

MARTIN ... General Business Manage

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LE MOS WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 sa all communications to Eccutag Public , Independence Square, Philadelphia. RED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE AN

Philadelphia, Friday, March 1, 1918

SCHWAB'S SOCIAL VISION

ONE of the truly big men of this crand it is an era rich in giants-is harles M. Schwab. Occasionally he is ent merely to speak his thoughts, but generally he materializes them in form of spinning lathes or sputtering naces, for his vehicles of expression are and definite.

long age Mr. Schwab declared that ture belonged to the worker. The ty of our current vocabulary is emised by the case with which certain have been able to appropriate the term "worker" as a definition of themelves, exclusive of all others, as if none ild be a "worker"- unless he slung a dgehammer or drove rivets. Mr. Schwab had considerable experience as a worker with his hands and also as a worker with his brain, wherefore, of course, a worker to him is a worker, no matter what kind of work he does.

We are not surprised, on this account that Mr. Schwab has found it necessary to refute the impression that he was forecasting advanced socialism. We quote from bla statement made at Bethlehem Wed-

The aristocracy of the future is not going to be made up of people born to position and control through purple lineage and wealth, but by people who work. And I here want to correct the misquotations of my remarks that have been made on this subject before and to correct impressions formed. I meant by 'the people who work not only those who work with tools and machines, but those who work with hearts, brains and their energies in any form. I regard myself as a worker. with hearts, brains and their energies in any form. I regard myself as a worker, it will not conform with the standards of the future to have the enterprises of the world directed by any others than loss who work. Justly should such people of rule. And no theory of mine could be a ably expounded as by the people of his community who have supplied the men, not one of them born with a silver upon in his mouth, who are today responsible for the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The practices and methods of four years ago are ancient history. It has been given to no generation in the history of the world thes changes of such magnificent imas we have witnessed in half a decade. The transference of war from a ctacle in romance to a titanic engineering enterprise has emphasized as nothing could have done the dominance of mechanics in practical affairs, and parallel with this has run an increasing governmental consciousness on the part of the ple of the whole world. This does not imply destruction of property rights, but it does many an escendancy, political and otherwise, of those, who are active, men-tally or physically, in the conduct of industry. It foreshadows a unionism based on capacity, wherein brain workers will sit in equality with other workers-a true scracy. It contemplates a government of workers for workers, which means no tyranny, but a public opinion intolerant of laziness and unproductiveness in any

There are those who anticipate social chaos as a result of the war. There will be nothing of the kind, in our opinion. We can travel a hundred years in five without oaing our heads. Indeed, the world is dready so weary of disorder that political eavals are not likely to be extraordisarily violent. We anticipate a rapid adustment to new conditions, with governsomewhat more paternalistic, but th vast opportunities remaining for invidual initiative and enterprise. Instead of a split between those who work with ds and those who work with rains, a closer adhesion is probable The folly of government without mentality n too amply demonstrated in Rus the experiment to be attempted on so scale elsewhere. A beast without

chwab appears not as a prophet solv as an observer drawing an to was breed on an Allied victory.

LAGE OF MARCH

in April is not an unusual occurrence. We get a lot of spring before it comes in this atitude and precious little after it is

Spring is a psychological moment. no season at all. The usual time for spring offensives came nfore than a week though the Hun seems oblivious of the fact. It looks as if his spring might never come, now that he has sprung at the

In theory we are supposed to droop and think shy thoughts when "winter's rains and ruins are over." But if ever there was a time to put apring fever aside it is now! The one thing we dare not do is to slack.

PERSHING IS A GREAT LOGICIAN

IT is believed in the capital that President Wilson will follow his speeches of December 4, January 8 and February 11 with another address early in the month which begins today. All the world should now know that it is primarily a humane purpose which prompts these recurring appeals to the reason of those in control of the Teutonic Governments. Not a stone can be left unturned to save life, to relieve the women and children of occupied territory from the agony which is the night mare of the race.

