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BECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 6, 1918

WOMEN'S VOTES OPPOSE PARTY STRIFE

IS humiliating for women of Philadelhis to read today of the participation their sisters only ninety miles away in an election of national and even internaal interest. By-elections are infre at it, nations at war, yet they are about he only sure sign that the voters can give their sustained rejection of socialisticfatic hair-splitting. And, if the eleca of four Congressmen had taken place in this city instead of in New York, there would have been no way of learning what n verdict the women of Philadelphia eight have wished to record.

There have been no general elections of any importance in the countries now acly engaged in war since that of Novem-, 1916, in which, it is generally believed, on voters of the West cast the decidng ballots for Wilson and a policy of "no war unless absolutely unavoidable," They voted in New York congressional elections terday to "stand by Wilson." Women lways will vote against avoidable strife. than that, they will vote against party strife, against factional strife, gainst underhanded political strife, gainst any form of unmanly strife. men see to it that there is as little strife saible in the household, and it is but natural that their voice is ever raised for aceful discussion of important issues, for decisions to be made by deliberate adent of conflicting interests and minst the regimentation of hordes of presteed voters, unwilling or unable to think mselves. Our armies of Republicans Democrats are entirely too much like armies; there is entirely too much n partisanship, with men swearing by v slogans they do not understand, slocans that sometimes are actually fifty re behind the times. Once the Repuband Democratic parties fought a war lasted four years, and a great many thei, members still vote the way they

In his Farewell Address, Washington that he saw clearly the intimate section between party strife and war of revolution. The "Spirit of Party," he id, has its root "in the strongest passions the human mind . . . The alternate nation of one faction over another pened by the spirit of revenge, natto party dissension, which in differot ages and countries has perpetrated most horrid enormities, is itself a atful despotism * * * . It serves to distract the public councils and the public administration. It agithe community with ill-founded jealand false alarms, kindles the anity of one part against the other, fooccasionally riot and insurrection.

. It opens the door to foreign and corruption." Party spirit, Washington, is "a fire not to be nehed; it demands a uniform vigilance prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, od of warming, it should consume." are calling into the councils of the

the women voters to keep "a uni vigilance" over our militant party to prevent them from engaging in Ward riots and socialistic and capiinflammation, leading to the insurwhich great strikes sometimes to. There is a new party-the Hean party, and women are in it.

w party will insist that reason and shall guide our councils and not use of screaming party slogans, of to appeal to men's baser passions tic preconceptions.

ntrance of women into politics that politics is now destined to make warlike movements impossible. It an and a queen who rules at , and the woman's capital is to apital of the world.

CRAPPLE AT SEVEN

AIN on the patriotism of Philadelhas been relieved by the food ad-m's action in restoring pork to daily comestibles. Just as the races and otherwise comprises as the part, so porkless days les. Just as the appleless mornings. Conserva-sers all along the line meant tappearance of the fine art of taple and the still finer art to a turn of savory crispness, the lop and bottom.

surfaces not merely heated but translated into ambrosia for Philadelphians Pt 7 o'clock. Of course, it was good for an earlier menu and for those fortunately able to turn over for a second snooze i capped the climax for an 8 or 9 o'clock breakfast.

Philadelphia stood loyally by Uncle Sam in pork saving. Now it is to have its reward. The scrapple season is growing shorter, it is true, but the zest with which it will be enjoyed has been sharpened by the voluntary sacrifice of the last winter. Pseudo-scrapple has been on the market, a camouflage for nondescript meat scraps. But the authentic article must be made of corn-fed perk combined, not merely scientifically, but artistically, with cornmeal. All scrapple so made is good. Some is better cooked than t'other, particularly on the other side.

We are glad the ban has been lifted, But et there be no porcine saturnalia in hog's read cheese and soused pig's feet. We must not waste pork. The hog's head and the pig's feet have priority rights for scrapple.

