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Philadelphia, Monday, February 25, 1918

IS A BOND A SCRAP OF PAPER?

WE ARE averse, utterly averse, to attacks that are merely factional on the administration of municipal affairs. We find no sympathy anywhere, except among chronic malcontents, with political warfare against the President of the United States. The telegram of Governor Edge offering a toga to Senator Baird will take its place among the incunabula of patriotism, we believe, expressing, as it does, the firm conviction of New Jersey that all factionalism and politics must be sidetracked until the great national business on which we are now engaged is satisfactorily ter-

We lament the statement given out by Senator Penrose recently at St. Louis wherein he declared that the Republican campaign this fall would be an attack on the war policies of the nation and an attempt to discredit those policies. Its aftermath is found in the equally reprehensible announcement by Mr. Palmer that the Democratic campaign for the governorship will be an appeal to this Commonwealth to stand by the President in his conduct

This is political camouflage, pure and simple. The war is not the issue. Mitchel tried to make it the issue in his recent campaign in New York, but Washington was quick to frown on such a division and very promptly and properly took that wind from the Mitchel sails. We do not believe the President will permit the Democrats of Pennsylvania to throw his policies and reputation on the green table and jeopardize thereby the unanimity of support which has heretofore characterized the conduct of the war.

It may be necessary, in the national interest, to combat at the polls some specific policy or policies of the President, but the country will not endure captious criticism for political purposes only, i.r will it tolerate an effort of pap-seeking partisans to be towed into office by the presidential toga, as if such action were a war necessity.

two years has been peculiarly disgraceful. It has been featured by official lawlessness of the worst sort and arrogant disregard of the proprieties and decencies of official life. But the condition of affairs was well known to the electorate last fall, and equally well known two years previously, Unless it can be shown definitely, therefore, just what relief to the public can come from councilmanic investigations of one sort or another, of what use will they be? Merely to stir up muddy waters will get us nowhere. The voters decided in November that the Mayor should not be impeached nor his Director of Public Safety disciplined. Spasmodic political skirmishes never accomplish anything, Crack the city administration over the head, we say, when something can be gained by so doing, but it is, on the whole, entitled to relief from goading, just as is the national Government.

Instead of hysterical investigations of comparatively little final importance, if we must have an investigation why not a real one to discover how many thousands of dollars, if any, the city is likely to lose through abrogation of contracts entered into last summer? Why, pray tell, should Philadelphia suffer loss instead of the contracting company and the bonding company which last July guaranteed that the contracts would be carried out and war. ranted to protect the city against any loss

therefrom resulting? Is a bond a scrap of paper?

NO BARBARIANS LIKE THESE

RCHITECTS and other artists sometimes like to talk about the present ste and decay of so much of that which call civilization. Raw materials are destroyed, many craftsmen have disabled or have been withdrawn n the practice of skilled work or the of it to others. It is dolefully inted out that whenever old civilizations n to decay the loss of skilled artisans at the arts to a standstill for centhe tree to a status for centree pessimism may relieve the
sp of some who would rather eat
fight, but the analogy has the disninge of being a false one. Our civin is not decaying. It is coming to
Pegan Carthage and Greece had false

normal? They are the same young men who a few months ago were decaying for lack of exercise and mental stimulant who were dying at a higher rate of percentage at home than men dle in the army. Barbarians were the survivors of the old civilizations. But the survivors of this war will have all the vigor of bar barians and all the facilities for carrying on the arts with an inspiration that no other age has experienced.

LABOR TO VISIT MR. WILSON

AN EVENT of the first magnitude has taken place in London. The interallied labor conference, supported by the Labor or Socialist parties of England, France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Rumania and South Africa, has taken action which, while it emphatically indorses the war aims of their Governments, insists on an mmediate conference between the radicals of Germany and Allied countries. Five delegates will be sent to the United States "for the purpose of conferring with the representatives of the American democracy n the war situation."