With great difficulty Mr. Wilson has at last managed to convince the Teutons, our allies and doubting folk among his own countrymen that he is no less determined to fight on to the end while continuing to speak for humanity-nay, that he fights on all the harder because he is so persistent in telling of his "passion for justice." his "passion which, once set in motion, must be satisfied."

These speeches are his own magnificent, personal adventure, Not from Allied statesmen, not from his Cabinet, not from Congress, not from the people, comes the inspiration that from time to time runs like incandescence through the cold wire of his grim endeavor. That light may not be the power that will win, but it does more than win. It keeps our cause just.

But while Mr. Wilson strives still to bring peace by reason, he apparently realizes that the Allied armies in the west will have to crack the Hun skull before the truth can be got into it. The great convincer is the American army.

NOT ENOUGH POLICEMEN

CRIME waves fall upon the business duricts of the city because there are not enough policemen. At one time merchants are complaining of inadequate protection, at another the outlying residential wards. Increased population is one reason for greatly enlarging the force, but the essential difficulty is the city's great area, one of our wide, straggling wards having been for years larger than the island of Manhattan. Policemen should be assigned with a view to the ground they cover.

Merchants report a month's losses of \$40,000 worth of goods. In one way or another the people of the city pay a certain amount of that cost of crime. The withdrawal of goods from honest trade raises the price of the remaining supply. Wages cannot easily be advanced by employers who have lost heavily. It the taxpayers' business to see that their means of livelihood are properly protected, especially when protection would cost so much less than the drain of crime.

FIGHTING ANARCHISTS

THE Kaiser has at last managed to 1 come face to face with Japan. A little channel, as inconsequential as that which divides England and France, separates Siberia from the nearest island of Nippon, and if Siberia is to be German-dominated. he Japanese have a right to know why just as the English had a right to question the German claim on Calais or as America would dispute a German claim on Cuba.

The Germans defend their presence in Russia as a necessary police measure to combat anarchy. The Japanese have a better reason for intruding. They propose to combat anarchy and Germans at the

ROBERT CARTER

ROBERT CARTER, staff cartoonist of the Press, who died yesterday, was one of the distinguished exponents of his craft. Few men have exerted more influence on public opinion in their time than he did. He was a power with the Hearst papers in New York and later with the Sun. At one time his cartoons appeared daily in this newspaper. In a calling that endows its disciples with extraordinary power to influence the public, he was true to his ideal; and merited the approval which his work so abundantly called forth.

Everything is early about the spring

It is denied that any ultimatums have been sent to Mexico. The custom is rather for Mexico to send them to us.

Another British Red Cross vessel has been sunk. This is the German way of ap-pealing for home rule in Ireland. Egypt and

We suggest to Senator Vare that it will not do to read too many Town Meeting men-out of the Republican primaries—they may be needed in November.

When Von Hertling says "we," that wor does not include Scheidemann, and the latter has more members of the Reichstag with him than the Chancellor has.

It may be a good sense of decoration which makes the flags of small nations about one-tenth the size of those of the big Powers in prominent places, but it is bad politics.

What if hoarders and wasters of flour scalved the punishment ordered for four American soldiers sentenced to be shot for deeping on duty? Are we at war or are we ust playing?

If any party imagines that it is going to ignore the prohibition question in the campaign, it is in for a great awakening. In the prohibition ranks, it appears, there

The two Teuton tooters of the Kaiser-tic horn. Withelm and Karl, are said to ave quarreled because Austria firmly re-uses to invade Russia. The "moral isola-on" of the Berlin militarists gets lonelies

LANE HELD QUAY'S ASSURANCE SACRED

Told Pennypacker in Letter That He and Durham Agreed Gov-· ernor's Ambition Should Not Be Hindered

PENNTPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 80 (Coppright, 1818, by Public Ledger Company.)

iThese letters, which constitute an injeres part of Governor Pennynacher's autobiography, veal the personal opinion of many prominent cases remedies Governor Pennynacher's servite the State, j

Office of the Attorney General Washington, D. C., June 23, 1904.

Washington, D. C., June 23, 1904.

