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Philadelphia, Wednesday, February 20, 1918

"THE AMERICAN CASE WAS UNANSWERABLE"

THERE are two distinct questions involved in the seething political battle which has gripped Great Britain as a result of the Versailles conference. The one relates specifically to centralization of the Allies' strategy and involves the retirement of General Robertson. The other relates to the declaration of the conference in regard to peace proposals, which declaration, a great body of opinion in England believes, was antagonistic to the purpose and program of Woodrow Wilson. The two have become confused in the public mind. although they are absolutely distinct in

"It was thought," says Lloyd George. the chiefs of staff should have the central authority, but the American delegates presented an unanswerable case against it. It was one of the ablest military documents ever submitted." As a result, the vote of the delegations, not including the military personnel, was unanimous in favor of centralization of the Allies' strategy in the Supreme War Council. In this conclusion General Robertson could not concur, preferring to retire.

Standing flat-footed on the position of the Government in these circumstances. bloyd George refuses to budge an inch. declaring that Parliament must stand either by or against him without equivocation. That he is right, as the case is stated, is too apparent to require comment.

The declaration issued by the Supreme War Council at Versailles on the night of February 2 was to the effect that nothing in the recent utterances of Von Hertling and Czernin could be construed as a real approximation to the moderate conditions aid down by the Allies. "The Council decided the only task before it to meet was the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war until the pressure of that effort Governments, justifying the hope of the conclusion of a peace based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law." The Council was in "complete unanimity of policy on measures for the prosecution of the war."

It should be noted that opinions of the Supreme War Council as to peace proposals are largely supererogatory. Its business is to direct the war, not to negotiate for the termination of it. This is clearly demonstrated by the President's readiness to carry on independent negotiations by wire and cable, as he did when he last appeared before Congress and sharply differentiated between the views of Austria and those of Germany. A week ago, for instance, the London Daily News declared that this reply was not by accident delivered on the eve of the new session of the British Parliament and that its significance would not be lost in view of conditions which "arise generally from the gravity of national uffairs and specifically from the vague and disquieting situation created by the last Versailles conference with its menacing suggestion of another reaction in the direction of the knockout blow." A week ago niso the London Star declared: "Mr. Wilson speaks in the language of democracy. The Versailles report is written in the jargon of secret diplomacy. If the British Government has neither the moral courage nor the will power to break away from the foul est, then let us have a clean Government that will do so. British democracy is at with American democracy in a deination not to live in a world governed Intrigue and force."

The significance of these comments is hasized by the very obvious effort of byd George to bulwark his Government ofth American support. "This is the rican view" he appears to regard as a answer to any charge, and the gth of the opposition is grawn from rases of Woodrow Wilson. The ng is, then, that the American "inteltial colossus" is more powerful than own Premier among the English who construe his interpretation of cy as a definition of their own and et or endure no Government that of faith in American statesmanamong the Allies has definitely grossed the

The retirement of General Robertson is a grave misfortune, for he is one of the ablest of living soldiers and of a type dear to the hearts of men of action. There may be, too, factors in the situation which are concealed. If so, they will become known. But no man in this crisis, when "we are facing terrible realities." can be permitted to thwart unity of strategy and design. It may be doubted, in fact, if a council exera generalissimo, and we have one only because no military genius of transcendent qualities has yet appeared.

WHO'S A LIAR?

THE vicissitudes of the contractor wre many and collections are often slow. Consider the long months, ave, years, since Senator Vare busted himself about League Island Park, only to have Director Cooke "send engineers and workmen to poke holes in the concrete wall." "To poke," according to the dictionary, is "to push or thrust against or into, as with a goad or stick; prod. as to poke one with the finger." We are given to understand, however, that the aforesaid engineers did not poke with their fingers, but used 28-pound hammers and chisels.

