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Philadelphia, Friday, April 26, 1918

WHY?

TROOP trains follow each other endlessly hrough Philadelphia these days. Farewell letters addressed by men to all parts of the country whiten the station platforms-committed by departing soldiers to the care and conscience of those who happen to pick them up. Fifty letters out of every hundred are without stamps. This, necording to the best advices, is not a resuit of accident or negligence. Reserve allotments held out of the soldiers' pay and Liberty Bonds which most of the men have bought leave little from a wage of \$30 a month.

Why should not the Government transport the letters of soldiers without charge? The mail franking privilege is now sacred to Congressmen and jobholders in Washington. There is no Congressman and no Senator who has not at one time or another vowed his devotion to the interests of the soldiers. Yet no one apparently has made a serious effort to insure the courtesy of free postal service :, the enlisted men, who on their way to the front must depend on the charitable impulse of civillans to have their farewell letters delivered by mail.

Mr. Vare talks about his forty wards in exactly the same tone which the Huns use In their reference to Belgium.

SHIPYARD HOUSING

TF ADMIRAL BOWLES and the shipping L board can really settle the Hog Island housing problem without any further delay they will lift the city at large from a mood of growing impatience. The confusion which has attended this detail of the Hog Island project is beyond ordinary under standing.

Almost limitless money has been at the disposal of the Emergency Fleet Corporation since Hog Island was first planned. The experts surely liew that the selfbuilding ship has not yet been evolvedthat human labor is essential, that it must be organized and sheltered.

Admiral Bowles manifested glimmers of dawning wisdom by a swift reversal of his plan to dispossess hundreds of householders near the shipyards. The public, and it is to be presumed the Government itself in weary of statements and pronouncements. Houses should have been built siz months ago in adequate numbers. If Admiral Bowles doesn't know how t. get the :

USEFULNESS OF MUSTARD PLASTERS

JOHN D. RYAN would not have been put in charge of building airplanes, Mr. Schwab would not have been asked to speed up the ship program, General Goethals would not have been ordered to superintend the shipment of men and supplies and Mr. Stettinius would not have been made purchasing agent for the War Department if the stinging mustard plaster of wholesome criticism had not

been applied to the complacent cerebral tumefaction in Washington with its usual beneficent results.

There is no use in blinking the fact that the Government departments have been slow in getting things done. The old-fashioned bureaucratic methods had served well enough when there was no crisis. The men who used those methods were accustomed to them. They could thir's of no other way to do things. They thought that when there were more things to be done the only way was to get more men to do them.

But things did not get done. The storm of criticism arose. It found expression in Congress and in the press. Some of it was tinctured with partisan rancor. Some of it was unjust. Much of it was well founded. But it was all wholesome. The executive departments would resent it at first and announce that everything was going on as well as could be expected. We were told that it was impossible to adjust the machinery of Government overnight to the new demands on it. "Let us alone and we shall come out all right," the department heads said time after time.

They were not let alone. And they hould not have been. The critics kept up their prodding and they criticized mercilessly. Congressional committees investigated and newspapers exposed what their own investigators discovered. And then it would suddenly be announced that the control over this activity or that had been taken from the man who had said everything was running smoothly and put in the charge of a man who had

a reputation in private life for getting things done. There is no more shining example of the power of free speech and a free press than is afforded by its wholesome effect upon the war activities of the Administration. It has had its influence on the whole conduct of affairs in Washington. Competent observers who have recently

visited the national capital report that there is no more running about in a circle, such as irritated every one who tried to get any business done last fall. This is encouraging to those who have been mixing the mustard plasters and applying them where they were needed. It is public business that is managed

in Washington and the public is not disposed to have it bungled. Our servants there may prepare themselves for just as much more criticism as their conduct deserves. Lloyd George has an extraordinary tal-

ent for rousing the ire in Ireland.