The Governor.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your commission appointing me a Senator to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, to supply the vacancy in that hody occasioned by the death of Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, until the next meeting of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I accept the appointment to take effect July 1, 1904, that being the day immediately following the taking effect of my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the United States.

I beg to add that I fully appreciate the great honor you have done me, and that I shall assume the duties of the high office you have deemed me worthy to fill with a full appreciation of its grave responsibilities and importance.

With great respect, your obedient servant.

PHILANDER C. KNOX. Hon. Samuel W. Fennypacker.
Governor of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Indianapolis, June 28, 1964.
My Dear Governor—I regretted not seeing you after the close of the convention at Chicago, for I wished to thank

you for your great kindness in making a seconding speech. I now take the first opportunity to write you and to say that I am profoundly grateful for your generous courtesy.

With best wishes, I remain Sincerely your friend CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS. Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor, on. Samuel 11. Harrisburg, Pa.

June 29, 1904, Dear Governor—I said to Durham in Chicago that your reluctance at accepting the nomination for Governor was only overcome by the assurance of Quay and others that it would not interfere with the only ambition you had; and that this obligation, since Quay's death, had become a sacred one. He agreed with me.

ne. Yours sincerely,
DAVID H. LANE.
Hon. Sam'l W. Pennypacker.

Philadelphia, October 7, 1964

Philadelphia, October 7, 1964
Hon, S. W. Pennypacker,
Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Pa.
My Dear Governor—In the new Bellevue-Stratford, Mr. Boldt has fitted up a room known as the "Clover" room, and he will be the guest of honor at the first dinner the club will give there on Thursday evening, the 29th instant. We have all great affection for you, for no one has ever lampooned the club as handsomely and eloquently as you have done, and and eloquently as you have done, and there is nothing that our people enjoy more. Won't you let me know that you can come, and the invitation of the club will be sent you. Sincerely yours. A. K. McCLURE,

October 15, 1904. His Excellency, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa.

My Dear Governor Pennypacker—Permit me to express to you the sincere appreciation of the Academy for your splendid address of welcome to the foreign delegates of the International Peace eign delegates of the international Peace Congress. I know that the fact of your presence, as well as your address, was much appreciated by the delegates. Very respectfully yours, L. S. ROWE, President.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 28, 1904.

(Personal and Confidential)
Hon, Samuel W. Pennypacker,
Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Pa.
Dear Governor—I have yours of the
27th instant, in reference to Mr. Durham. I realize and appreciate the force your suggestion as to Mr. Durham' visits to Harrisburg from your point of view as explained by you. As a matter of fact, however, I think we can safely put the matter on the ground of his health at the present time, as he may be the property of the control of the c seen ordered by his physician to go back to the Adirondacks immediately after election for a month. Durham is getting along very well and holding his own first rate, but it will be necessary for him to exercise great care during the winter. I will explain the situation more fully to you when I have an opportunity of sec you when I have an opportunity of seeing you personally, as there are phases of it which I can not very well write about, and in the meantime I suggest that you let the matter drop until we can meet. I fully appreciate the fact that you are viewing the subject with a view to the interests of us all.

Your truly.

BOTES PENROSE.

December 6, 1904. My Dear Governor-1 am much pleased with your note and glad that 1 was able to accept.

Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker. Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 12, 1995.
My Dear Governor—I read your message of January 3 to the General Assembly of the State of Pensuylvania with a second deal of planting the state of Pensuylvania. bly of the State of Pensiylvania with a great deal of pleasure and had hoped to be able to get over to Harrisburg yesterday and congratulate you upon your able document, but owing to pressing business matters I was unable to be away from my duties here.

You certainly did credit to yourself when you write the measure and the pressure of the pressur

when you wrote the message, and I have today received a copy of the message from the Adjutant General's office in pamphiet form which I shall take home and preserve for future reference. The pamphlet form which I shall take home and preserve for future reference. The message shows to the people of this Commonwealth just what kind of a Governor they have, a good thinker and a man of integrity and honest purpose, and if I may be permitted to quote the words of our mutual friend, the late lamented Senator Quay: "When Governor Pennypacker lays down the mantle of Executive of the State of Pennsylvania he will be looked upon as the greatest Governor this State ever had." I don't know that these are his exact words, but that was the tenor of what he said. I hope to be able to get over to Harrisburg and have a talk with you some time soon.