The importance of this coming visit must be measured by the political power of the men the delegates represent. Arthur Henderson, leader of the British labor move ment, was a member of the Lloyd George war cabinet and resigned because he favored a more definite invitation to German liberals to state their war nims than the British Government found advisable to suggest. He is for a negotiated peace on a nonimperialistic basis, but the word "negotiations" no longer implies pacifist inclinations. Mr. Wilson on one hand and Czernin and Hertling on the other have 'negotiated" by public speech as fluently as and more advantageously than they could if their delegates sat about a table together.

But who are "the representatives of the American democracy"? The visitors will find them at the capital. Strong labor men, such as Secretary of Labor Wilson and his assistant, Louis F. Post, have not felt called upon to resign from the Administration, and yet they are as radical as Mr. Henderson, Mr. Gompers is co operating with the Government. He said on Washington's Birthday:

I say to the Kalser, I say to the Germans. in the name of the American labor move-ment. 'You can't talk peace with American workers: you can't talk peace with us; you can't talk to us at all now. We are fighting now. Either you smash your Kalser autocracy or we will smash it for you."

And that is the spirit which the dele gates will find everywhere.

ON SCHEDULE TIME

NEVER has an extensive invasion aroused so little interest as that of the Germans in Russia. The arrival of advance guards at points fifteen or twenty miles nearer Petrograd is as uneventful as the safe arrival of a local milk train on schedule time. Everybody has been so "fed up," as the English say, on the subject of Russia that she has for a time entered the realm of fiction. When the Germans capture that wireless plant in Petrograd the only difference will be that, instead of entertaining fiction, the product will be as dull as old Von Hertling him-

WHEAT OR CATASTROPHE?

THERE is no camouflage in Hoover's A strategy. He never hangs to the tail, of the bull, but takes it by the horns. And this' is his ultimatum: Wheat or catas-

NEXT CONGRESS MUST BE ALL-AMERICAN

THE next Congress-it will be very vi-L tally a war Congress-must be pl-American. To bar any misplaced Reichstag members from the Capitol and to scourge out some who now defile the temple, it is not too soon to anticipate next fall's polls. We need unity of policy and action how, but much more will we need national solidarity when the war is moving In its third year for us, and without a genuinely American national legislature we cannot have the national unity of policy and action which will win the war as much

as any other factor. The Democratic National Committeeman from Minnesota, in the heart of the suspected zone, proposes fusion of Democrats and Republicans in every district or State in which there is a possibility of the return of the pro-German, pacifist or Socialist Senator or Represent tive. The proposition is revolutionary in a partisan sense. of course. Democrats and Republicans have fused time and again for municipal reform. but not on a large national scale. However, the proposition is not extraordinary, as party lines have been well-nigh obliterated on large issues in Congress since last April. Record votes on them are so near unanimity that one would hardly suspect s membership almost equally divided between the two great parties.

Equitable coal distribution to be put ato effect April 1. Abelt omen:

The Democrats apparently do not know what they want and they intend to get it.

The slacker who married his mother-in-law to avoid the draft had more courage than he gave himself credit for.

We are mighty glad that locomotives intended for Russia were never permitted to be sent. Otherwise, the Hun would be in the cab.

Voluntary rationing ended in London yesterday and the city goes on a ration-card system today. Good luck, London; we're eating war bread, too.

A German schoolboy has robbed one of the Kaiser's castles of \$25,000 worth of art objects. That boy ought to become a great Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Doubtless some eminent local administrator will advise against the purchase of autopobles on the ground that it promotes immorality in that it induces citizens to steal the things. Let's make the streets safe

Little Italy grocer has had his shop closed for selling sugar at exorbitant prices.

The only reason we have no law to punish wasters as well as extertioners is that it is hard even for the law to reach cowards.

The grocer at least had the nerve to do wrong in public.

The Federal Government must be in error in its opinion that vice flaunts itself in the face of the community. We were informed some time since that all the disreputable folk had been driven away and a supplementary campaign had put the gambiers out of business. Maybe vice is so camoustakes that the police administration mistakes it for virtue.