The difficulties are acute in the settlement of the claim, for the controversy caused the Attorney General of Pennsylvania to rise in his indignation and brand one statement made as "the most damnable lie that ever came from human lips." Some other lies, no doubt, have been more fur reaching in their effects, but for pure dampableness this one took the cake.

It ought to be comparatively easy to determine who, if anybody, is lying, and who, if anybody, is not. If Senator Vare is entitled to his money he ought to get it, politics or no politics. Why not call in some experts to make a report and suggest an equitable settlement?

INEVITABLE ISSUE

MEN may dislike the methods of the protagonists of prohibition, they may object to the issue itself and they may be particularly opposed to having it brought forward at this time, but they cannot dodge It is here and there is going to be a fight to the finish. There is not going to be any more sleight-of-hand work and there will be no straddling. Every candidate and virtually every citizen will have to take his stand and get out of the middle of the read.

There is no man in America better equipped to argue in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment than the Rev. Charles Stelzle. His presentation of the case is published elsewhere in this issue of the Evening Public Lebour and we urge our readers, irrespective of their own opinions, to give it their attention.

HIRAM AFTER THE RAILROADS

CENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON, candidate for Vice President on the Roosevelt ticket in 1912, did not rise above vice presidential requirements in his arguments for government ownership of railroads. The matter is important, because "our next President" is often shouted at the great Californian as well as at Mr. McAdoo, who told a committee recently that he personally was not for government ownership.

but for government control. It is not getting anywhere to say the Government was slow in taking over the roads. The strong voice of Mr. Johnson did not echo up and down the land deimpressive when he says that to pay railroads their average earnings for the last three years is as unheard of as paying soldie's the salaries they would earn in civil

But it is courageous of Senator John son to toss political considerations to the winds with a fine gesture. A man does not have to be President to be a power in the land. We would never have heard of Hiram Johnson if he had not had to fight the railroads of California. Mr. McAdoo is probably right in inclining toward government control rather than government ownership, but with Senator Johnson demanding an extreme as radical as the program of any Socialist there will be no letting the railroads slip back into their old methods. Those who demand ownership will not be satisfied with anything short of the strongest kind of control.

It will be intensely interesting to leave Mr. Roosevelt's opinion of his Progressive running mate's uncompromising position

The coal situation apparently does not

The Kaiser has captured Dyinzk. A funny route to take to Paris.

The buying fever is rife on the Stock

Germana Occupy Luck .- Headline

The Mayor is not be blamed if he shied at the camera. Lesser men than he have been just as timid.

They've already had it for more than

Bigger crops mean more to car. A little more production, please, and there'll be no need for less consumption. The suggestion that Mr. Shelden Pot-

e a third member of the Transit Bo. have originated in Germantown.

We do not know about graft in auto-mobile stealing, but we do know that for months an unguarded machine has been

appears that Germany, in addition to territory magnificent in extent, merely wanted an indemnity of \$4,000,000,000 from Russia. The Hun has a sweet tongue, but

"Billy" Sunday has not been able to make so many converts as usual in Washington, the reason being that few there require con-version. He should have had his revival be-fore so many Republicans went to Congress.

it seems that Governor Brumbaugh his inspiration for calling a special tion of the Legislature from reading the appacker autobiography. We trust that arror Brumbaugh will also write an alternaty and thus add to the number

PENNYPACKER AT VICKSBURG

The Southern Trip Recalls an Incident of Quay and a Political "Job"