Remember me with much kindness to Mrs. Pennypacker and your daughters, and also to Secretary Wharton.

Believe me, my dear sir, to be an ever your sincere and true friend.

Very respectfully.

SAM'L MOODY.

General Passenger Agent.

Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker,
Executive Mansion, Harrisburg, Pa,

Letters from Andrew Carnegle and Israel W PIVE MINUTES WITH A POUR-MINUTE

McAroni Ballads

A PATRIOT

So manny flag I nevva sec, Nor hear so manny band Like nowadays dere seem to be Round dees peanutta stand;
An' evrabody shout so much
For "redda, whita, blue"
My patriota heart ees touch'
Weeth warma feelin', too.

My blood ees jomp, my feengers ache For justa chance to see How greata trouble I could mak' For deesa Germance

was a soldier man bayfore I com' across da sea, So all da ways for makin' war Ees notta strange to me. You but my life! dey gona find Dat I am brave an' true, Dat I am brave an true,
For yestaday I mak' my mind
Jus' w'at I gona do.
Eh? W'at? Put on my soldier suit
An' tak' my gun? Not me!
But I won't buy or sal no fruit
Dat com's from Germanee!
TOM DALY.

TELEPHONING TO A MOVING TRAIN

Invention Makes It Possible to Keep in Touch With Travelers From Any Point

Reprinted from Railway and Locomotive Engineering by special arrangement. DHERE have been many instances in the past where a railroad train dispatcher

I past where a railroad train dispatcher was the one-man power on the road, and some of the most melancholy and disastrous wreeks occurred by the issuance of what is familiarly called a "lap order."

This mistaken form of train-dispatching consisted in giving the same right of way to two opposing trains at the same time. For instance, authorizing a train at A to run to B; and simultaneously permitting the train at B to start out on the road for A. Instances have been recorded where the train at B to start out on the road for A.
Instances have been recorded where the
train dispatcher has discovered his mistake
before the opposing trains actually collided,
and heart-rending scenes have been enacted in the little office, when frantic calls to stations A and R revealed the desperately tragic condition that the trains had both gone and were beyond the reach of buman

help.

No stage-made tragedy can ever shadow forth the appalling situation of such a dis-patcher, as he contemplates the destruction and death which must shortly follow. He stands there, powerless to help, with the full realization that he has raised up a mon-strous Frankenstein which he cannot over-

come.

Many ingenious appliances have been brought out with the object of preventing a moving train from ever getting beyond communication. Signals controlled by the dispatcher, automatic block signals, stop sigdispatcher, automatic block signals, stop sig-posts and interlocking signals probably repre-sent the best methods of insuring safety to-day; but a step forward seems to have been made, whereby the telephone has been called into requisition to carry information without producing any forced balt. like the stop signal. Information, trivial or highly impor-tant, can be given by telephone, and the nec-essary connection can be made by the central office of any city telephone system from any office of any city telephone system from any point where a telephone is to be found.

Dangers of Memory Lapses

The fact that there are such states as temporary lapses of the memory which may come to a man or that distractions may break the continuity of a definite line of thought are conditions which are beginning to reach the serious consciousness of the ratiway general manager. They are truths old as the hills, but are now well established.