MR. TAFT AND THE WAR WHENEVER Mr. Taft comes to town,

whenever he writes or speaks of the one overwhelming subject of war, he inspires a new admiration and a new sense of friendliness in his audiences. It is his peculiar good fortune to be able to make great judgments in a tranquit spirit and to approach any question, no matter how extraordinary it may be, with a screne mind. Passion and riotous prejudice contribute nothing to his appraisals of men

our brains, our lives themselves, and we We are passing-nay, we have passed-

Service States

seyond the phase in which our national heart could be said out in drums a 'd banners and clanging brass. As John Masefield said in a very noble address in New York the other evening: "Patriotism is not a singing of praises. It is a vory deep thing, a very sad thing, a very stern thing." There is but little hurrahing in our hearts

when we see our men leave. This is an hour of prayer and solemnity. A strange new spirit is visible on the faces of men and women on our streets today. It is the soul of America that one sees; the emotion, come intimately home beneath the fetch of syllables, that we are tangled and webbed together, spirit and sinew, for the consummation of a dream. A dream that broken lives may be made

whole, that weak and sad lives may be fortified, that those who have given their sweet bodies to the flame may forever be justified and consecrated in memory. Our Liberty Day is a day when we pledge purselves anew to bondage and slavery-

nonorable bondage and sacred slavery-in the service of our task. This is no mere adventure we are embarked upon, no surplusage of hot animal blood, but the slow and bitter path of a terrible ideal. We have staked all upon it. It is no bathes to pass from pondered

solemn words to the instant issue that inspires them. The outward expression of our inward pledge is the Third Liberty Loan. Humanity being what it is, it will inevitably be oversubscribed. But the honor of every citizen is at stake. Such little, little sacrifices will do it!

Holland may now regret that she didn't let the Germans starve to death.

THE MARINES IN FRANCE

 $C^{\rm ASUALTY}$ lists just cabled by General Pershing show that in a recent action one company of marines lost 161 in killed and injured from a total force of 250. Not one of that company is reported captured or missing. It isn't possible to adorn such a record.

No comment can make it more eloquent. When a military organization loses even 25 per cent of its men in action the com manders no longer expect to maintain either morale or resistance. The marines

held their ground and they were not demoralized. If any new feat of valor in France is conceivable, it may be written down to the credit of this small force of Americans.

The Raiser is making about as much progress toward victory by shelling Paris as he would by shelling an egg.

Let II Go, Let II Go! of course, now that Mr. Byan is to speed up aircraft production, to say that he will make the dirt fly.

Can it be that the Germans are trying to conquer Russia for Oh, Go Away1 the beer that is in Siberia?

THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

"Eight Brooklynites named Kaiser yesterday took other names less em-barrassing."-New York Times. What's in a name? Your tonic is no tonicker if called a soothing syrup, Not

Or any other thing : And yet eight loyal Brooklynitca Them At With Kaiser for a monicker Have changed their names to Kennett, To Cuyler and to King.

Thoughts for Liberty Day

 $A^{\rm S}$ THIS is the planting season, try planting thrift stamps. They go in as and events. And he has humor, Humor marters and come up as dollars.

JOHN D. RYAN Master of Aircraft Construction

WHAT the Government did to speed up shipbuilding when it put Mr. Schwab in charge it has now done in the manufacture of airplanes by making John D. Ryan the director of production.

The manufacture of airplanes has been delayed by red tape. Nothing could be done until half a dozen different committees or bureaus had acted. Each took its own time. Arrangements had been made to cut the red tape before Mr. Ryan was appointed. The new director will put into effect all the plans which meet his approval and will devise others of his own where needed. He is to build airplanes as rapidly as possible.

WE KNOW all about Mr. Schwab. But who is John D. Ryan? Has he ever done anything to justify the faith that is now put In him?

