Evening Public Ledger

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SECOND CLASS MAIL NATTER. Philadelphia, Thursday, April 4, 1918

SPREAD OF THE DROUGHT

TOW that Massachusetts has ratified the prohibition amendment to the Constitution the dry forces are justified in believing that the amendment will ultimately receive the necessary indorsement in three-fourths of the States. Massachuretts, it is true, has a local-option law inder which the sale of liquor has been orbidden in a considerable part of the State, but the number of large cities which are usually "wet" is so great that it has een impossible to carry a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution in past years. The members of the Legislaus have responded to what appeared to hem to be a popular demand for prohibi-

If Massachusetts favors the amendment there is no telling what the final action of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Himois will be. But every State added to the list of those ratifying it increases the pressure on the others. We shall see what we

The Berger that made Milwaukes inus seems to be an iceberger.

PUNCTURING PROPAGANDA

THE election of Lenroot as the Senato from Wisconsin has put that State in line with the other loyal States and has made it impossible for the German propagandlets to point to it as an illustration of American sentiment toward the war.

Patriotism triumphed in the Republican primaries when Lenroot was nominated over Thompson, the La Follette pro-Garman candidate. The division was unfortunate, but the outcome proved that he teart of the party was sound. Patriothem has triumphed again in the election by the defeat of Davies, the Democratic candidate, whose supporters tried to create the impression that none but traitors and pacifists and Kaiser sympathizers would vote for Lenroot, as though the primary result had not made it evident that Kais arlam had no place in the hearts of the Republicans at large. Such pro-German an were cast were polled for Davies and Berger. There is no escaping this conclusion for the returns indicate it beyond the shadow of a doubt

Leuroot will move from his seat in the House to his place in the Senate as the representative of that broad-minded, patotic Americanism which is now heart and soul for the prosecution of the war Administration to organize victory

Mr. Baker must be learning a good dea! in his swing around Yurrup. A regular Bandakar

HONORS TO THE HUMBLE

A N enlisted man in the navy stood by his gun in a recent action after all the vest of his particular crew had been put out of action and worked methodically intil he was killed. Now one of the newest stroyers is to be named for him. Secre-Try Duniels is to be credited in this in-

The destroyer is an odd sort of craft Here is the spartan role. Life aboard her to an Iron routine devoid of the comforts that are common aboard her more impos ing slaters of the line. Your destroyer gross it lonesomely upon the deep. She unt protect others and herself at the came time. Only perilous waters cradle her and where the moil and the tumult are bitterest there she is sure to be, meet ing great odds without question, taking ong chances, depending always upon her own ability to carry her through. So, it her solitariness of purpose she is one with the obscure warrior whose fate it is to reveal the splendor of his spirit only in ne manner of his death. The high wishes d many whose imagination was touched r this departure from naval tradition ill follow the Ingram out upon the shled waters, to keep her company in a and everybody will wish her glory good luck and, in the end, pleasant

An accountant took a wind gauge to green and learned that our fawmakers It at the rate of 100,000 words a day. We added that Rem to our Cyclopedia of

THE CHILDREN'S YEAR

Us estimated that 100,000 children or the age of five die in the United of preventable diseases each year as army is sadder than France esader than Belgium because it hasn't consolation of a fight for life A THE ME WORK

w has given us, in the Women's Motional Defense, an extraordiextensive and efficient organization sees to start a determined camreduce the tragic death rate de children. The plan has the at of President Wilson, and the wall co-operate in every pusle this is a war in behalf of all the children's year must

GUN AND ROPE!

THE Senate and the Attorney General's office, effervescing idly and in unison about the very real menace of active pro-Germanism in the United States and covering the real issue with a barrage of sounding words, are in a way to give the country an acute pain. Laws at present in existence are adequate to hang or shoot every enemy plotter and every one who gives aid or comfort to a plotter. These are simple and explicit provisions in the criminal code of the United States.