To disregard them is to court danger. This fact cannot be successfully disputed. One of the many inventions, or in this case applications, of existing facilities to this reportant function of directly communicat important function of directly communicating with a moving train from the dispatcher's office, or from any other office on the line, or from a house in the city or town, or from moving train to another, is the system put in use by the Macfarlane Train Control and Telephone Company. This system also permits telephoning to be done from one end of a train to the other or to say sort of the train. The conversation may any part of the train. The conversation may be held as easily as from house to house. The tone of the voice is just as clear as with the telephone on a city circuit. One cannot tell that the train is moving, so far as the nd in the instrument is concerned. phoning under any circumstances is not spec-tacular, but when applied to train move-ment it is exceedingly useful; in fact, the art rises to the level of a splendid safety

Connection Made Through Wheels The system has been applied to a part of Government and appears to give every satisfaction. The only connection with the rails is through the wheels. There are no wearing parts in connection with the apparatus. It is so simple that it can be installed on any car in three hours and at a relatively low expense. The benefits to be derived from

far outweigh the small first cost. There is one advantage that goes with a Government owned road, and that is that experiments can now and then be tried under suitable authority, by the expenditure of a little public money. Of course, this advantage is always liable to abuse, but so far there has been no outery that the thing has been overdone on the Intercolonial. The telephone may be operated as well as ustalled independently and three conversations may be held with the train while it is in motion, even when at a speed of sixty miles an hour. The telephone apparatus enables train dispatchers, tower men, etc.,

get into communication with trains while they are moving.

The train telephone saves a good deal of time and trouble in transmitting messages to freight trains, and in foggy weather en-ables the engineer and caboose men of a freight train to keep in touch with each other, even if a drawhead pulls out and the se is in one block and the engine in another. If connection is made with the regu-lar Bell telephone system, trains can be put in communication with any Bell telephone nubscriber. Imagine paying a reasonable fee and speaking to a member of your family about a matter which had suddenly developed although that member of the family had already been gone a half day! You can get an answer instantly and the decisive "yes"

or "no" is yours at once.

However convenient, or whether spectac-ular or not, telephoning to a moving train ular or not, telephoning to a moving train by one in authority concerning its move-ment or right of way is always a matter of the greatest importance, and in emergency it may be of superlative concern to those on board. The telephone may not prevent a lapse of memory or a distraction from cast-ing the shadow of doom upon an ill-starred train, but the telephone provides a most train, but the telephone provides a most efficient method of promptly rectifying a mis-take, before it is too late. The train is never beyond the reach of help. It can never be unwillingly abandoned to its fate.

"HOOVERIZED" RAIMENT

"HOOVERIZED" RAIMENT

The wholesale tailoring concerns have agreed among themselves to "Hooverize" materials for men's clothing this coming spring and summer. Suits will be flapless, vestless, plaitless, patchless and cumess. Checks and stripes will not be much in evidence, and the tendency will be to discourage undue roominess in "I raiment.

This tendency obtains among the makers of women's garments also, as a woman from New Hedford found, recently, when trying to buy a dress in a Hoston department store. She trice on several gowns, but in none of them could she raise her arms to the level of her shoulders.

The saleswomen caplained that "they are not lifting their arms in New York this season."



"HEY, THERE!"

THE PROBLEMS OF THE SCHOOLS

Opinions Differ About Needs of the Teachers-A New Fiscal System

to the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir-I am wondering how your school survey writer grasped so very definitely thoughts I had in mind in talking with him. Your article showed a wonderful understanding. Indeed, they are all splendid and you are rendering a real service to the schools. I congratulate the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER in having a writer of the power and skill which is evidenced in this recent work. Philadelphia, February 28.

"CARD INDEX" EFFICIENCY IN THE

SCHOOLS To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger. Sir-Thank you for the interesting articles on the schools. One matter you have glanced

at casually, but it is a very real and annoving evil. I refer to the burden of statistical compilations piled on both teachers and principals. I do not think we need to take thow somewhat succeed at Frederick Wins lew Taylor theories of "shopwork officiency" into teaching children. Less "efficiency" of the card index sort and more efficiency without the quotation marks! We do pretty fair teaching: it would be better without so many statistics.

Philadelphia, February 28.

TEACHERS PAID ENOUGH?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger. Sir-You may think you are doing a laudsir—you may think you are doing a laud-able thing in making your so-called "sur-vey of the schools." What you are really doing is putting foolish ideas into teachers' heads. They are very liberally paid for their short hours and comparatively easy work. They are subject to no physical fatigue and their mental strain is only over a few hours If we would follow your ideas th a day. If we would follow your city would have a much higher tax

Philadelphia, February 25.