An examination of his record will answer these questions. Mr. Ryan is the son of the discoverer of what are now known as the Copper Range Mines of the Lake Superior district. He was born at Hancock, Mich., on October 10, 1864, and is now fifty-three years old. While he was still a small child his parents moved to the Calumet and Hecla mine. As he grew up they wanted him to go to college. He preferred earning his living at once. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in one of the general merchandise stores operated by his uncle in the copper region. Until he was twenty-five he worked twelve hours a day behind the counter, weighing

sugar, measuring off calico and selling pins and needles. Then he decided to go to Denver to better himself. A brother and sister had preceded him. For six months he looked for a job to his taste. "And I was not hard to please." he said once. He finally found employment as a traveling salesman for one of the rivals of the Standard Oil Company. He handled

lubricating oils. He traveled all over the Rocky Mountain section from Montana to Mexico. Marcus Daly was one of his customers and he became well acquainted with this powerful capitalist.

 $\mathbf{R}^{\mathrm{YAN}}$ was not growing rich, but he liked his work better than that which he left to take it up. When he was thirty his earnings ran from \$100 to \$150 a month. When he was thirty-two he married Nottie Gardner, of his nullve town. Then he decided he did not want to stay on the road. He looked about for something that would make it possible for him to live at home. It occurred to him that the banking business offered attractions. He had saved a little money and had friends willing to lend him more. Marcus Daty had a chain of small banks in Montana and he decided to

get an interest in them. He bought out the minority shareholders and took charge of the banks with Daly's consent.

THIS was the beginning of his rise to I wealth and power. It was in 1896 that he took charge of Daly's banks as part owner. Eight years later, when he was forty years old, he became managing director of the Amalgamated Copper Company, intrusted with the duty of managing all its properties and all its employes. One of his first tasks was to eliminate F. A. Heinze from the Montana copper field. After negotiations extending over six months he succeeded in buying out Heinze and consolidating under one management the copper mines of the State. He demonstrated his organizing ability by bringing all these properties together in such a way that they could be operated economically and efficiently. It took time and diplomacy, but he did it and retained the conand respect of the men heat in the courts when they tried to block his efforts. In 1910 the Amalgamated and its subsidiary companies were merged with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, of which Mr. Ryan is now the president.



NOW FOR AN ALTITUDE RECORD; IT'S LIBERT Y DAY!

NATURE'S AIRPLANES AND SUBMARINES

By Walter Prichard Eaton

I've meadows, brooks, small ponds, woods I of meadows, brooks, small ponds, woods and mountainside, we have all varieties of Huns, just as cruel, just as releatiess, just as crafty and, one must admit, brave. We have submarines, bombing airplanes, Lhlaus, After all, the best man can do is but to copy Nature. The mice in my meadow, the ducks in my neighbor's pond, the grouse and pheas-ant in the woods, the rabbits and even the flaunks live under tor over1 the constant menace of cruel and crafty foes. pretty meadow lark.

CONSIDER the ducks. My neighbor's pond was made artificially by damming a mountain brook just where it flowed out over the plain. After the pond filled my neighbor stocked it with thousands of three-inch trout stocked it with thousands of three-iten trout. The water was clear and cold; it all came in from above, where no lish had ever been seen except/trout. The dam was over six fast high, with a straight fall. Apparently here was a little pond where trout would find a paradise. For the next two or three years they did. Never was better fishing untide a batchere. Then the pickered came outside a hatchery. Then the pickerel came, and the slaughter began. How did the pick-eral get there? Nobody knows, but they did, and in a few years they were caught to the size of six pounds, while the trout had almost disappeared. The lake was drained, and in the process twelve cartloads of Huckers were taken out, along with almost as many pickerel. Only the trout were put back. But in another year the pickerel were once more on the job.

perceptine falcon of Europe, the bird that was used for hunting purposes in the old days of "chivalry." If you want to see what falconry was like watc. a duck hawk seize and tear a

American's Creed, writien by William Tyler Page, to which was recently awarded the prize of \$1000 offered by the city of Baltimore for the best expression of American political faith. The Creed was printed in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER on April 101

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

ALL OVER the East we have the big red-tailed and smaller red-shouldered hawks, I believe in the United States of Ame miscalled hen hawks. They are the two hawks which soar in big circles high aloft and ica as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the gov-erned; a democracy in a republic; a movhawks which soar in big creies high aloft and in reality they live chiefly on mice, frogs and grasshoppers. We have the Cooper and sharp-shinned hawks, which do kill chickens, and the pretty little sparrow hawk, a true falcon, which is on the whole beneficent. Get one in ereign nation of many govereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable, estab-lished upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Consil-tution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies. The Creed is based upon the classic pronouncements of American political and patriotic doctrine, as may be seen by the following:

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

Drawn From Our Political Classics AT THE request of a number of our readers we are glad to reprint the

built Mr. Schwab may show him, -

They are scrubbing the outer walls of City Hall. That is as deep as the cleaners ever get.