The espionage act, passed since the nation went into the war, includes long and elastic definitions to make the fullest punishment of serious war crimes a relatively easy matter. And yet Senator Poindexter rises with a long amendment to punish with fines the use of "profane, abusive, threatening, violent, language of a sort likely to indint airs old as well as now address changed cate disloyalty and to suggest a series of other provisions of the exact sort that never are and never can be enforced. Simultaneously the Attorney General in a veiled apology for the sorry failures the Department of Justice declared that more laws are needed to curb enemy

The Department of Justice, as a matter of fact, has failed scandalously to apply properly such restrictive measures as are already in force. If the charges repeatedly made against active propagandists and spics in the United States were proved the present statutes are adequate to make the death penalty inevitable. The offenses attributed to the editors of the Philadelphia Tageblatt were within the definition of treason under the Federal code. And treason in a time of war is punishable by death. The fantastic and altogether humiliat ing collapse of the Government's case against the Tageblatt editors is indicative of a condition that is general throughout the country. The water front fires and grain burnings, explosions and propaganda generally and the increase of seditious activities may be traced largely to the obvious laxity and inefficiency of the law department of the Government.

Senator Poindexter added nothing to current estimates of his intelligence when he gravely suggested a series of repressions which would be impossible under any circumstances. What he suggested would provide a superhuman task for those departments of the Government which, by their own confession have been unable to grapple with prob lems of the utmost simplicity and defi-The dispatches said that he "stirred the patriotism of the Senate." He may have done so. His deliverance was of the sort that sounds well enough in the oratorical manner. But the Senator didn't stir the nation unless it was stirred to derision. His amendment to the espionage act, like the apologies of the Attorney General, can serve merely to delay a general realization of the true difficulties. The active enemies of the United States understand only force and fear. And the Federal Government, because of the deficiencies of its agents. is either unable or unwilling to meet the ssue of enemy propaganda as it should be met. It is for this reason that internment camps and Federal prisons are being filled with men who would have been shot or hanged before this if they had been caught in any other warring country. And the old system of political patronage, which still flourishes in the civil departments of the Government, is responsible for a condition that adds new perils to those that normally are the lot of the military service. The country does not need new laws so much as it needs a proper enforcement of those already in existence.

The United States had been at war for half a year when Kaltschmidt, a confessed pro-German plotter against the Government, went boasting to jail under a four years' sentence. A man was taken from the United States navy a few months ago and convicted as a spy. He has been interned. Kurt Wilckins, a former German cavalry officer, was found gathering information for the German Government. He was interned at a camp in Utah and later escaped. He is still at large. A spy named Sturzell was caught red-handed. He now comfortably tucked away in Fort Oglethorpe. Spormann, another spy against whom there was direct evidence, is in the Atlanta prison. These are but a few instances in a list of hundreds. Have the usual political fears and considerations rotted out the conscience of the party men entrusted with the conduct of governmental affairs in isolated communities? Or are the local representatives of the Attorney General's office merely incapable?

Galli-Curci and Garabed Garagousian eem to be almost the only notables missing from the line-up of those who are going to boost the Liberty Loan here.

THE NOBLEST CALLING

THE hundredth anniversary of the found-I ing of Philadelphia's public schools makes it appropriate to say a word of tribute that has long lain unexpressed in our heart. We gladly offer a word of honest gratitude to the teachers, past and present, who have worked so faithfully in behalf of the children of this city.

Every time we meet a teacher we feel as though we ought to take off our hat. (If it is a lady teacher or one of the men teachers who wrestled stubbornly with us in years gone by, we do so.)

There is a brightness in the eyes of a good teacher that we rarely see anywhere else; a kind of clear and disinterested passion for human service. You may instance to us other servants of the public wealthe parion, the slum worker, the doctor, the policeman-but our greatest reverence is still for the teacher. The work is obscure, undramatic, ill-paid, a steady mono tone of patient, helpful days. A good teacher, like a good plumber or millionaire or editorial writer, labora in secret. His task requires tact, humor, endurance, reif-

sacrifice. It is a dedicated life, And yet, happily, how great the heart's reward, though the world's applause be scant. The pleasure of the teacher in his noble calling is beyond all other human lers, more lasting, more subtle, more soul-

room full of boys and girls without a curious quiver of the heart at the sight of to great a section of Tomorrow laid bare and palpitant before one? Molding thore eager or obstinate minds is writing on the brain of mankind.