A NEW FISCAL SYSTEM

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger. Sir-The apparent downfall of the Russian Bolsheviki should not discourage those many thousands of disinterested workers all over the world who believe in a real huma

teachings of all Socialists which must be wiped out if the Socialists are to make a of any chance they may have in the That fallacy is that the profits of capital rob labor and are responsible for low wages and poverty. Profits do not rob labor! Labor is robbed by the price of land and by a financial system which permits corporations to issue unlimited capital securities and then to pile on more debt in the shape of bonds and mortgages, the payment for all of which is promised in the future.

Nature does not allow perpetual debt. Nature demands a market where all the products of labor and capital will sell for cash. Such a market would necessitate every corporation furnishing and maintaining its own capital. Such a market would require the wages of labor to be high enough so that labor could purchase its share of cor-poration securities, as well as its share of commedities.

Such a market demands assolutely doing away with the market for land, and the single tax will not do that. That reform must come from changing our financial system so that the wages of labor will allow labor to buy back all it produces, and at a big profit. The land market—in normal times, especially—prevents employment of big profit. The land market—in normal times, especially—prevents employment of labor in building enterprises, and also pre-vents what comparatively little building is done from selling in the market at a profit. The contention of single taxers that pay-ing rent for land robe labor is as absurd as the Socialist contention that resident

potatoes—in other words, labor will get it all, will not be exploited. Capital does not make enough profit now.

let alone making so much that it robs labor. Capital must have a cash market in which its securities will sell at a profit, the same as commodities sell at a profit, And if capl tal does not have such a cash market for its securities, thereby allowing labor to buy them, then capital can only exist in the form of debt and this debt holds the wages of labor to a living basis only and restricts every market in which these corporations look to sell goods. That is the reason of all our financial difficulty. Instead of a free circulation of money in business through high wages, the land market holds wages down to a living basis only. As long as land has a price just so long will a sound financial system be impossible, and just so long will capital and labor be hampered and

restricted in their work.

Notwithstanding their mistakes the Bolsheviki have given the world the greatest object lesson in democracy it has ever had, and the effects of this lesson will go march-ing on. ANTHONY E. CROWELL Philadelphia, February 27.

WHAT MARIE ANTOINETTE REALLY SAID

The so-frequently quoted question of Marie Antoinette, "Why, if the starving French peasants could not get bread, they did not eat cake?" is thus explained:

When one understands the French language and the French manner of preparing food, one sees nothing absurd in the question Marie Antoinette was said to have asked French pates were made and put into calsses composed of flour and water, which were never eaten, but thrown away when the pate was finished.

Marie Antoinette, who knew nothing of the life of the starving peasant, asked why they did not eat the cause (of the pate) if they had no bread.

A bad translation gave the word cake for caisse, which made the question seem ut terly heartless at least; but there was noth terly heartiess at least; but there was noth-ing absurd in it. Every English person who has eaten a pate de fole gras or a pate de gibler will know exactly what poor Marie Antoinette meant when she asked why that which she had always seen thrown away should not be caten by people who were with-out bread and starving.—Viscountess Dillon n London Daily Mail.

THE WORST OFFENDER The men who won't respect gray hairs.
Oh, how we do despine 'em'.
Illim most of all who won't respect
His own gray hairs—but dyes 'em.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

2. Has Germany offered to give Belgium her freedom? 3. Where is County Clare?

4. Who was President between Grant

5. Who is Chairman Haya?
5. Who is Chairman Haya?
6. About how many soldiers can be dated at an average cantonment 7. Name the three or four most important

8. What part of a church is the nave? The choir? The transept?
9. Is horse meal eaten in normal times in any country?

10. When Columbus discovered America did he land in what is now the United States? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Iesterday's Quiz
General von Linsingen in
mander, formerly identified with the Tenmander, formerly identified with the Tenton advance through Guillein and Poland,
Now in command of art of the new German advance in Russia.