STRAFING THE DUTCH

UNTIL the Great Hate expands and becomes more active on the Dutch borders any analysis of its immediate purpose must be futile. The present situation is significant only because of related events. To some observers the threatened raid into the Netherlands is one more omen of an impending final crash of naval power in the North Sea.

The work done by the British and French in attempts to blockade the submarine exits at Zeebrugge and Ostend may be undone in a week or a month. Meanwhile if the submarines in that quarter are really hindered the situation would be advantageous to any fleets attacking Helgoland. A glance at the map will show that the harbors of Wilhelmina's country provide not only a refuge but a means of offense that would give the Germans an extraordinary advantage in any culminating impact of the world's naval forces in the waters where the Allies must fight if ever they are to force a way past Helgoland to the Hun fleets.

The Germans used tanks for the first te in a charge at the American position. The German can steal more than land.

THE NEW AIM OF CHARITY IN THE minds of idealists charity is con-ceived as a free impulse of the heart spontaneously expressed. It is often said that charity may not be organized and systematized unless it be subjected to a grin change of methods and motives. Yet organized charity has a purpose even higher than that of the Samaritan, since its aim is not only to relieve suffering and destitution, but to eliminate these inspiraas of the sort of active pity which exmass itself in good works for the un-

Thus the annual report of the charities I welfare bureau of the Philadelphia unber of Commerce, which has just cu issued, indicates an increasing genrel interest in means and methods likely to prevent poverty and ill-health. In the work of atudying and listing formi charities, the special committee Cithe Chamber of Commerce listed increasnumbers of playgrounds, day nurseries, ients, boys' and girls' clubs and ar agencies organized to train and in and uplift those who begin life in ruded accilons of the city, Such a situmately will simplify the probthe charitable by making health nce and self-reliance the comaf those who otherwise the choir later

antiches wisdom. ness steady in any great orisis. It clarifies judgment.

Again yesterday, when Mr. Taft visited this city, it was possible to see why he is easily next to the President in popular estimation as a Voice of the Times. His voluntary service to the country in the present instance is all the more valuable ecause it is possible for him to say many things which the President himself is prevented from saying by the extraordinary estrictions of his office.

It is difficult to tell whether a few years have added to the mental and spiritual stature of the most likable living ex-President or whether the country is merely growing up to an appreciation of qualities oo subtle for immediate understanding Certainly Mr. Taft's services at this time are the more potent because they are un selfish. He has accepted a difficult and trying place on the Federal labor board while congressional negligence seems destined to defeat his purposes. His discus stons of the war and war questions represent the patient and thoughtful attitude of a man who knows that it is far easier to

conceive than to execute great plans. It is because of all this that Mr. Taft's suggestions here yesterday gain in sig nificance. It is his belief that an army of 5,000,000 will be necessary if we are not to lose to Germany and that we must prepare for at least three years of the war, for great losses and great sorrows. These are the convictions of a man not given to snap judgment. It will be better for the country if it will learn the weight of its present obligations from men like Taft than by the costly experience which inevitably must follow on continued apathy.

"Nothing new!" said the official com nunique at Berlin yesterday. How odd this must have sounded in the Netherlands!

LIBERTY DAY

LITTLE by little, day by day, this country is finding its soul.