PENNYPACKER ACTORIOGRAPHY-NO. 81 THE 14th of March, after a dinner

with Petrose and Olmsted at the Willard Hotel, the Pennsylvania Club of Washingcising centralized control is preferable to ston held a reception in my honor, intended to be a significant affair, attended by a great throng, which included the Vice President, the Speaker of the House Cannon and a number of Senators and mem bers of the Cablact. Two days later fol lowed an entertainment at the Zembo Temple in Harrisburg by the Imperial Poten tates of the Mystic Shrine, generally called in order to escape the molonged magnificence "Shriners." I made an address t them and the event made an impression on me for two reasons: Among those particinating was Admiral W. S. Schley, who attained to much distinction and was the subject of much controversy in the Span ish-American War. Upon a number of oc casions I had met also Admiral Sampson Unfortunately for the latter, he and taken himself and his battleship away at the time the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor, and Schley was left to conduct the fight. No amount of arguing can escape the consequences of these underlying facts The great misfortunes which come to men in life, and surely this was weefful, can generally be traced to some fallure of conduct due to temperamental defects. Samp son did not need to take away his battleship. Schley, beside whom I sat all damer and with whom I had the opportunity to chat, appeared to be a plan and substantial person. The other fact that made an impression was to see Bishop Darlington of the Episcopal Church, at the head of the Diocese of Harrisburg, crowned with a red fex and taking an active part in the solemn flummery.

The Trip to Vicksburg

On the 20th, accompanied by my staff by Mrs. Pennypacker and my sister-inlaw. Mrs. James L. Pennypacker, 1 started for Vicksburg. Mississippi, to dedicate the monument erected to commemorate the services of the Pennsylvania soldiers who took part in that campaign. It is a fact of which Pennsylvanians ought to be proud, and which has a significance, that this State was represented not only in all of the battles of the East, but likewise in those of the West. No other castern State of the North had any part in Shiloh We reached Vicksburg on the mocning of the 23d and were received with a salute of seventeen guns. General Stephen D. Lee, who had been a lientenant general in the rebel army, a sensible, kindly and agreeable gentleman, had charge of the local arrangements and gave us much artention. We rode through the National Park and were taken in steambouts upon the Mississippi River to Grant's "Cur Off." where it was attempted to divert the channel of the river as a war measure. The black alluvial soil along the river is seventy or eighty feet in depth and suggests agricultural richness. Nobody appeared to be at work, however, except the negroes and the mules, and it looked to me like a country which would perish were it no for them. In the evening there were reception and a dance at the Carroll Hotel, where my colonels and the pretty Southern girls had a good time. The ceremontes occurred on the following day. General James A. Beaver, a soldier who lost a leg, later a Governor and Judge of the Superior Court, delivered the address, Vardaman, a long-haired, black-eyed, noisy Mississippi. He made a speech which sounded like a repetition of some Fourth of July oration he had at some time com mitted to memory. Later he was sent to the United States Senate, I accented the monument and gave it into the custody of the nation. In the evening the veterans of the Union and Robel armies assembled in the Vicksburg Opera House and Lee and I made addresses. Among those who were on the program was Jack Crawford. the Texas scout, a glib man with some orntorical and literary ability, whose hair hung down on his shoulders and who has become a stock figure in soldier demonstrations throughout the country. He haunted the footstens of Mrs. James L. Pennypacker and wrote a noem in her honor which he sent to her. We returned home by way of Chattanooga.

An Anecdote About Quay One day on going to the hotel in Vicke burg I was told that a couple of ladies had been waiting for several hours to see me. This was their story. They laid been informed that I was a friend of Senator Quay and therefore they had come from an inland town in Micsissippi to shake my hand only to show their appreciation of him. When he was a penniless young man he had drifted to the South and their father had shown him some favor and rendered him some assistance. Years rolled by and their father went into the rebel army and was killed and the family was left in distress. They appealed to Quay. After the election of Mr. McKinley Quay went to

him and said: "Mr. President, there is one thing I

would like to have." "What is it?" said the President. "I want to name the postmaster in the

town of Meridian, in Mississippi." "You shall have it." said the President, glad to get off with a favor of so little consequence. But trouble arose; the politicians in that State had made another disposition of the office, and the President sent for Quay and said to him:

"I am sorry, but the situation is such that I cannot give you that postoffice at Meridian."

"Very well." said Quay quietly, "but be good enough to remember how many votes Pennsylvania has in the next National Con vention, and how few has Mississippi,"

The widow of the old rebel soldier was appointed, postntistress of Meridian and held the office as long as Quay lived. The women were tearful and we had a long talk.