Arabesque: Strictly, decoration in the style
of the Arabian Russia, based on geometrical motives, since the based on geometrical motives, since the form prohibits the
pitted to what is fantassic or eccantre.

Robert Brawning, English poet, wrote "Pippa
Tasses."

Passes."

The Webb bill: A measure before Congress to permit American exporters to effect mononclistic combinations to handle for elen trade during the war.

Want Chin-Chen is the recently resigned Fremier of the Chinese republic.

The former Czarina of Russia is a princess of the House of Hense, hence the reported German plan to make her railer of Russia. The Argo: The vessel in which Jasan and his fifty-four componions set and in the quest for the Golden Fierce.

Adriatie. Austrian naval base on the

WAR LOAN BREED THRIFT

Success of Rent French Flotation Shows Intesting Financial ituation

THE success of se recent French war loan, which was oversubscribed to the extent of some 300,000,00 francs, draws attention. of some 300,000,00 francs, draws attention, once again, to be financial position of France. To mosteople who, unlike a certain famous memir of Parliament in fiction, have not "taken u" the subject, high finance is largely a clos book, and, when there people see a county like France pouring out her wealth in milons of france a day, during a long peril of time, the vision is easily conjured p of a nation hastening rapidly toward lancial ruin. The capital wealth of Francehowever, is enormous, and although the gat cost of the war has made a deep incression on it, France is still well able to support her burdens. No better evidence of this fact could be afforded than the ready mponse to the call for subscriptions to therecent loan.

scriptions to therecent loan. scriptions to therecent loan.

As a matter f fact, the available funds of the French pople, as indicated by notes and deposits, her actually been increased during the war lespite the heavy demands of the State, by no less than sixteen milliards of franc and thus far, from all sources, the Frach public has lent nearly 1.500.000,000,000 francs to the Government for the prosection of the war. A very large part of its enormous sum has come from the middle triban and nearly classes. for the prosection of the war. A very large part of its enormous sum has come from the middleartisan and peasant classes, and this is perhps the greatest proof which could be afford, not only of national unity, but of national soundness. France, today, is reaping he reward of the long-practiced frugality and thrift of its working people. For many hars past, the French workingman has bee learning to save, and it is a well-known act that one of the great ambitions of the French peasant and smallfarmer is "to by rente" whenever he can. The French pease have, indeed, learned the value of state investment, and they have, long since, overome that curious mistrust, characteristic if the people in many countries, which indines them to resort to the "woolen stocking" as a banker, rather than exchange their gold for scrip.

The French people, moreover, are thoroughly awake to the significance of the war. France is, and has been from the first, very much in the fighting line. The war has swept over her borders, and has been brought home to no setion of the community more forcibly than is the peasants of the country-side. As a consequence of fhis, France realizes that no serifice of wealth can be a serificant than her merifice of wealth can be a serificated than her merificated than the peasants of the country-side.

side. As a consequence of this France realizes that no scrifice of wealth can be too great to secun national safety, inasmuch as all saving wold be valueless unless this were secured—Christian Science Monitor.

TIN FOIL VS. TIN CANS

Wrappings for Petty Luxuries Lessen War Supply—The Issue of

Ammonia

Ammonia

Mr. HOOVER must be supplied with the Mauthoray to keep foodstuffs, and materials necessary to foodstuffs, from being wasted in smessentials.

Take the case of ammonia. Ammonia is needed to mintain the storage warehouse in which must be kept from time to time more than a half billion dollars' worth of food stocks. It is also needed by the army and the may in the making of explosive And there is, at the present time, an absolute shoring of ammonia of \$0,000,00 pounds per annum. So what do we do with our available supply? We let it, generously, be used for such war activities as the colstorage of fure and the upkeep of skalls rinks.

We have experienced, also, a shoring sugar. Candy factories have been running uninterruptedly.

We shall experience a shortage in tin, acute a shortage that we shall not be alto to ship emential canned food to the Allies, Meantime there are tin boxes and tinles wrapping being wasted on a thousand pattluxuries.—The New Republic.