GOV. PENNYPACKER DESCRIBES STUART

Says Main Thought of His Successor at Harrisburg Was to "Avoid Responsibility"

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. \$5

ABOUT this time I became associated with Alton B. Parker, who ran against Roose velt for the presidency; Richard Olney, Mr. Cleveland's Attorney General; Nicholas Longworth, Roosevelt's son-in-law; Frederick H. Niedringbaus, of St. Louis; General Benjamin F. Tracy, Thomas B. Wanamaker, George Gray, of Delaware, and others, in an effort to change the manage ment of the New York Life Insurance Company and the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. Samuel Untermyer, of New York, was the underlying influence of the movement, and there were a number of meetings in his office. Like many such efforts, it did not succeed, and also, like many of them, it produced results.

On the 26th of June I made an address at Fredericksburg, Va., at the dedication in the park there of the monument to the 127th Pennsylvania Regiment, which was commanded in that battle by tny old colenel, William W. Jennings, and, as it happened, it was the forty-third anniversary of our engagement at Gettysburg. Mrs Jennings was among those present. then had the opportunity to go over the battlefields of Frederickshurg and Chan-

Governor Stokes, of New Jersey' On the 21st of June Governor E. C. Stokes, of New Jersey, and 1 delivered addresses at the dedication of the monument at Red Bank. A dreadfully hot day a long ride amid shouting throngs ove dusty country roads and a crowded platform covered with canvas just above our licads which shut out the nir were the incidents which murked the occasion Stokes is a small man with a pronounced mustache, keen and alect and canny enough to keep his head above water in New Jersey politics. About this time I appointed the first

board of Registration Commissioners to register voters in Philadelphia, and selected George G. Pierie, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, J. Henry Scattergood and John Cadwalader. Jr. Pierie and Scattergood were acceptable to Penrose and the party managers. Cadwalader I appointed against the earnest protest of the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties, because he was a gentleman who I knew would be fair, though narrow and beyond influence, and partly because of my great regard for his father. I found as a general thing that nice people have little sense of gratitude. They are not to feel that they confer a favor by accepting what is given At the close of my administration Woodruff wrote a deabting sketch of me for the Yate Roview. Some years later, over another matter, Cadwalader wrote a paper for the Poblic Ledger assailing in: personal motives. I also saw a sketch of himself in print, evidently supervised by him, which said he had been retained in office by Governor Stuart and made no mention of the man who put him there having to override the political forces of both parties in order to do it. It was unmanly and disingenuous. He made a capale and usefut official.

This year, July 25; the National Guard had their encampment at Gettysburg. where I again inspected, on foot, every man and took the review from a barouche. There was little comment on the method.

Edwin S. Stuart

In September came the effort to over throw Penrose as the State leader, of which I had forewarned him and Durham two years before, and much to my surprise it came in the shape of an attack upon the Capitol and the moneys expended in its erection and equipment over which I had supposed everybody was happy. It is not a few general statements upon the sub ject. I made a thorough study of the whole matter in my "Desecration and Profuna tion of the Pennsylvania State Capitol. published in 1911 and never answered, to which the reader is referred. Edwin S. Stuart had been nominated by the Repub-Teans as their candidate for Governor, and to comprehend the situation which resuited, it is absolutely necessary to have a measure of his characteristics. Forty years before, when he was an errand boy for Leary and I was a notary public, we had gone out into the country together to take the testimony of a witness, and we had known each other well ever since. Big, good-hearted, upright and kindly, his disposition was to be pleasing to everybody with whom he was brought into contact. His life-long training as a merchant was such as to lead him to give everybody just what they wanted or thought they wanted. This disposition and this training united to make him entirely unfit for executive office, where the object ought always to be to advance the public welfare, with force, if need be, rather than to be agreeable to individuals, who often must be overruled. To expect him to resist public clamor would be to look for something of which he was utterly incapable. As Governor, his main thought was to avoid responsibility, and at the end of his term to escape unsinged. His administration was, therefore, altogether colorless without a single achievement which made any impression on the State and, therefore, he left office with the approval of every body except those who had to do business with him. Yet even the latter liked "Ned Stuart."