NEARING THE CRISIS

"IF THE Allied line can hold until April, we've got them licked," Pershing is reported to have said. The was two or three months ago. He e ently did not mean that a military decision could be reached immediately after the failure of a German offensive, but thur if and when that offensive failed the number and strength of the American troops would be so impressive and effective that, it would be plain to all the world that the crumbling of the Hun line was a mere matter of time. Secretary Baker, it will be remembered, romised more than 500,000 men in France early in 1918, and no one has ever conjectured how many "more than" 500,000

were on the program.
It is estimated now that the Hun has been able to bring no more than 500,000 extra n en to his western lines from Russia. His full strength has apparently been greatly exaggerated, being new hardly now more than 3,500,000 in the west, of whom only 2,000,000 are infantrymen. This is barely 5000 men to the mile on a 400mile front; but that does not tell the whole story. The line is infinitely cut up with zig-zags and, if the figu es are accurate, the German line is already undermanned. Raids have now become of daily occurrence. After the sound thrashing the Americans gave the enemy north of Toul on Friday forty-five dead Germans were counted in No Man's Land. This attrition cannot go on forever. The Hun must strike soon and strike hard in concentrated force if he is to prevent the initiative from passing finally to the Ailles.

"It is a great heresy to say the Germans cannot be defeated in the field' said Pershing. That is becoming more obvious every day since he said it. When there are a million Americans in the line the fourteen terms of peace which Mr. Wilson outlined will be written into the law of nations.

AFTER THE DAY'S WORK

MR. WILSON seems to be as fond of the theatre as Lincoln was. The reports of his many appearances in the presidential box at vaudeville, musical comedy and more serious performances tend to reassure his people that their President is taking good care not to let the strain tell upon him... His demeanor is genial on these occasions and on the latest of them he responded to an insistent call and made a little speech, telling Louis Mann and Sam Bernard that their play, which portrays the conversion of the German-born to American ideals, "expressed a spirit which will presently grip the world,"

It is human to suppose that the imnense machinery of our war plan is moving to the President's satisfaction when he can with such a contented gesture take his recreation after the hard day's work.

HIGHBROW MONKEYS

 $I_{
m that}^{
m T}$ is a matter of exceptional moment that Wood Jones, professor of anatomy in the University of London, has just declared that man is not descended from a monkey or a monkey-like man. Man is the ancestor of the monkey and not his descendant, says Doctor Jones. Every Tom, Dick and Harry has talked evolution ever since Darwin's books were first misunderstood, and it is a painful fact that that little misunderstanding about the length of our ancestors' tails has led many an honest chap to cast off old religion and get divorced. If a fellow were only a highbrow monkey he could feel that he might do as he liked.

Doctor Jones points out that discoveries in Australia show that Adam and his domesticated dog traveled in boats to that island continent at a time when "most advanced anatomists" have thought Adam was wildly chattering in treetops and firing cocoanuts at nobler animals on the ground, There is just as good evidence to show that our ancestors were demigods as there is to show that they were white trash. All that we know is that if man is not constantly rebuking his pride be falls lower and lower, puts a spiked befinet on and finally makes a gorffla of hurself.

mbition to be a Vare ward leader

The demand for soap boxes keeps steady Bolshevik circles. But not for the con

500,000 Teutons Added in the West --It now becomes a problem in subtraction.

The first contingent of Missouri army nules has reached the American front. The Huns had better not try to get back of

Olistic Surveyor Nobre. He has, though his sense of "moral" obligation differs from that of the Varea.

Colonel Roosevelt's static functions have been affected by the operation upon his ear, but it will take more than a surgeon to affect his dynamic functions.

Not one Norse ship was submarined last week. Norway is supposed to deduce from this omission that Tirpitzism is respecting the rights of neutrals.

SPROUL INDORSED GOV. PENNYPACKER

Delaware County Republican Leader Praised "One of Greatest Administrations" in State's History

PENNYPACKER AUTORIOGRAPHY-NO, 83

(Coppeight, 1918, by Public League Company.)
[These letters, which constitute an interesting part of Governor Pennymahar's autoblockable cevent the personal opinion of many promine dithems regarding Governor Pennymahar's ser-ces to the State.1

New York, August 23, 1966. Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker. Pennypacker Mills, Schwenksville, Pa.

My Dear Governor-I am very grateful My Dear Governor—I am very grateful to you for your letter of August 13. I am not surprised at your original action, in view of the statement which Mr. Untermyer made that day, and I presume I should have felt like taking similar action but for the fact that he undertook to incur whatever expense he has incurred in full faith that every dollar of it would be returned by the policy holders, and the present indications are that his faith in the policy holders' interest was justified.

Very sincerely yours, ALTON B. PARKER.

Roxlary, Mass., September 12, 1906.

Roxbury, Mass., September 12, 1995.