There is nothing stranger or more occult than that secret lightning of men's hearts, that inward consciousness and resolve, which make a nation one. Born of various and clashing strains, the harbor of refugees from all the older arteries of earth, we have yet braced and buckled our lives together in the singleness of a redeeming Idea1

On this Liberty Day that we colebrate we have less individual freedom than this land ever knew before. Willingly and of grave purpose we have laid our lives and fortunes in honorable bondage, to the end that we and all other men may coloy liberty more plenteous. Today we are a na tion of servants, servants to a supreme ideal. We are no longer free to order our homes, ambitions, amusements as we were nce. We are the bondservants of our own

purpose. The nation calls for our money,

An aviator who has brought down five opponents is reckoned an "Ace." And a nan who has bought five or more Liberty Bonds might consider himself an Ace

Bondholder. H. M. S. Vindictive seems to have gallantly lived up to her name. "It was a damned fine adventure, carried out with daredevil pluck," says one of her officers, Let's wind up the Third Liberty Loan in the same spirit.

War-saving stamps are \$4.15 until the end of this month. As the moon nears the full there will be

more Zeppelin raids over London. Another good reason for buying Liberty Bonds. Czernin has got an iron cross. That much less metal for German ordnance, Buy

Signboards We Covet THIS is where we work.

NO, WE are no busy.

a Liberty Bond.

will you.

TYELL us all about it, give us the con-I tact with life that we need and crave. IF YOU talk long enough you may prevent us from doing something rash which we might regret. EVEN if we don't get our work done, eivilization will continue, and so

Phoebe Fallow writes to ask us the difference between strategy and tactics.

Strategy is maneuvering your armies before battle, in such a way as to impose disadvantageous fighting conditions on your antagonist.

Tactics is the skillful handling of your troops when they are in actual contact with the enemy.

To be concrete: Suppose Dove Dulcet has been spending the evening at the club and misses the last train out to Obesity. If he delays his return until the usual time next day, when he can come home armed with flowers and chocolates and carefully matured excuses, that is strategy. If he walks all the way home, arriving

at 4 a. m., and then wakes up Mrs. Dulcet to explain that he has spent the time touring the employment agencies looking for a new cook, that is tactics,

Why is it that so few of the young men in the summer clothing advertisements are wearing khaki? Don't the draftsmen know about the draft?

The Kalser's favorite dentist is oack in this country, but Admiral Keyes seems to have succeeded in finding some cavities in Wilhelm's molars at Zeebrugge SOCRATES.

 $M^{\rm R,\ RYAN}$ was not content with devoting himself to mining alone. He saw the possibilities for the production of cheap electric current by developing the waterpower of Montana. He wanted the power, first, to operate 100 miles of railroads used by the mines. He produced the power so cheaply and applied it so well that the St. Paul Railroad managers were impressed with what he had done. They studied his plant and his motors and then decided to electrify their lines through the Rocky Mountains. They buy their power from him. In addition he sells power and light to the greater part of the State.

He was charged by a congressional committee two years ago with being a monopolist and was summoned to Washington to defend himself. When the committee asked him if his power company did not monopolize the business he replied:

"Yes; it does 95 per cent of the business in its line in the State. It has a monopoly not of the water-power resources of the State, but of the market, and it is a monopoly because the service it gives is so good and the charges are so low that there is no possibility of competition from any other water-power company or from any other source."

He proved to them that under his management the people of the State had been made to see the advantages of cheap electric power and that the consumption of electric energy was greater per capita in Montana than in any other State.

WHEN the Government wanted to buy copper for military purposes early in 1917 Mr. Ryan was the first man it approached. He agreed to supply copper at about half of the current market price, and he had the power to make his word good. Mr. Ryan is one of the directors of the American International Corporation, organized to extend American commerce abroad. He is an officer of several banks and railroads and has a fortune reckoned in eight figures. He has the reputation of being one of the most capable organizers and administrators in big business in America. His record seems to justify this reputation.

His success in bringing conflicting interats together in Montana suggests that he will also be able to allay whatever friction there has been among the men trying to plan and build airplanes for the Government. He is accustomed to dealing with big enterprises and to handling them in a big way. Without doubt he will bend all his energies to getting the airplanes ready for shipment to France with all necessary speed. If he falls down on the job it will by for the first time.