Temerrow. Governor Pennypacker goes into a discussion of the Capitol scandul.

COLLEGE WOMEN AND THE WAR Vassar took census of her resources and appointed a war service committee. Welles-ley dispatched more than \$600 surgical dressings to the front. Smith College students contributed \$2400 and 1300 bospital supplies contributed 32400 and 1300 hospital supplies to the Red Cross. Mount Holyoke boasts of gixty-four Belgian "godsons" and many adopted French war orphans. Barnard stu-dents have been feeding the children of a Belgian village. Bryn Mawr students car-ried on a twenty-acre vegetable garden, can-ning the products.—Burges Johnson, in the Red Cross Magazine.

EDITORIAL EPIGRAMS The Hoston Transcript says "this is just the honeymoon period of the war." Implying that the real fighting has not yet begun. Kansas City The German workers seem to have fanned on their last strike.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Three bundred society women of New York have organized to teach the scor how to economies. In self-steme the poor should organize to teach the rich how to spend manay.—Cleveland

Mrs. Bridget Quinn, of Conifer To Conifer, a village in the State
Whose title is "the woody land of
Penn," Distortedly and vaguely penetrate
The shouts and calls of distant fight-

To Conifer in some way came the news The Government had need of human hair For making the munitions that we use

To blaze the path to glory "over there. Of course it wasn't true, But one who never knew Displayed a love of country rich and rare.

From Conifer this earnest letter went "To Secretary Baker of the War: Dear sir, please tell me where it should

And I will send my own and maybe I'm glad to be of service in this way.

And if a woman's hair can help to win

By making of munitions, as they say, I'll quickly cut mine off and send My little daughter's too. Please tell me if it's true, And also where to send it. Bridget

That's all! It's just a simple little story Of sacrifice and woman's crowning glory. So rouse ye, men! and lift a cheer for

Hail! Mrs. Bridget Quinn, of Conifer! TOM DALY. WHY IS A HADDIE

A Couple of Incorrect Answers and One That Seems to Ring True

CALLED "FINNAN"?

THERE regard to be something in the food I furnished by certain restaurants which makes the habitues disputations. We name to names, but this appears to be particularly true of a house on Tenth street above. Chestrut, famous for the excellence of its cooking and the crankiness of the guests.

Three of these guests scated around a table at juncitime on Saturday took another to task for a little tale he had written about Findon Haddle. "In the first place," said one, "you don't even know how to spell it. It isn't 'Findon Haddle,' but 'Finnan.' Any dictionary will tell you that."

"Which, of course," chimed in another, "is needly a corruption of 'Finland," Then the fight began, and the noise attracted Frank Dooner, who is no guest, but a sort f polleeman, in that district.

"I think you're right," said he to the so called because that's the way it's pre-

is so called because that's the way it's pre-pared in Finland. At least, it was in fathers-time, and things haven't changed much here—or anywhere else—since his day."
"Nonsense!" enorted Dr. Peter H. Lane, who was speaker number one, "Finland has no more to do with this than she will have with the final defeat of the Hun. This itsh was born in New England, where all the best good fish come from and here's the way of food fish come from, and here's the way of it: I mind when I was a small lad in Massachusetts they were still talking of the invasion of Canada made a few years before by some of the citizens of those parts. You may have heard of the ill-fated attempt of ertain Irish gentlemen to conquer the Do-ninion of Canada in the year 1868, or may be it was 1869. There are several stories purorting to explain why the expedition failed it there is only one that's true, and I have When the Irish crossed the border they is guns and aumunition enough to account their number, but their commissary department fell down. They had provided them-nelves with great quantities of dried inad-dock: plenty, they thought, to feed them for several weeks, which was the maximum time they had figured upon for the conquest of the country. But haddock no matter how it's prepared, has a bad habit of misbehaving itself in warm weather, and it wasn't long before the commissary department was in bad odor. An army, you know, travels upon its stomach, and after the third or fourth day nebody was able to stomach that haddock. So the expedition failed, and ever sines that brand of fish was called "Fenian to Figural" Haddies after the Leiburga who time they had figured upon for the conquest or 'Finnan') Haddie, after the Irminuen who