My Dear Governor Pennypacker—I am
sure I owe to your kindness the invitation to your creat extended of the
fourth of October.

I regret extremely that I cannot be
present. I would like to congratulate
you personally on the completion of sestrand a menoment of your admirable
administration.

With great respect, I have the honor
to be

Your obedient servant, EDWARD E. HALE,

My Bear Governor-I cannot express in language too strong the very great satisfaction with which I have seen the appointment you have made.

The bar, or I do, will thank you in their hearts if not by their words. Mr. Ferguson, in a few months, with a little public service, will make a very good Judge—honest, intelligent and capa-

I am most sincerely yours, JOHN G. JOHNSON. Twenty-eighth November.

November 27, 1906.

My Dear Governor-Your Thanksgiving proclamation presents such a gratifying contrast to the usual proclamation by Governors of other States that I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the thoroughly appropriate and felicitous language in which yours is constructed. It is in itself a strong appeal to the grateful spirit and is brimful of scriptural adaptations.

I hope you and yours are all well, and with great respect, beg to remain, my dear Governor, very sincerely yours, ETHELBERT TALBOT.

January 2, 1907.
Dear Governor Pennypsieker—I think you will be interested in the very vigorous presentation of another vigorous executive which I send herewith.

Mr. Rooseveit has rather jealously guarded these photographs, and for a time declined to allow us to use them. It is by reason of the relaxation of the rigor of his restriction that I am permitted to ask your acceptance of the inclosed suggestion of the strongers, 100 her permitted to gestion of the strengous life in "Roose, veit as a Wood Chopper," which I send with best wishes for the new year, and for all your years. I am sorry that you are soon to remove from among us, for I feel that you have introduced a new note of sturdy interest and honesty, com-bined with great ability, into Pennsylva-nia's gubernatorial succession.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND. To Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypaeker,
My Dear Governor—In closing my official work I take my pen for the last time
to express my appreciation deeper than
words can express of your kind note. To have served under you, to have tained to the end the position with which you honored me are distinctions which I and my children will cherish above at considerations of pride

Ever affectionately yours, HAMPTON L. CARSON,

Hon, Samuel W. Pennypacker,

Schwenksville, Pa. My Dear Governor-Judge Staake has ally Dear Covernor Junge Stance has just handed me a letter from you under date of January 7, 1307. In which you give me credit for the inception of the idea of the congress for bringing about uniformity in the divorce laws of the country. I am glad to have the letter, and will treasure it.

In this connection I will take the op-

portunity to send to you my most cordial greetings and congratulations upon the successful close of what must be re-garded as one of the greatest administra-tions of the great office of Governor of Pennsylvania that we have ever had. While you have been criticized for originating new ideas, as every one must be who deviates from the beaten path in public matters, no act of yours has ever been successfully assailed as being selfish or malicious, and no suggestion even of anything except the most absolute hon esty of purpose has ever been made in regard to any of your personal or official acts. I know the affairs of Pennsylvania fairly well—I could not help having this knowledge from my long connection with the State government. I have been a pretty thorough student of Pennsylvania history, and I feel that I am entirely within the bounds of fact when I say that more has been accomplished in gen-eral progress in the line of great constructive improvement, as well as in the bettering of conditions of government, during your administration than in any two equal periods in the career of the Commonwealth. A great deal of this has come from suggestions made by your self, and much of the rest has been the result of the encouragement given by you to those whose ambitions for Penn-sylvania found a ready response in your co-operation)

Now that you have retired from office you will find that those who have criticized some of the details of your work will give you credit for the great essential things which have been accomplished by you and your associates, and that the trifling matters which have been assalled will be forgotten in the general appreciation of the great progress that has been made under your leadership.

And on the personal side you have nade a legion of friends and won a host e a legion of friends and won a host dmirers. To me it has been a great of admirers. To me it has been a great pleasure and privilege to have been associated with you and to have known you well, and I want to thank you for all the kindnesses you have shown me and to extend to you my hearty good wishes and the hope that your life will be contained and prosperous and that your tented and prosperous and that y lines may be cast in pleasant places.

With kindest personal regards, and trusting that I may soon see you, I am very cordially your friend. WILLIAM C. SPROUL.