We have met clumsy, ill-informed, cynical teachers, as we have met clumsy and ill-informed and cynical merchants, actors and street car conductors. But we have never met a teacher in whom there did not shine something of that unearthly radi ance, the shining of a seal for truth and tuman happiness.

When we meet a teacher we are too bashful to tell him or her what we think. But here it is!

The man who threw \$2400 from a train window, thinking it was waste paper, must have been able to open the window

SWIVEL CHAIRS AND RED TAPE-

WHEN Uncle Joe Cannon said recently that the thousands of tenderly berthed rmy officers in Washington wear spurs o keep their feet from sliding off the desks he began something that he didn't finish. Most persons who have been observing the horrors of red-tapism in Wash ington are about ready to believe that the purs have sunk rather deep into expenve Government mahogany

It is the common experience of men on mportant business at the capital to find t impossible to reach the executives and the equally common experience of executives to find themselves unable to meet men upon missions highly important to their departments. In the outer officers here are captains and lieutenants without number whom, sole duty seems to be the nterruption of communication between the nen who do things and the men who are trying to have things done. This is on spect of the matter that ought to be solted into when the Senate begins the roposed investigation of the swivel-chair ontingents. It may be found that there re various reasons why it would be better o send the younger men to the front

Vare do we go from here, boys, Vare or we go from here!

Even now if appears that the pre-Germans managed to put the The Stn. Toon

If Mr. Vare were i lady would you, speak-ing under the inspira-tion of this gracious What A Silly eagon, call him Queen of the Mayor?

The Germans have be-Inevitable gun to shell Noson. Every one always ad-otted that the Noyon osthedral is rather

THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

JERRY THIMBLETROT seems to have been somewhat upset by our 'Obits We Covet." He writes to tell us that Hinden burg is not dead, and he can't see the toke of writing obits for people who are not

We sent Jerry's letter to the Department of Justice and received this reply;

Form 98173, re Detection of Enemy Aliens

Your letter received and contents duly noted, transcribed, filed, indexed and treated with chemicals. Copies in quintuplicate have been forwarded to headquarters in Washington, where the matfer will be taken under advisement. If you will forward further details, filling out inclosed questionnaires 65B at c 523M. we will have Mr. Himbleblott placed under espionage and observation. Kindly indicate by return mail whether you consider Mr. Mimbleflot a particularly dangerous alien and whether in your on one agent of would be adequate to cope with him in the event of personal conflict.

Please bear in mind that the accuration of enemy alienship is an exceedingly serious one, and action is not to be taken lightly or bastily. We will give Mr. Himbletrott a week's time to pursue his usual course; if any buildings or factories are blown up in the meantime it will be necessary to attach a pursuivant or mandamus to his trail

Please keep in touch with us, and make five copies of all correspondence with said Mr. Himbletrott. Yours. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Is it possible that we have been mistaken in Jerry, and that his name, as some one suggests, is really Thimble. trotzke?

Is There a Parcel Post? Dear Socrates-Will you inform me if

there really is any parcel post, or is it all an elaborate camouflage? For going on two years I have been trying to send packages by parcel post, and have never succeeded. I take them to the postoffice and say jauntily. "Parcel post, please." The mail clerk looks severely at my bundle, weighs it, sniffs it, sneers at it and finally says, "This won't go by parcel post; if weighs less than four pounds." Sometimes the trouble is and my package weighs more than four ounces; or it is printed matter; or it isn't printed matter; or it exceeds eighty-four inches "in length and girth combined"; or it is not a "harmless medicinal preparation," or it is not going "to, from or between Guam, Tutuila and Manua and other islands east of longitude 171 west of Greenwich"; or "it exceeds twenty-four ounces, liquid measure.