Tomorrow Governor Pennyuacker fells how he and President Rossevelt came into conflict during the coal strike.

The Life of Wagoner.

LEDERER EXPLAINS

Primary Need Is to Get Returns in Early

By EPHRAIM LEDERER

different basis of exemption

rimary object in dealing with income tax natters, is to get the return in on time. The law fixes March ! of each year as the lan day, and posseribes a penalty of 50 per cenof the amount of the tax, and in addition on time. The 22 per cent penalty especially seems to many a drastic feature of the law but it has been a part of the internal rev enue faws in relation to the disclosure of his to fax, over since the bureau was cre is a separate branch of the Treasury e during the Civil War. It is necess-bee, use the things to be taxed varied accord by merely locating at them ascertainment depends largely

the issue as well as the truthfelness of the modified the return,

When Extensions Are Granted

The collector has implicate in grant a extension for a period too exceeding thirty into, whom the person obliged to make the cturn is sick or absent the man no authority

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue ha der powers, which are exercised according

from making their returns on the

order that the returns may be audited

o the calculations, fisted, assessed and to time to collect the tax on or before 15, 1818, the cooperation of the public be depended upon.

is estimated that the number of individtwelvefold this year, and this great e of business on which the rever Government in this time of national trial punds, cannot be handled in time, unless a people themselves help to bring about a result. The last week and particularly "last day" man will everstrain the cr its of any public office and thus impair officiency until the overwhelming pressure.

Requirements as to Returns

ant incomes exceeded \$2000, even though either of them has an income amounting to

minor and dependent child or children earn wages or rainries, which added to his or her ewn income, exceeded the sum of \$2000. The new law having reduced the exemption t single persons to \$1000 and of married craons to \$2000 and the old law still in orre having retained the exemptions of 2000 and \$4000, the lurreau was confronted ith the difficulty of preparing a form that

The repeal of the withholding provisions nant bonds and income of certain kinds paid to nonresident alien individuals, has simplified the administration of the law, and will relieve those who were obliged to withhold under the old law from considerable trouble.

Another important change in the law is the provision allowing the taxpayer to deduct contributions or gifts made to correlations. porations or associations organized and op-erated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the taxable income.

Another new provision is that which regives information at the source from any erson or concern that paid to one or more persons during the previous year salary, wages, interest, rent, etc., of \$500 and over

ave accordingly been taxed to the utre a corresponding increase. So far as the The cost will be still further reduced during

do all in its power to help the taxpayers do their duty to their country in this ti do their duty to their country in this time of national trial, when all the resources of the nation should be available to secure the triumph of our country and its righteous

The Providence Journal tells of a church an adjoining town which has introduced in an adjoining town which has introduced the practice of singing "My Country. Tis of Thee." before the regular services are held. its informant says that the effect upon the congregation has been excellent in stimulating the patriotic fervor of the members and urges all churches to do the same thing. The Journal itself is so impressed by the information brought to it that it, too, hopes that the custom may become a national one. mation brought to it that it too, hopes that the custom may become a national one. "The singing," it says, "is spontaneous and hearty, and a combined note of spirituality and petrolism is struck at the outset of the service." It regards the words of ality and patriotism is struck at the outset of the service." It regards the words of "America" as being more appropriate for Church services and at any rate, the words of "The Star Spangled Banner" are not so well known. It would be still left to each congregation to select the hymn best suited to its sense of patriotism, while it is more than likely that discriminating judges might select "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"—New Haven Journal-Courier.