The Gownsman

TWO hundred American soldiers, dead or L tying in agonies that make death seem a happy release; 200 fair pieces of American manhood, twisted, tortured, deformed by deadly gases, to die or at best to live maimed and useless for life; not shot down as fair marks in battle, not slain, fighting man to man in the give and take of combat, but insidiously poisoned, trapped, taken unawares; the agents of this glorious deed of valor, a shining war tord, God on his lips. murder in his heart, a tearned chemist, scrutinizing the niceties of toxicology in a laboratory of perfect monern equipment, and a gang of slaves who do as they are bidden to the forfeit of honor, manhood and their hopes of heaven. "But," says one at our clow, "you must remember that the English, in the time of the Sepcy Rebellion. tied dozens of native captives to their con-tions' mouths, and firing thus, whirled them into cternity. And you should recall that at the siege of Byzantium the Christian defenders of that city used wildfire to renel the harmless Turk who was merely engaged the harndess Turk who was merely engaged in founding the Ottoman empire. People always do this kind of thing in war. We are all of us equally led. There really shouldn't be any wars, you know," And he continues in like robosone cant. Now the Gownsman, to be honest, has not actually heard these particular proposterous parallels; but he solemnly declares that there is much current talk as feelish, as Irrelevant and in its effect—intended or not—as dangerously as American and traiteous. an-American and traiterous.

A RECENT number of the Nation com-ments with juminoble horror on the lynching in Tenuessee of a negro who had hilled two white men; adding "When Amer-icans thus debase themselves nebedy volun-teers to end the cyll, nebedy speaks about it; at least, nobody who is white; and we complacently turn to the congenial task of setting up democracy in Germany," Once complacently turn to the congenial task of setting up democracy in Germany. Once more, at a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at Columbia University the purpose of which was the collist the students of our universities und colleges in an intensive study of the issues and spiritual lessons of the war, an accredited speaker is credibly reported to have warned his audience that Germany had not been more guilty in the evils which he enumerated as bringing on the present war than selier notions, and that as to the sanctity of treatles, "have we not our list of braken treatles with the Indian-?" This learned casulat—for, alas," he appears to be learned casulat-for, alas, he appears to be a gownman-carried about with him, we are told, in a psekethook a collection of quotations" from magazines and newspapers, a precious little arsenal wherewith to prove the iniquity of his own country and of its FIGURE Gownsonn holds no brief for the ex-

THE Governmen holds no brief for the extremation of the hideous civic crime of lynching, for the successful "paternalism" that has hearly wheel the Indian out of enletence, or for the measure of anylody anywhere, but he does assiming that there is such a thing as irrelevancy and that at this moment it he only too widely exomplified in our current talk and even in our writing. A backward community in its horior and passdonate feeling committs a hideons crime. Let us blush for ht, and use our best offerts that such a shameful, such an exceptional outbreak of savagery shall not again occur among our 100,000,000 of Americans. But what has this to do with organized cruelty and inhumanity as a calculated military policy, carried out with none too nowilling hands by a whole nation harrying a defenseless country? We have calofed, wronged and robbed the Indians; so did the Carthaginian subjects of Queen Dido calobe, wrong and rob the Numanthaus. And this parallel makes teither wrong a right, nor excusos or extenuates other a jot or fiftle. There have been ward and massacres and devastations time out of mind since Cain slew Abel, or, to go further back, ever since "that pestilent ape, mankind," first jearned the use of clubs and boomerangs. But no one crime ever transmutted another that a virtue. The blackoning of our neighbors will not make us white, nor will the white-washing of an enemy who have decienced the iniquity of the human race help us to win this, our most necessary and rightcous war. this, our most necessary and righteous war,

THERE are still many among us who do I not appear to know that we are really at war, who are louth to have war or any-thing else that is serious thrust upon their attention. And there are more who do not like this war. It interferes so with things, "the things that I want to do, my plans to better the world by reforming the strong language of able-bodied somen or testing, in my little new laboratory for the determination of strain in a vacuum, the varieties of human mannty," I didn't make this war," declared another, "nor did any of the men for whom I voted make it." though some of them would have liked to, interpolates the Gownsman. "I am mad clean through about it. I've get to 'slam' somebody, and the Asministration is toward than the Germans."