Under these and other pretexts the postoffice rejects all my parcel-pest offerings, and makes me send them by first-class mail. Unfortunately, I know very few people east of longitude 171, so I don't see what good the elaborate zoning system is to me. A dreadful suspicion has occurred to me, is there really any parcel post? Do you know any one who has sent a package that way?

CALVERT CRAVAT.

Albert Mordell is a lawyer and a student of psychoanalysis. He says a man reveals himself in what he writes. After reading some of Dove Dulcet's pieces he asserts that Dove must be a tall, thin, undercaloried person with a wry nose and cheese-colored eyes. We do not know, as Mr. Dulcet transacts all business with us by telegraph (collect) from Obesity, N. J. Will Mr. Dulcet please call at this office and submit to scrutiny?

Coming Attractions

important revelations tomorrow concern hing: Who can look down upon a ing Roscoe Feacock. SUCRATES.

FREE SCHOOLS FOR A FREE PEOPLE

The Ideal Slowly Realized in Local Education

By WILLIAM DICK Secretary of the Board of Public Education

AN ACT to provide for the education of children at public expense within the city and county of Philadelphia, was the title of an act passed March 6, 1818.

This created the Board of School Controllers, now the Board of Public Education, which holds its contents relebration in the thich hold; its centenary celebration in the

Metropolitan Opera House next Saturday evethese days of liberal education the title of this act would seem to indicate that it was intended to afford public education for all children. However, such liberality was not contemplated, for a provision of the law in question limited the attendance at school to such boys between the ages of six and four-teen aud girls between five and thirteen years whose parents or guardians were re-turned annually by the assessors as too poor to pay for their children's instruction.

This characterized the echools at once as "charity schools," and many parents, rather than submit to the humiliation imposed, refused to allow their children to attend. There seems to have been constitutional warrant for this distinction, for the Legislature was authorized by the Constitution of 1799 only authorized by the Constitution of 1739 only to establish schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor shall be taught graits. Apart from this, however, public ceitiment was allow in comprehending that a democracy such as was then in its first stages of development could not attain its highest aim in the preparation of its future citizens until education was made free to all, regardless of station or condition.

STRANGE as it may appear, it required almost twenty years of active campulgi almost twenty years of active campuign ing, with the Governor of the State invariably ousing the cause, before the Legislature uld be induced to approve what was called a free school bill. It was passed in 1834 but contained a provision that, before it be-came operative, the electors of the several school districts throughout the State were to have the opportunity at a special election to tote "For Schools" or "Against Schools" When the returns were finally computed it was learned that, out of 987 districts, 455 voted "No Schools" or took to part in the

election. Such was the opposition to the free school bill that it became the leading issue in the next election of the Legislature, the complexion of which was so completely changed that when it began its respinor in 1835 there was a sufficient number of members pledged to repeal the law. A repealing bill was accordingly introduced and after passing the Senate was scheduled for approval by the House of Representatives, when Thaddeus Stevens, then a young member from Lancas-House of Representatives when Thaddeus Stevens, then a young member from Lancaster County, took the floor and, in an impassioned speech in behalf of the right of the poor to have the same opportunity as the right to base in education, succeeded, by a vote of 54 to 35, in holding the free school bill on the statute books. The following year the Philadelphia school circulturent, which had increased only 3000 in eighteen years, showed an increase in one year of 10,000—the stigma of charity schools had been removed. During the next three

ad been removed. During the next three decades, while the schools continued to groun numbers and popularity the methods employed were not of the most approved plan and yet perhaps were fully abreast of the schools of that day.

THE appointment of teachers was generally determined by the political affiliations e relatives or friends of the applicant, often taken from the grammar classes when they were scarcely in their teens. In 1364 the Legislature passed a law which discontinued the creation. Legislature passed a law which discontinued the practice of employing teachers who lacked proper qualifications, and required thereafter that the local school boards could elect only such persons who had shown by examinations, authorized by the Board of School Controllers, that they possessed the Board of the the controllers of the teach.