INCOME TAX LAW

Internal Revenue Collector Says

IT SHOULD be borne in mind by taxpayers that the recent legislation not only added an additional war tax on individual incomes. but that it also retains the old act, as amended on September 8, 1916. Therefore, hen a single norms whose income exceeds 2000 per annum, or a married person whose nome exceeds \$1900 per annum makes op his return, he is taxed under the old law as amended by the most recent act, and also taxed under the latter an additional sum of

To the Collector of Internal Revenue the

a States would come straggling in wit-

to grant an extension for other eviators however plausible they may be, such as the filness or absence of a clera or bookkeeper.

ofer to avoid the infliction of penalties. The exposuration of the public is needed to bring and this result. The delay in securing a blanks this year—arising from unavoidthis causes should not prevent the taxpayers

The penalty for making fraudulent reurns is 100 per cent of the tax in addition

The requirements as to returns are in brief over mingle person whose income was \$1000 over, in 1917, must make a return. So ust every married man or woman whose come exceeded \$2000 in that year.

So must any married person not living (th his or her wife or husband whose come exceeded \$1800. So must every husband and wife whose

would meet the situation without requiring a dual method of calculation. The result has been achieved, and although the form as it will, no doubt, he found to be intricate, t does represent the best that could be done under the conditions arising from the law.

Administration Simplified

r corporation income returns.
These in brief outline are some of the im portant changes made by the nterpretation of the internal revenue laws, when made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue govern the action of the bureau Decisions as to doubtful questions are mad-

While the work of the bureau has increased to a great extent during the last five years, the expense of conducting it has not shown it may be of interest to note that while the cost of collection was \$1.34 per \$100 in 1912, it was only forty-one cents in 1917.

the present year.

The internal revenue service is anxious to

INSPIRING CHURCHGOERS

WILSON BOULEVARD

Philadelphia Urged to Pay First Honor to President-Will U. S. Practice Reprisals?

AS PARKWAY NAME

To the Editor of the Brening Public Ledger. Sir-I ask you to kindly publish this sug gestion in your valuable paper, asking the

photons of your readers. I wish to suggest that the boulevard be named after President Wilson, vailing it Wilson Boulevard, although the late Mayor, John E. Reyburn, was the originator. If not the Parkway Boulevard, I think Broad street should be renamed Wilson avenue. This may seem a very small honor to confer on our President, but I am sure his name will go down in history as one of the greatest Presidents of our country, having the greatest problems to solve that ever confronted a Chief Executive While I am core great monuments will, in the future, be erected in his honor, I hope the City of

Philadelphia, February 19.

Brotherly Love will erect the first

HUN TREATMENT OF SAMMEES o the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: SIF—What is proposed as our line of iction in case the so-called Government of Termany abuses our men who may be so infortunate as to become prisoners in Ger

We have many millions of Germans living here who have fled from unspeakable tyranny at home, and they have many more millions dollars worth of property, the gift of Uncle Sam. Of course, many of them are decent men, honestly aware of what they owe this country. But a large number are dis-honest and cruel, and the question is how to

As I write, news has reached this country German submarine has strewn the of the Atlantic with hundreds of our nen. Also papers found on dead German soldiers carry orders to mailtreat our

We hold a full hand. What do we do to the Germans in it? Of course, we do not in-tend to come down to their course and cruel ANDREW GRAHAM State College, Pa., February 19.

to the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger. Sir-I regretted to see that a writer on your excellent Book Page misquoted Gilbert's famous remarks about lady novelists. He

runted it like this: There's the lady necessary.

The got her on my list:

I'm sure she won't be missed.

The lines which he was attempting to quote appear in the song. They'll None of Them he Missed." It starts: As some day it may happen that a victim must be found. I've got a little list.—I've got a little list of social offenders who might well be under-

And who never would be missed—who never would be missed.

After mentioning several of them he goes And the lady from the provinces, who dresses like And who doesn't think she waltzes, but would rather like to try.

And that simular anemaly, the lady neveltat—
I don't think she'd be missed—I'm sure she'd not be missed.

There are differences of opinion on the merits of the lady novelist, but I think we are all agreed that when a classic is quoted it should be quoted correctly.

GILBERTIAN. Philadelphia, February 19.