T IS nomewhat strange, but the master of the fredevant is always aggrieved when criticized for his irrelevance. He is always so innocent and so loyal. He calls attention to occasions when he has saluted the flag to lipservice in the cause, and he is burt to the quick that scrutinizing eyes should peer took his homest and services has been at a desired and the services has been at a desired as a service has been at the services has been at the services and the services and the services has been at the services and a services and a services are services and a services and a services and a services are services as a service and a service and a services are services as a service and nto his honest endeavors and so "distort them in the rehearsal. At times he raises that dangerous bugaboo, the right of free speech, by which he usually means the right of any one to say anything in any place forge-tru that there are some "rights" which are exercisable only by a knave, precisely as there are others to the exterese of which only a foot will put in his claim. The public utterance of the word "fire" is not actionald in any court, but the man who wantonly rises this word into a cry in a crowded church or theatre goes properly to jail for his knavery or his folly, what matters it

TRRELEVANCY that discourages and disheartens our endeavors to put forth the full strength of this nation in a war as necessary, alas! as it is benerable to us and righteous, may be dangerous, unpatrictle or, according to intent, treasonable matter. Irrelevancy that seeks the extenuation of present and attested German crimes by paraliels in wrongs and mistakes from ommission of which the annals of no nation commission of which the annals of no nation are free, irrelevancy that obscures the clean-cut issue between autocracy and our now militant democracy, in which is involved, if ever it has been involved, the very essence of third and wrong in their mice were research. right and wrong in their utter repugnance -matters such as these are worse than irrele vancy; they are inflammable goods, treascatey; they are manimable goods, treas-onable in content, goods which must east into the category of a dangerous enemy or a far from harmless fool any man who bar-ters in them. Tu quoque, or the doctrine of "you're another," never made a victous man virtuous. People who live in glass houses are often compelled to risk the throwing of stones and the demolition of a few sky lights, and the context of "Let him who i among you that is without sin cast the first stone" has nothing to do with the ammuni-tion with which David slew Goliath or with the honest wrath of democracy arrayed is battle against the cruel Baal of autocracy. THE GOWNSMAN.

CONGRESSIONAL WAR MEDALS

CONGRESSIONAL WAR MEDALS
The American Medal of Honor, equivalent
to the Victoria Cross, does not go back beyond the Civil war. The first medal ever
voted by Congress was doubtless that struck
for George Washington. It was of gold, and
was decided on before even independence
had been proclaimed. Benjamin Franklin,
who at that time was in Paris, was instructed to employ the greatest artists in
France to execute a suitable design. Lieutenant Colonel Fleury, a volunteer officer from
the French regular army, was the next recipant Colonel Pleury, a volunteer officer from the French regular army, was the next recip-ient of a congessional reward for distin-guished service in the field. He entered the United States army as a private in 1777, and distinguished himself so greatly that Congress gave him a licutenant coloneley and, for his gallantry in the assault upon Stony Point, in 1779, accorded him a silver medal and a vote of thanks.

Seven Items in President Wilson's Program Involve the Issue of New Mail Labels

IN PEACE PLANS

POSTAGE STAMPS

PERSONAL WILSON'S address to Congress on January S, setting forth the me upon which Germany may obtain one, is being discussed by philatelists in me of postage stamps. Of the fourteen aims which the President set forth as Amer-ica's in this war seven, when ultimately ne-complished, may be expected to afford changes

of interest to the collectors.

The first of these, Number 5, involving impartial readjustment of colonial claims based upon the self-determination of the inhabitants of those colonies, foreshadows intu-merable new issues to replace provisional ones which the Entente forces have put forth, particularly in the Pacific and Africa. In the Cameroons, German East Africa, the Mar-shall Islands, including Nauru; German New Guines, now known as New Britain; German Samea, Togo and Mafia, a former German island off Zanzibar, British, French, Belgian, natralian, Portuguese or Indian invader-ave issued occupation stamps, everprinting other their own or native franking labels with corcharges signifying this occupation. "The interests of the population concerned." President Wilson said, "must have equal weight with equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined, particularly in the Pacific, the Teutonic popplations have been virtually eradicated, exopt for portions which have been interned, tion regulates the future control of these colonies it is apparent that the former German stamps, the plates for which are in Ber-lin, will never again be put into use. The present provise at issues would be retired and for each colony a new permanent set would appear, as it is generally the custom of Great Britain, France and other European nations to permit their colonies to possess distinctive stamps. The importance to philate-lists of all these changes after peace comes may be judged from the fact that of the approximately 2000 postal labels for which the world war has to date been responsible nearly 800, or more than one-sixth, have been put forward by military and naval forces which have seized former German colonies.