FTER that, my neighbor gave up his A dream of trout, and presently he procured a fine flock of ducks to swim on the pond. It was then that the submarine menace became apparent. The ducks began to disappear-"spurios gesunkt." Investigation was made and it was found that in a way as pickerel mysterious as the growth of the menace the pond had become full of huge snapping turtles. These creatures would swim under a duck, wait till it dived, grab it by the throat and hold it under till it was dead All efforts to eliminate the turtles failed, and my neighbor finally gave up keeping ducks. Yet his little lake, full of spring water, under the forest wall of the mountain, is a jewel of crystal peacefulness. Nature never looked kindlier than here.

FIGDAY I sat on one of my old rall fences down by the lower field and watched a marsh hawk following its patrol over the meadows. The marsh hawk (a smallish hawk which may be distinguished by the white patch on its upper tail feathers) is less ike an airplane in flight than the big redtailed howk which soars in great circles on lazy, motionless wings. The marsh hawk files more like a pigeon. But the citizens of files more that a loss to fear from the put-put-put of the motors overhead than the meandering of the motors overhead than the meandering meadow mouse has to fear from the hawk's sudden shadow over him. The bird I watched

flew about fifteen feet above the gr glowly, his head and eyes down. Suc he alm ost stopped, hovered, rose six feet a more and then dropped like a stone to the earth. He came up almost instantly—and there was something in his talons, probably a mouse. He immediately flew off toward the trees by the brook and consumed it

TEW people are aware, I fancy, how many I birds of prey there are in our eastern States. Even the bald eagle is still here and tests in certain regions, such as the Appa hians, Catskills and White Mountains hald cagie was shot in Massachusetts last back takes was such in manaching in the had pecktipher as he was caling a pig he had killed. The worst bird of prey we have, however, is the goshawk, a large blue-gray hawk, which nests in the far north, but de-scends upon New England and New York in he winter, and this past season even went as far south as Penusylvania. He kills for the pure lust of killing. He is the most Prusaian of hirds. Last winter I knew of one which of hirds. Last winter I show of one which carried off a large Plymouth Rock receiver before the farmer could get a shot at him, or another which killed seventeen pigeons before he was driven off, of two others which were seen in the fields killing pleasants. The duck hawk breeds with us also. He breeds on rock cliffa, from the southern high-lands porch. He pounces down upon his prev

breas on rock chils, from the southern high-lands north. He pounces down upon his prey while it is on the wing and will est or feed to its young anything from a full-grown mal-lard duck to a chickadee or a goldfinch. The duck hawk is to all intents and purposes the

a city and he will take a great toll of Eng-lish sparrows. In the country he seems to prefer mice.

FTHE hawks raid by day. But nature has , her night air raiders, too. They are the owis. The owl has a great reputation for wisdom, I'm sure I don't know why. He is, on the whole, uninteresting and cruel. The erow should have the reputation, as he is the martest dumb creature that flies, or, inbeaver. Owls are actually rather common still through all the countryside, although most of us never see one. The little screech owl, with h's mournful whistle, is beneficent, and so is the larger parrot owl, with his eight hoots. Both live chiefly on mice and other small fry which we can well spare. But the great horned owl (the "six he the Aditondack guides call him) is by night almost as had as a Cooper or goshawk by day. He can and does kill and carry off hens. He kills song birds, grouse, pheasants, rabbits, skunks and the like. Flitting dimiy through the woods, a potent of evil, with his night-piercing eyes, be fails like a thunder-bolt on unsuspecting victims, to tear and carry them off with a strength you would

not give him credit for.