This was a distinct siep forward, as shown by the personnel of the teaching the second controllers.

the personnel of the teaching body in the wars following. N 1867, the Legislature took its first step toward faking the rehools out of politics

by depriving the local boards of the right to elect members to the central board. The power of appointment was given to the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and at the same time the title of the school authorities was changed to the Board of Public Education. 1883 the office

schools was created by the Board of Public Education, and thence quickly followed : more complete appervision of the schools. Then came the introduction of the binder-garten the opening of the first manual training school, the organization of sewing and cooking classes: the opening of the school cooking clares the opening of the school of pedagogy, special classes for defectives and other branches of educational work to meet changing conditions and popular demands. During this period the schools showed greater advancement than was shown in any previous period of their existence

In 1905 the central board's membership was reduced from forty-two to twenty-one members by abolishing sectional tepresentation. The appointment of teachers was taken from the local boards and placed in the hands of the Board of Fublic Education, but subject to eligible list requirement: The 1905 law also increased the schools financial resources by making it mandatory upon Citic Councils to appropriate each year for the support of the schools a sum equal to five mills on each dollar of the assessed value of the city's real estate. of the city's real estate.

In 1911 the present school code was en

acted, completely divorcing the public schools from municipal control by giving the Board of Public Education full power to levy laxes and to borrow money for new sites and buildings. It also reduced the membership

How the city and the school system have grown in the last hundred years will be easily appreciated when we compare 1818, with an approximate population of 135,000, nine schools ten (sach population of 135,000, nine schools, ten teachers, 2845 pupils and a total expenditure of \$23,842.85, with las year's estimated population of 1.750,000, 350 school buildings, 6250 teachers, 232,000 pupils and an expenditure of more than \$12,000,000 together with assessed value of school property of \$35,000,000.

the schools will grow in numbers during the next century is a matter of mathematical calculation. What their prog-ress will be depends upon the administrators who are to follow

Some one ought to tell the proper officials at City Hall that the prevailing dry senti-They Wouldn't ment isn't meant to apply to water. That impression seems to prevail in the Water

Pro-Germans at Wil-But They Like mington have started what looks like a camthe Smell ngainst gas plants. They might have saved the world a lot of annoyance if they had devoted a little energy to the one at Pots-

PRO PUT money into thrift stamps that is Turgently needed for food for the family would not be thrift. Thrift is the wise supervision and provident and efficient apportion-ment of all the resources of our life. Thrif-means war-savings stamps and Liberts Bonds and wheatless meals; but it also means books and inspiring music and decent clothes and all that humanity needs to fortify itself. for the fearful sacrifices we must make to win the war. Thrift means organized common sense and

devotion. It means a patriotic scrutiny of our spendings to the end that we put our money where it will honestly and plainly do good for the cause.

That is the kind of thrift that will strengthen and exalt the nation and put the enemy out of business. From Fritz's viewpoint it will be the thrift in the pot.

"ER-R, HOW MANY MORE GLORIO US VICTORIES CAN WE AFFORD



NEWEST INSULT TO THE FLAG

It Is the Enemy Salute-More About Hog Island-The Readers' Views in Prose and Verse

to the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir-Once again I read of a number of pro-Germans being forced to burn the Stars and Stripes and say to hell with the Kaiser. How many Americans think that this is a punishment for persons who, by words or ection, insult our glorious flag."

I for one consider the first part of their junishment an insult to the flag and feel the lips that kins the flag under these conditions are only an "one adding coats to the fire. ax in their hearts the fires of hate are burn ing, and they, like the Hun of the trench, when cornered, are unly too eager to seek serey, and they are willing to kiss the flag, which means nothing to them, and in this way they escape severe punishment which should be dealt out to them.

What would be the thought of our brave boys who are bearing the Stars and Strips through the battlefields of France, giving their blood and lives that the stains of the Hun upon the glorious flag shall be wined off while we at home are adding more stain. by forcing these fifthy lips upon its sacred

As to the final part of their punishment, I feel this remark also means nothing to then and once said, they can again go on their way. They should be made to realize that the American means it when he says "to hell with the Kasser." AN AMERICAN, Philadelphia, April 2

Real Light Saving To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledges

Sir.—I am unable to see the saving in light by the advance-hour plan, at least if April and October are included. In April the san rises at 5-45 on the 1st, to 5-95 on the 18th Hence, a person who usually rises at 6 and Hence, a person who usually rises at 6 and now rises at 5 might have artificial light a good part of the month. In October the sun rises at 5:55 to 5:15, with another need for artificial light by early rises. If the Government wishes 18 save light let it look for the street lights burning an hour or more before sunset and the same time or longer after sunrise.