frusted and were betrayed by it."
The only glimmer of truth in that explanation," put in George Donnelly, "is the suggestion of Irish origin. But it goes back hundreds of years before the Fenian invasion of Canada. Once upon a time there was an Irish fisherman named Finton, who was ad-venturous, as his race always has been. He sailed far into the North Sea upon one occagior, and captured a great quantity of strange fish, which he couldn't name at all, because the spoke only the Gaeller, and, anyway, is scorned to give them the English name for them, which was haddock. Well, he landed in Scotland with his catch, and the Scots who have always had a hubit of getting ahead of the Irish (see Scotch-Irish), stole his fish away from him. Fut when one of Finton's men saw the fine fish displayed it. the market he spoke up bravely and said Sure. Finton had them first." Had he? sai Scot. 'Yes, had be,' retorted Finton's So over after they were called 'Finton

The third guest, who hasn't figured before "My name, as you know," said he, "George C. Watson, and I was born in Aber deen and lived there until I was close upon my majority. I'll tell you the truth about 'Finnan, Findon or Findhorn Haddle,' for all that the others have said is mere foolish-ness. When I was a lad in Aberdeen I used often to buy for tenpence—that is to say, as often as I had tenpence to spare—a fine dish of fish which came from a small fishing village a few miles away called 'Findon' o Findhorn, or, as it was most frequently shortened, Finnan, it was a small haddock, partially salted and smoked, which was prepared by the folks of that village, and nowhere else. It was not a good 'saver,' and I remember that for a long time it never got further isto England than Liverpool. It wouldn't been good long enough to be carried to London. When I came over here, in 1884, was surprised to find it in Beoton learned, upon inquiry, that a number of Fig don fishermen, emigrating to Nova Scotia, had brought with them the secret of preparing the fish and had found a ready market for it in this country. The climate, perhaps, has something to do with it, but the fish always keeps longer here than in the old country, though even here it is classed as 'perish-able.' Wherever it is there's no disguising its goodness, when it's right, and when it's it's Scotch, and about it."

After carefully weighing all the evidence there is nothing to give but a Scotch verdict.

WHY HUNS GRIP LORRAINE

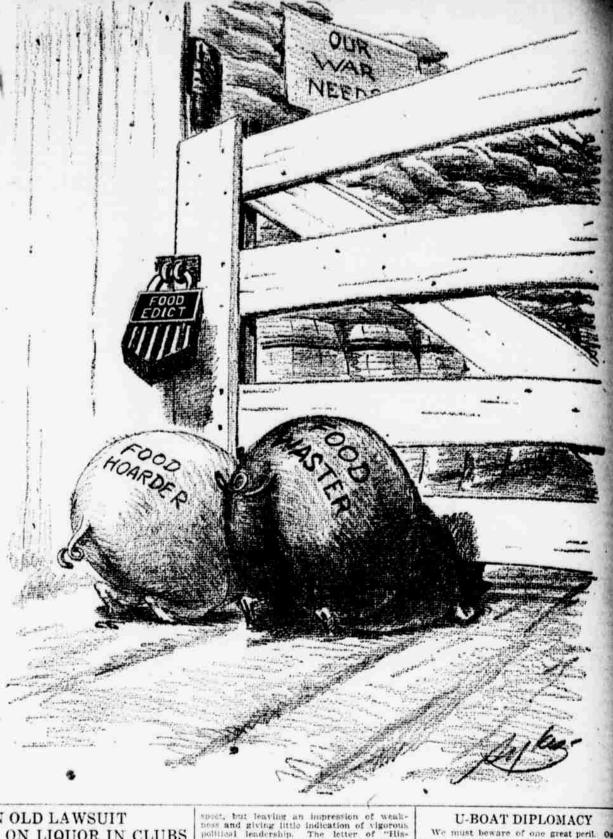
The first stone in the foundation of the despoiled France of Lorraine. This was true not alone because France regards with jeal-ous solicitude every foot of French soil Rather, indeed, it *as because of the im-Rather, indeed, it was because of the importance of Lorraine in the German scheme of things, out of which scheme grey the Pan-German creed of a Teuton begemony in Mittel Europa.