Effect in Russin

The second of President Wilson's alma to affect future philately is Number 8, provid-ing for the evacuation of all Russian terri-tory. This means that the occupation stamps, bout ten in number, which Germany has exued for Lithuania and Couriand by surcharging the familiar German "woman in armor" labels with "Postgebeit Ob.Est" will e retired from circulation. And inasm as Russia, the President is determined, shall work out "her own political development and national policy." this assures the appearance of distinctive Russian stamps to supersede the present numerous provisionals arising out of the revolution and subsequent events. And if Russia, in working out this development, secides to grant Lithuania, Courland, the Ukraine, Siberia and other sections complete or partial independence the number of new issues can be only conjectured today. Already the provisionals issued in Russia dur ready the provisional issued in Russia dur-ing the last year amount to more than 100 varieties, not including those which the Bol-sheviki may have put forth. Number 7 of the President's aims provides for the evacuation of Belgium. This means

the retirement of thirty-five varieties Germany has imposed upon the occupied part of Belgium, again using the "woman in armor" stamps for surcharging purposes. And the Belgian Government, upon recover-ing its lost terrain, is certain to put forth a definite series commemorating this, and it would not be surprising if the portrait of President Wilson appeared on one of these labels, a living American thus being honored for the first time in this manner. The Belrian stamps in use before the war were gian stamps in use before the war were sub-sequently demonetized and replaced by a pic-torial set showing some of the famous Beb-gian buildings destroyed during the German invasion; after the war these stamps are

certain to give way to others.

President Wilson's statement regarding the righting of the wrong done to France in the righting of the wrong done to France in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine is of particular interest to collectors. It is not to be expected that restoration of this territory to France could pass without Alsace-Lorraine obtaining philatello entity, for it has been the custem of European nations to honor events to their bestery with the lemma.

be astonishing to find our President's picture on a stamp. When Prussla took this terrain om France in 1871 Prinsin issued a special cries of thirteen franking labels, a complete liection of which today would cost about \$60. These were in use for about a year and were then discontinued and the stamps of the German cuspite have since been in use in

THE

SIMPLE BUT SURE

Abace-Lorraine. Philatelic Revolutions in the Balkans

The fifth of the President's aims of im-portance philatelically is Number 11, pro-viding for the evacuation of Rumania, Ser-bia and Montenegro, Here Germany and Austria have issued occupation stamps. These will be retired and the three Governments are certain to put forth stamps different from those they winted before the sur-

from those they printed before the war, The President's assertion that certain nationalities under Turkish rule should, as set forth under Number 12, be assured "an ab-solutely unmolested opportunity of autono-mous development" was, before he uttered it in the House, supported by political changes which, brought about by military operations, already have resulted in new stamps. Albania and Arabia cach has declared its independence from Turkey and has issued franking labels. The Auglo-Indian forces in Mesopotamia, after capturing Bagdad, selzed local stocks of Turkish stamps and sur-charged them to signify this success. Philatelists are expecting momentarily to receive word that the same invaders have similarly word that the same invaders have similarly put forth special stamps as a result of the capture of Jaffa and Jerusalem, in the Holy Land, as they are known to have seized stocks of Turkish stamps when Beersheeba was captured. With Albania, Arabia, Meso-potamia, Palestine and other portions of the East arising out of the war as independent nations innumerable floods of new issues will result.

The seventh of the President's aims of in terest to collectors is contained in Number 13, that "an independent Poilsh State should be erected." Poland has had only one postage stamp in its history. In 1869 a ten ko-pecks bine and rose label was issued. There pecks blue and rose label was issued. There were three minor varieties, or four stamps in all, costing today about \$15. In 1865 the stamps of Russia were put in use, and not until the world war brought the German armies into Poland did the Poles place on their letters any stamps other than those of Russia. The coming of the Germans resulted to office new stamps, once more the Germans. in fifteen new stamps, once more the Ger-man "woman in armor" labels being sur-charged to indicate their new duty. With in fifteen new stamps, once more the der-man "woman in armor" labels being sur-charged to indicate their new duty. With Poland independent in the new Europe this country will resume its separate place in stamp albums after an absence of more than half a century.