OLD-TIMER. Narberth, April 2.

Christian Science Practitioners To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger; Sir-Please tell me if there is a practi-tioner in science of health in this city and please give his name and address. JOSEPH L. MINTZ. Philadelphia, April 1.

[Addresses of Christian Science practi-tioners are listed in the classified section of the telephone directory.—Editor of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGES.]

Money's Worth for U. S. Money To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger.

Sir-Noting the way in which things have Admiral Bowles took charge, a business Admiral Bowles took charge, a business man told me he employed a young man to go around and loosen up pennies and nickels when they stuck in slot machines, paying him \$20 per week. The young man was no mechanic, having to be taught how to remove the coins, and the \$20 per week was more than he was worth. But he went to Hog Island, told what he was doing and what he was setting and was at once employed. he was getting and was at once employed at \$40 per week. The managers told him they hadn't anything for him to do just then, but they would teach him to do something. Now why were they so anxious to en ploy men at Hog Island, whether they cou be used or not, and may such wages? They had a contract with the Government, under which they got back the money spent and 10 per cent more. Under such conditions a man employed at \$20 per week made only \$104 per year clear profit to the contractors, while one employed at \$40 per week made them \$208 per year. It was clearly to the advantage of the contractors to employ all the men they could and pay them all the wages that the traffic would wand. And they did. But whose fault was it that such

the outrageous waste of lumber, material, time and wages in the building of different cantonments. And later it was said that Congress had before it a proposition to ap-propriate \$150.000,000 for the building of more cantonments. While we must all save and do everything we can do to help speed the war, it seems to me the officers and em-ployes of the Government ought also to do some saving and try to get their money's worth for the money they spend. JOHN SMITH.

Philadelphia, April 2

SMILE, MILES, SMILE In the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger Sir-Just a word on the 'Dance Dance Dance " in the Evening Promite Labour of Appil 2

SMILE. MILES, SMILE! You've "walked in the garden alone" too long. Where the dew was soggy, my lad. And you've brooded the whiles" o'er a seem

ing wrong
Till I fear you are going mad Just turn to your Bible and read a bit Where Dave, at Jehovah's command, Had slaughtered the Philistines one and all And fully possessed the land.

Returning, he gave unto each of his tribe *Bread, meat and a flagon of rum.
Then he kicked up his heels in a jubilant

And danced like a son-of-a-gun oath to declare what the Scriptures aver But their utterance cannot be vile. But all he had on when he danced like the

Was a pink-tinted Syrian smile

fear that your optics are "off," my son When you say in sepulchral tones or suggest that the ladies who danced with the "lade" Were portable bunches of 'bones' Our laddies.' the bravest that walk the

earth Deserving of all that's best | Our ladies. God bless 'em of queenly Thus honors each knightly guest.

in plunk your melodious lyre. O Aust. And sing us a merrier strain; o, bottle your punk pensimistic frost. And don't let us hear it again.

Keep singin', my lad, and be doing your And help us the hours to beguile

the S off behind you and put it in front.
Then your name will be C. Austin Smile.
HI Samuet vi. 14, 16, 19, 20
G. DAILEY Philadelphia, April 3.