In 1870 the French iron mines at Longwy.

at Briey and at Nancy were unknown. Lor-raine was supposed to contain all the iron fields embraced within the boundaries of the French empire; and Germany, being the most farseeing as well as the most unscrupulous of nations, saw in her seizure of Lorraine the reduction of France to a second-classic Power and the acquisition by themselves of the means whereby they could control the

world.

The fact that the basin of the Meuse subsequently developed iron ore in greater quantity and richness than were possessed by Lorraine alone made an Allied victory this war nessible, while accentuating to in this war possible, while accentuating to Germany the necessity for her continue possession of the old Prench province.— J. B. W. Gardiner, in World's Work.



THE ONLY SQUEALERS

AN OLD LAWSUIT ON LIQUOR IN CLUBS

Pennypacker Decision Reversed. Criticism in Rhyme-Autobiographies Compared

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger Sir-There was one court event in the history of ex-Governor Pennypacker, a very important one at the time, that has not ap peared in his autobiography, but which has been recalled by reason of the outbreak between Joseph Pennell, the artist, and the Art Club, caused by the artist taking ex-ception to British officers being served with wines while American officers were refused.

The matter referred to as occurring while The matter referred to as occurring while Mr. Pennypacker wan on the bench in our Court of Common Pleas was in connection with the serving (or selling) of liquor in a club, and was the first case coming up under the new license law. It was in the fall of 1888. An ex-saloonkeeper living near Twenty-second and Ellsworth street, who had been refused a license by the first License Court, which met in the spring of 1888, was are thich met in the spring of 1888 was acrested by the Law and Order Society agents for selling liquor illegally. In other word he was charged with keeping a speakeany.

When the case came up in court the de endant and witnesses in his favor testified hat he was the steward of a club, a literary lub, the membership dues being twenty five cents a month. After hearing the live cents a month. After hearing the testimony the jury convicted the man, and then Judge Pennypacker proceeded to deliver the sentence. If I remember correctly, the Judge handed down a written decision. He said withat it made no difference whether the dues of the club were twenty-five cents or 35 a month. The principle is the same in both cases. It contravenes the State Beauty 12. It contravenes the State license law." This decision of the Judge on the subject

club dues and liquor selling was quickly seen to include all clubs where liquor was sold, and on the day that the decision appeared in the morning papers the reporters, particularly of the Public Ledger, got busy interviewing the presidents of the Art Club. e Union League, the Catholic Club, Rittenhouse Club and other leading clubs.
These gentlemen were all inexpressibly shocked, and each one declared that Judge Pennypacker could not have meant the ticular club over which he presided. It was shocking, the idea that their aristocratic clubs should be considered on a plane with Patrick Tiernes Club downtown, whose literary gems included, as testified to Gazette and the Philadelphia Eve-

The opinions of those club presidents were t these printed negations were not considered conclusive. They were not authorita-tive. A court of record had classed them with the associations of a low-down club. with the associations of a low-down club, and only a court of record would clear their club escutcheons of the stain.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was then in session and the matter was hastily carried to that tribunal to have Judge Pennypacker's dictum set aside. Judge Edward S. Paxson, then Chief Justice, saw the dilemma of the Art Club people and came to their rescue. In a "learned opinion" he reversed Judge Pennypacker on the matter effects. Judge Pennypacker on the matter of clui principle," and the result was that the "principle," and the result was that the down-town man did his bit for a term and the dilettanti clubs were re-established in their social standing and remained so until Joseph Pennell cast severe personal reflections on the Art Club's differentiation between American Art Clubs differentiation between American and English officers.