A NEW OPERA STAR

Mr. and Mrs. William Heide, Mr. and Mrs. August Heide and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lehmar attended the grand opera in Chicago on Sunday where they listened to Gaill Curci and Rigulette two of the most noted singers of the day.—Fron Crown Point, Ind., Star.

What Do You Know?

1. Where is Belfort?

4. What Presidents, if any, were born west of the Mississippi? 5. Who wrote "Pendennis"? 6. What is a cache?

7. Who was Cetewayo?

8. What are the freezing and builing points water on the Fahrenheit thermometer?

9. What is the reigning family in Rumania?

10. Which is the "City of the Angels"? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Dnieper River, about 1300 miles long, in southwestern Russia.

S. There was a tradition in early American poli-tics that the Secretary of State should suc-ced to the presidency. Among the secre-taries so succeeding, though of ceurse not by virue of that office, was defersen, Madison, Marroe and John Quincy Adams.

4. Canton: one of the major political divisions of Switzerland.

Switzerland.

5. Canacity is the power of receiving and retaining knowledge or developing skill with facility; ability is the power of applying throwing the power of applying the power of applying or skill.

6. Emile Cammaer's is one of the foremost living poets; a Beigian; author of "Carlilon" and many war poems.

7. Sait Loke City is called "The Mormon City." S. Great Britain controls Gibraitar.

9. George Rubles is a member of the legal staff of the shipping board and the United States respective on the inter-Allied skip chartering commission.

The Little Back Room in the Hall

There's a place in our mansion for ev-e-ry-thing And ev-e-ry-thing's in its place: The stockings repose in a large darning

And we've boxes and boxes of lace; And many more boxes of feathers and

flow'rs, Of pompons and buckram and all; And the place where you'll find them-and ev-e-ry-thing— Is that little back room in the hall.

A trio of porch chairs, four trunks and a

A sled, skates, some dolls and a train; And Christmas tree ornaments gayly galore.

Weird masks, several rackets, a cane; Velocipede, tricycle, jinny, a roll Of old matting and jacks and a ball, And a little kid's crib, with its memories

sweet. Grace our little back room in the hall.

Poor father stayed home from the office today-Had a cold and felt gen'rally bum-

But this was the day on which mother's bridge club To our house was invited to come. The rooms were all dusted and look'd

spick and span; The beds for the wraps had the call And I heard mother answer dad's "Where shall I go?"— "Why, the little back room in the hall!"

HUGH MERR. When that poem this morning dropped out of my mail
I gave a "hurrah" for my friend!

my own molting muse was a little bit stale.

And I'd chores to be done without end. So I fired it up the composing room flue As a morning's delight for you all, And returned to the jobs that I still had

to do
In MY little back room in the hall.

RED CROSS PROGRESS

THE United States proper there are 1 3453 Red Cross chapters and in the territorial and insular division twenty-seven chapters, making a total of 3489 chapters in the American Red Cross. The American Red Cross in the summer

of 1916 had about 200,000 members. Three months after the United States entered the war the membership was 2,500,000. At the close of the Christmas campaign of 1917 it was well above 20,000,000. The American Red Cross now has the

largest membership of any nation in the world. Before the United States entered the war it was virtually the smallest.

The nursing service of the American Red Cross has enrolled for various kinds of duty more than 14,690 trained nurses. More than 2000 Red Cross nurses are now engaged in active nursing service, of whom 2000 are in foreign countries.

One of the signal contributions to the Red Cross has been the liberal support given by the leading business and professional men of the country, a large number of whom are serving in executive positions at national headquarters in Washington and in the vari-ous divisions and charters throughout the country. There has never been in

ous divisions and chapters throughout the tory of the world such a high-class, able body of experts as those who have volun-teered in the work for the American Red Property owners all over the United States

have given houses and offices free or at a reduced rental for the use of Red Cross-chapters. The value of such contributions

attractive young lady entered a New York thop the other day and told the clerk that was one title missing from her red leather

bookshop the outle missing and there was one title missing a set of G. Henry set of G. Henry which one? he asked.

"Let me see," she replied in evident embarate a seement. To help her out he named over a few rassment. To help her out he named over a few rassment.

irise, the lady said. "Oh, now I have it.

It is 'The Light That Falled."

It was now the clerk's turn to look the other way. Finally, leading her to a shelf containing the set, he saided her which of the books of wanted.

Above it is "abo said the wanted her which of the books of the wanted wasted the finally in the fi