The writer who quoted Gilbert did not pretend to give the exact language, as he indicated by saying that the lines ran "something like this."—Editor of the EVENING

FIREMEN'S WAGES

FIREMEN'S WAGES

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger.
Sir—Last year when the firemen fought so hard for more pay and shorter hours your paper spoke a good word for them whenever it could. I appreciated it very much. This year you have knocked the Administration since before election about wanting to make hundreds of new positions and increases in salaries. I suppose the hundreds of new firemen that will be needed to give the men decent working hours are some of the hundreds of new positions. Do you still think the firemen should work twenty-four hours a day and not have enough to live onfulving has sone up for us anywhere from 15 to 180 men of the second of t

THE SOLUTION OF THE FOOD-SUPPLY PROBLEM

The papers say the Gremen might not get an increase because the people are not inter-ested enough in them. I think the fact they are to nay such a large tax increase without a kick shows they are interested; they also expect the firemen to get an increase, because I have heard a number say so. You would think it rather tough if your employer expected you to work twenty four bours day all the time, which firemen are suppoday all the time, which firemen are supposed to do, and not ask for enough to live on in this day of high prices. If they do not get an increase there will be a number who will leave, and it will be hard to get good men to take their places. Also if they do not get an increase they intend to strike (reports to the contrary).

How can a city like Philadelphia expect

to get men of high caliber if it does no pay a living wage? We have a family, and with most careful hought and management find it very hard to make ends meet. I think such departments as the police and fire should be kept at a righ standard and all vacancies kept filled as there are not enough men, and this makes it that much barder for the men when the work short-handed. I hope you will speak a good word for them again. PIREMAN'S WIFE

Germantown, February 19,

RUSSIANS DEFEATED To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—I should like to answer a letter.
"Russia's Democracy," which was contrib-uted by "Down With Traitors" on Feb-ruary 15.

regret floding this citizen of democracy so ignorant of conditions about him, espe-cially of flussia. He is taking the liberty of condenning the just and serious attempts of a nation with prejudiced ignorance. There is no reasonable ground for calling Leon Trotsky, a betrayer or Russia "yellow." Trotsky, throughout his expressions, both by tongue and pen, has always shown himself to be an ardent foe of Prussia's military domination. And this he hopes to crush. Not only that, but President Wilson seemed far from dissatisfied with the Russian situation in his recent speech. Can be accuse Presiden son as a conspirator and betrayer of world

democracy?

Russia is far from cowardly, No nation in history suffered and fought for freedom so long as she has. Bitterly she has earned every breath of her liberty. Regarding this war, she is trad. What nation is not tired of this war, excluding those that have not endured its litter fang? She fought against two enemies—Prussians and the Romanoffs—with virtually to help save the little from America. America.

New that he has acquired her long-sought ideal, she wishes to spread it to all that are in treent need of it. Germany is blindfolded. The first will not open her eyes, as it is the first that blindfolds her. Peace is the only method with which the propaganda for her realization can be spread

> YOU KNOW THIS MAN fie claims he made his money By honest toil alone. That's (ent) so, but then, you know. The toil was not his own.

Philadelphia February 19.

What Do You Know?

Who wrote "The Bab Ballade"? What three vegetable commodities were con-fributed to agriculture by the New World?

I Identify "The Virgin Queen." Where is Dvinsk? Who is Doctor von Kuchlmann," State the distinction between relation relative.

8. What is a reliquary? '9. What is a "Paradise stock"?
10. Who was Uncle Toby? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Karl Gjellerus is a Danish poet, playwright and novelist to whom the 1917 Nobel prize for literature has been awarded. 2. Ways and Means: an important committee of the House of Representatives charged with the duty of devising and providing funds for financing Government expenses.

man States for the maintenance of uniform hantel Hawthorne wrote "The Marble Via Dolorosa: the "sorrewful way" of our Lord from the Mount of Olives to Golsotha.