It can also be recalled that when Judgo Paxson came so quickly to the rescue of the dilettanti he severely reflected upon the Prohibitionists for their attitude toward the new

JAMES F. DAILEY. Philadelphia, February 24.

FEx-Governor Pennypacker discussed this case in chapter IN of his autobriography. He puts it in 1891.—Editor of the Evening Pre-

PENNYPACKER AND MORLEY

To the Editor of the Eventug Public Ledger; Sir-Writing under the date January 28, Sir—Writing under the date January 28, over the pseudonym "Historicus." a correspondent of the Evensing Public Lenger drew a comparison between the autobiography of the Englishman. Moriey, and that of Governor Pennyacker, setting the former book up as a model of propriety and revealing the letter writer's own mental tendencies and preferences by dwelling exclusively upon the Pennsylvanian's criticisms and ignoring altogether his equally frequent praise of good work and conduct.

I have since read Moriey's book and find it a greyer shough book, nice is every re-

spect, but leaving an impression of weakness and giving little indication of vigorous
political leadership. The letter of "Histerious" was an interesting instance of inmulgance by a critic in the very thing that
he wrote to disapprove of.
Harrison S. Morris showed a much
keener insight when he said in an interview that Governor Pennypacker's autobiography was better worth reading than
Penys, a comparison favorable to the Pennspivanian's book made by a number of other
persons of discrimination. READER. ersons of discrimination. READER. Philadelphia, February 24,

A CRITIC IN RHYME

A good cigar and an evening paper --Is certainly the proper caper, After a day of stress and toil In this world of wild turnell. And after we have read the news. The editors' and reporters' views-On the war and other current matter. We turn to this T. Daly chatter. Methinis that we have read enough Of all this Dago poetry stuff. This Percy sketch appearing on another page Must surely put real artists in a rage. To think that people get the dough For picturing such awful wos. Now poetry that has real charm And pictures that will truly warm The heart are worth the while, And our spare moments will beguile. When we, our paper will peruse. And fill our mind with worth-while

Philladelphia, Fébruary 23,

GERMANS NOT BUYING STAMPS The stamps of Great Britain's Virgin Islands have always been popular with collectors. The postal report of that co.ony for the fleed year which ended in 1916 showed that the net loss on the workings of the postoffice was \$8700, whereas in the year which ended before the war began there was a profi ended before the war began there was a of \$33,540, a drop of more than \$42,000. garding this difference, E. D. A. Tibbits, ther a chief postal clerk, said: "The loss is almost entirely due to the decrease in the saie of stamps to dealers." This decrease, of course, was brought about by the war-first, by the Entente blockade, which prevented star from getting into Germany, and, second, by Germany's own proclamation against importng foreign stamps. That German dealer ing loreign stamps. That German dealers were heavy purchasers is shown by a state-ment of the then Governor of St. Helena, another British colony, in explanation of why postal receipts in 1915 were many thousands lers than in the previous year. The Governor said he believed it was due to "smaller cales stamps to nonresident dealers and collectors, most of whom are of German Austrian nationality."

Cine who bever turned his back, But marched breast forward; Never deadled clouds would break; Never thought—though right were worsted— Wrong would triumph. Held, we fall To rise; sleep to wake. —Brownips.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ Who is the Democratic leader in the Hou of Representatives?
 Who are the Forty Immortals? 3. Where is Esthonia?

What country is called Albion and why What is meant by the phrase "To finish Alad

8. Give the author of the quotation "In the lexi-9. Why is the Adam's apple so called? Where is Minsk? ___

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Admiral Wemyss (pronounced Weems) is the
British First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

3. Red letter day: a lucky or hoppy day. In
the old calendars a red initial was used
to mark bolidays and hely days.

3. William Wordsworth wrote "The Excursion."

4. The Roundheads were the Puritans in the
war with King Charles; so named because
they cropped their hair.

5. Vitchsk is a Russian prevince bordering on
(ourland. His capital, of like name, is
about midway between Rism, on the Baltic
and Fetrograd. The Russians are renorted
to be mobilizing there for a stand against
the renewed Touton drive.

