he says that is other "wing" is in Flanders. Such a s-gantic bird is more than the Ailled world as wyallow. "Chelters than the Ailled world as

wallow .--- Christian Science Monitor

ADD "RESULTS OF WAR"

In "Hor Majesty the King." written hy the Jaune Jeffrey Hoche when this war was a but a foul dream in the mind of a purvatio arch, we read: "Mair a man she sever mitreet at powerty complaineth loudly was subb green with unough to be assessed for la

Changes in Strategy

Who wrote "The American Flag"? What is a peristric? Where is Vpres? Who is General Str Julian Bong? What is a riddle? 6. Define petard. 7. Where is Salonica? Define reconnaises 8. Define recommander. 9. What is a preamble? 10. Which sity is called "The Modern Athens"?