Lora trom the Mount of Olives to Golgotha.

5. The Plumed Knight: a political sobriquet of dames G. Blatne.

7. Venl. vidi. vict: "I came. I saw. I conquered," phrase used by dallus Caesar in announcing his victory at Zela.

8. Yahoo: a raffam. The Vahoos in "Gulliver's Travels" were brutes shaped like men.

yes, the scene of frequent air attacks, is in the southeast corner of England, on the Baralt of Derec.

Little Polly's Pome

LENT To speak about this time of Lent And tell it in a sentence It is the time of year that's meant For doing our repentance And we must not be thinking then . So much about our pleasure, But cultivate our souls again

And pray in larger measure. To go to church is good for you As often as you can go

For dancing now you should not do, Especially the Tango And even moving-picture plays Or theatres should never Attract you in the Lenten days Or scarcely hardly ever.

And ladies of the social set Who had such noise and riot All winter long are glad to get A little rest and quiet To give a little time to prayer And think of Easter morning

ISHII, SELF-MADE MAN

And have their dressmakers prepare

Some gowns for their adorn

Rapid Rise in Life of the New Japanese

Ambassador THE success of Viscount Ishii in inducing THE success of Viscount Ishii in inducing the United States to recognize that Japan had special interests in China which must be respected made it reasonably certain that whenever the opportunity offered he would be made the head of the Japanese embassy in Washington. The announcement that Ambarsador Sato has been put on the unassigned role of Japanese diplomatic representatives and that Viscount Ishii is succeed him in Washington indicates that succeed him in Washington indicates that an opportunity to use the skill of Ishii has been created by the Japanese Government.

The new Ambassador, is a product of the new Japan, for he dose not belong to the old nobility. His father was a farmer, and he has risen through sheer force of his ewa abilities. He was born in 1866 and when abilities. He was born in 1866 and who he reached a sultable age he was sent to the law college of the Imperial University in Tokio, from which he was graduated will high honors in 1889 at the age of twenty-three. He chose diplomacy as his career and in 1896 he was ordered to France as an attache of the embassy in Paris. He was later transferred to Chemulpo in Korea. During the Boxer insurrection in China in 1980 he was first secretary of the Insurance less. he was first secretary of the Japanese lega-tion in Pekin. Then he was appointed as chief of the section of telegraphs and laist director of the bureau of commercial salais in the Foreign Office in Tokio. He rose is the position of Foreign Minister, and to mained in the department when he was succeeded successively by Marquis Komur-and Viscount Uchida. In 1909 he was mass a baron and a few years later raised to the rank of viscount. He became ambassador to Paris in 1912.

CIVIL WAR ECONOMICS Let the persons who think wheatless and meatless days are a hardship listen to the venerable men and women whose memori takes them back to the Civil War.

venerable men and women whose memoritakes them back to the Civil War.

One of them, who was a resident of a term in central New York, recalls that even it well-to-do families Benuine coffee was the known for a long time. Roasted bertay parched corn, chicory roots and even dandlion roots dried and reasted were used as coffee substitutes. White or granulated sugars were also a rarity, and only on the table in company. Brown sugar and even old-fashioned black molasses were used for sweeting. Honey, apple butter, fruit jams and even lard were used as substitutes for butter. Butter was scarce and dear for those time and bread and molasses, bread and hone and even bread and ham fat were considere plenty good enough for all but the very eleptople. In those days nearly every family in town kept a cow. Those who didn't as rule, went without milk. The papere of the day emphasized the fact that coffee and teal were more nutritious when used without milk.

milk.

In those days there were no movies of cheap amusements of any kind-picture percards were unknown and children dday stop in a candy shop to spend anywers from a nickel to a quarter a day. A child thought himself lucky if he contrived to prossession of a penny.

The fact is, the present generation has conception of the hard times brought on the Civil War in the North—to say sold of the abject missry and want that provide in the South—Anazonae Standary.