MONG the infantry enemies of our wild AMONG the infantry enemies of our with and the nost destructive. Hardy, crafty, tireless hunters, they are increasing rather than diminishing in number, and between them and the human hunters the day of our game birds is almost over, unless drastic protection is afforded them. But in Massa-chusetts are wildcats, too. Ten have been killed this winter in one township and probably close to fifty in one county. So them wers trapped or shot within half p mile of the motor highway leading from New York through the Berkshires to Man-They choster, Vt., and the White Mountains too, are a relentless for of the small game and game birds. What with hawks and owls above, turtles beneath, foxes, mink, weasels wildcat, dogs and men with shotguns all about, the ducks, grouse, rabbits and pheas-ants have a hard time of it. I don't have to

go beyond the fences of my own farm and wood lot to see the cruelties of nature. What Do You Know? QUIZ Where and what is Ostend? 2. Who were the Rameses? 3. Who said. "I have not yet begun to fight"? 4. Name the author of "Telling the Been."

. What is meant by Lloyd's? 6. What is considered the corner-stone of Angio-Saxon liberties? 7. Who drew "Marriage a la Mode"? Who was Resumur? What is the legend of the man in the moon? 10. Identify Owen Meredith,

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Madame Recamier: French beauty, 1277-1810 noted for her valon and her "Memoires."

⁴⁷I have had wealth, rank and power; but, I these were all I had, how wretched I would be" were the dying words of Prince-Cun sort Albert of England.

 "A Fable for Critics" was written by James Russell Lowell, American poet and critic. 4. The Astronomer Poet of Persia: Omur Khay-yam, author of the Rubalyat.

5. The Karan is the sacred book of the Moham-

Zeebrugge: 9 bort on the Belgian coast, used by the Germans as a U-bunt hase, and re-cently blocked by British warers't.
James Oglethorpe was the colonizer of Geor-stance.

The Promised Land: Canaan, the zoal of the Jewish wanderings in the wilderness.
Vice Admiral you Capelle is the German Min-inter of Marine.

10. The Hen's shares the isrgest part in a di-

KEY TO THE AMERICAN'S CREED First. "I believe in the United States of merica." See Preamble to the Constitution inerica.

of the United States. Second. "As a government of the people, by the people, for the people." Preamble to he Constitution; Daniel Webster's speech n the Senate, January 26, 1830; Abraham Ancoln's speech at Gettysburg, 1863.

Third. "Whose just powers are derived om the consent of the governed." Declaraon of Independence.

"A democracy in a republic." Fourth.

Madison in the Federalist, No. 10; Article 10, Amendments to the Constitution. Fifth, "A sovereign nation of many nov-oreign States," Great Seal of the United States; Article 4, Constitution of the United states

Sixth. "A perfect union." Constitution of he United States, Seventh. "One and inseparable." Webster's

seech in the Senate, January 26, 1830. "Established upon those princi-Eighth

anity." Declaration of Independence. "For which American patriots." Ninth.

oln's Gettysburg speech. nth. "Sacrificed their lives and for-Tenth. 2114/51.** Declaration of Independence.

Eleventh. "I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it." Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country." Twelfth, "To support its Constitution," Oath of Allegiance, Section 1757, Revised Statutes of the United States.

Thirteenth. "To obey its laws." Washingon's farewell address; Article 6, Constitu-

"To respect its flag." Army Fourteenth. and Navy Regulations; War Department Circular on Flag Etiquette, April 14, 1917; National Anthem, the "Star Spangled Ban-

Fifteenth, "And to defend it against all ismies," Oath of Allegiance. nemics,"

Official apologists for It Isn't Spoken New York now say their city isn't bad

What is the more eloquent word?

The man who rewrote the bibical love stories in baseball slang in co-operation with the Rev. Billy Sunday is now suing the evanfor \$100,000. But the damage to original text totaled about four billion dol

Count von Hertling is suing a Berlin newspaper for libel. If people could be sued for thinking there wouldn't be enough money in the world to pay the damages that Wil-heim would ask from some of his subjects.

Accostically Patriotic the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger.

Huy a Bond for U. S. A. U will help to win the fray. Y do you hesitate and fall?

America bleeds and her ships can't sail

Boys in khaki, boys in blue, On to victory, sent by you. Now is the time for all to invest; Do your share and they'll stand the te Lancaster, Pa., April 25.