6. Poor Richard; a sobriquet for Benjamin Franklin, publisher of "Foor Richard's Almanack."

7. "The nine worthles" in medieval romance
hector. Alexander, Julius Caesar, Arthur,
Charlemagne and Godfery of Bouillen.

8. The Feinaular War, fought between France
and England in Souln and Portugal, 1508151.

9. Old Freiss: abbreviation for Old Probabilities,
a name pomularly given to the United
States Teather Errans.

ommon enemy, beaten above ground, is to verting more and more to subterranes methods of warfare. He is endeavoring, by an enormous system of propaganda and ag-tation, to foster ill-feeling among the Allai countries. Some of his devices are characteristically

transparent. But his campaign makes up h comprehensiveness what it lacks in sublists, The German propagandist is ubiquitous French peasants are informed that the

British army will never evacuate Coles. Canadians and Australians are told that the British army authorities habitually or pose Dominion troops to the greatest dis-

Young American soldiers are asked the they are fighting for Wall street.

Working men all over Europe and the United States are urged to strike for higher wages on the ground that they are being exploited by profiteers. (There is just enough truth in this latter assertion to render it particularly formidable.)

All this propagands, clumsy and useless as much of it is, has a definite aim—to create an atmosphere of mutual distrust and war wentiness until the time comes for another peace offensive.—Ian Hay, in World's

FOREIGN TRADE IN WORLD WAR

Proportions and values of internations foreign trade during the world war are declosed in the foreign trade figures of various countries for the year 1917. The foreign trade of the United States has more than doubte since 1913, jumping from less than \$4,000,000 in 1913 to more than \$9,000,000,000 in 1917; Great Britain's foreign trade has be creased more than \$1.500.000,000 since 1911; France's foreign trade has increased more than \$1.500.000,000 since 1911; France's foreign trade has increased more than 50 per cent, and Canada's increased from \$88.000.000 to \$2.250.000,000. All calls the international trade of the Allies in 1911, was \$7.000.000,000 greater than in 1913.

The neutral sections of the world are a decrease in their international trade size 1913. In South American countries to imports of 1917—even at the much higher 1913. In South American countries to imports of 1917—even at the much high valuation—were less by more than \$Left 200,000 than their total imports of 1918. China's imports show a decrease. Whis the reports of the neutral nations of Zure indicate an enormous increase in their indicate an enormous increase in their hiernational trade, analysis of the figure shows that much of their trade was of clearing house character, the imports the exports being identical in a large procentage of business kandled.

The world, apparently, despite change is volume, is not doing business as usual. The international trade among the allied believents has been largely that of war supplied. Markets of neutrals have not been development their existent, normal needs have ableen supplied.

ODE TO THE HARD-BOILED SELECT

The hard-boiled shirt! The hard-boiled shirt Which Mother pressed and Father sore! How tender memories revert To days and things that are no more!

On every seventh morn it rose
And fell upon his writhing thest
Beneath his one black suit of Cathes-His solems, somber Sunday best to: Shining: Destitute of dirt.
An awesome thing, that hard-boiled shirt

Six days a week in tattered jeans He hoed the corn and mowed the hay.
And milked the cows to gain the means
To dress up on the seventh day.
On Sunday he would sleep till dawn.
Comb out his whiskers, brush his half And put that gleaming garment on.
And, lo! Another man was there.
Men called him Deacon then, though "Deacon was what they called him through the way.

It lent him dignity and poise,
It gave him standing in the town;
When he was wearing it the boys
Would shudder if he chanced to from: Mould shudder if he chanced to the Alas, those good old days are gens. In these hard times when ruthless war In these hard times when returns and on the hard-boiled shirt returns no m No rigid vestment, spick and span, Remains to mark the gentleman!

New York Evening W

Of course, the rumor of Kerensky, o a grand opera slugger proved take out ofth a wer on his sands result