THE SPIRIT OF JAPAN

HOW profoundly the Japanese have been moved by the brutality of the Germans, and how deeply their religious feelings are stirred by the war are indicated by the following letter, dated February 28, which Prof. Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, has received from his daughter in Kyoto;

"Yesterday I went to the shrine of Ise he most beautiful and impressive thing that he most beautiful and impressive thing that I have seen at all. On the way back the car was filled with the lord abbot of the Chloyin was filled with the lord abbot of the Chloyin Temple, the head of the Jodo sect, and a great many of his abbots from all parts of Japan. He was dressed in gorgeous scarlet robes, the others all in purple. He is an old man of eighty-seven years, with one of the post beautiful face. I have described man of eighty-seven years, with one of the most beautiful facts I have ever seen. Crowds greeted him at every station, and his secretary delivered quite a long speech. Nishi (my traveling servant) translated H for me, and what do you think it was? He was telling the people that, according to the custom of his sect, at great criess the heads had gone to Ise to worship and to get divine help, and that he (the abbot) had gone there to pray for the cause of the Allies. He is going to have a great meeting here in Kyoto going to have a great meeting here in Kyoto of the heads of all the scots, to get them all to go about and tell the people about the wickedness of the Germans and the great evil they are sowing in the world, to teach the people that they must beware of them and to get the whole of the people and all the temples to pray for the more of them and to get the whole of the people and all the temples to pray for the Germans.

THE OTHER SIDE OF MR. FOSDICK

RAYMOND B FOSDICK, whose report on vice conditions here has set the town by the cars, is able to see the other side of life: when he looks for it. He has been studying the surroundings of the soldiers in the camps m various parts of the country. Among the things which he discovered, as disclosed in an article by him in Scribner's Magazine is the variety of books demanded by the boys. He writes

"The requirements for books in the camp ibraries are more specialized than in ordinary city libraries. The standard as a whole even higher. Fiction, of course, comes first, but a close second are books of pure and applied science. Men are being called to naccustomed tasks; so they are doing a vist amount of 'reading up' Books on various kinds of machinery, gasotine engines, airplanes, electricity, chemistry and farming are in constant demand, and any book not in the shelves that is really needed is pro-

vided by special purchase "Another phase of the soldier's reading is llustrated by the private in a 群exas camp the made a request for books on intensive agriculture. The librarian was interested in men first and books afterward; so he drew him out on the subject of his preference in reading. It's this way, the man said. Tm a farmer. My dad has a truck farm just out ide of Houston, and he sent me to agricultural school to learn the up-to-date methods. Eve simply got to read these things and keep up to date so that when I get through solliering I'll know how to handle a cultivator

say-have you got David Grayson's

Adventures in Contentment" The growth of the reading habit amons soldiers has brought to light an interesting contradiction to the generally accepted. theory that among a group of individuals the leveling process is a leveling downward. he men in the camps who are readers stimu late by their example the interest of those who are not. Have you read this story? asks Private X of Private Y. Naw replies Private X: I never read a book through in me life. Well, youghta read this one. It's better'n any movie show y'ever saw. It's a bear! Thus does Private Y get an incentife taste the joys of literature. There is a tendency toward a leveling upward.

"The valuable service of the libraries is further developed by lectures, university extension courses and the general education plan. Men not only will keep pace with their former civilian activities, but many of them-will emerge from the army and navy better equipped for the battle of life."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is a deciduous tree?
2. Who is the president of Princeton University?
3. Who painted "Breaking Home Time"?

Identify "The Scourge of God," What is a mitratilique? Who wrote "The Rise of Silas Lupham"? What is a sector?

What is a characteriatic of Tudor archi-

Where is Montdidier? 10. What Presidents of the United States were born in New England? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Sallent: In a military sense, the buletus are projection forward of a line into the enemy front. "Max Adeler." the assendance of Charles Heber Clark, an American writer, known as a humorist and nolitical economist.

ome characteristics of "Oueen Anne" archi-tecture are manaard roofs and profusion of gables and hay windows. 4. Hecter Berliez, French commoner, wrote the score for the oratorio. "The Dammation of Faunt."

or a functful name or appellation.

6. Arabesque: In art or architecture, referring to the Arab strie, the characteristics being geometrical, as the koran prohibited this picturing of living things. In literature, an exotle, or even fantastic, strie.
7. Martar: A short and compuratively light cannon used to throw shells with law velocity and quality at high angless, as to drop on their objective from above.

8. Boston is semetimes called "The Rub of the Universe."