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Madelphia, Friday, May 10, 1918

#### DON'T TAKE THEIR OWN MEDICINE

HCOCK, of Nebraska, has been oled to the chairmanship of the ittee on Foreign Relations nt by the death of Senator Stone accordance with ancient prece compels the selection of chair ittees, not on the basis of fiton the basis of seniority of

Stone died this newspaper. Democratic and Republican in all parts of the country selection of the most capable the committee as its chairman. noring both precedent and the sanship. But the Senate has big enough to rise to the occathe Senators are denouncing the d rules of the army, which have me of its departments and preexpeditious transaction of bust

m for the other fellow is alway iar than for one's self.

German peace talk begins put or

FOR THE SCHOOL HELPERS E is nothing extravagant or unjust request which has been made to d of Education by Miss Lillian president of the Clerical As-Association, whose members, cierks and stenographers for the et, ask an increase of approxiive between \$550 and \$600 where the sort of work which now much more highly rewarded. tional system of the country importance. It should be held ce it must serve ultimately to reconstruct in fields disorgan

proud of his wounds," said the a Philadelphia soldler hurt at the we are proud of such mothers.

war. The Board of Public Edu-

is instance might do well to re-

that the just act is usually the

# THE BIGMAN SHORTAGE

are indispensable. Men of attainments and men in the are relatively helpiess without in any enterprise of great

surprising to hear that Mr. seriously thinking of commanroup of big men in Philadelphia Island organization. Such men in every great organization to slows and resist the stress and to cial functions at essential great machine, just as bits of impered metal or contraptions ensitiveness and design are the vitals of an automobile or mplicated device to keep i

ab will be able to commandee ord as many specially qualified clans as he may need. The busy have manifested more than a ngness in every war duty. turned their own affairs over to vote themselves to the affairs And they will continue to doubt, so long as work can be m. Mr. Schwab has reason We acute the big-man shortage He himself was commandeered.

may soon have to start a peac his own subjects.

FAIR PLAY have had experience to guide that a hespital cot is one of es in the world for medita nan Mann had been ill and month or more before he he House and pleaded with in a short address of farece and justice for those in Mr. Mann may have found guiet a help to clear think as a nice chivalry in his that the tasks of these great and the travail of offiry to admit of hasty judgment,

a happy time for men in where. The unusual stress siness as well as upon those sent. Who has gone through mistakes? When the trou-mistakes? When the trou-rage man are multiplied and sees are increased with the late and with the crowding and from unexpected, unthe occusion is not one seems. The warries of half pleasant company. Men

### RUSSIA IS AT SCHOOL

THE way a problem appears to a man on the inside looking out differs radically from the way it appears to a man on the outside looking in.

The force of this platitude is being borne into the minds of the radicals who are trying to run the Russian Government. Leon Trotsky, for example, has discovered an army is necessary, and that as the men do not volunteer compulsory military service must be decreed.

But did not the revolution put an end to compulsion? Are not all Russians free to do as they please? Has any one authority to give orders to any one else?

Because hundreds of thousands of Russians have been asking these questions and answering them in the name of absolute liberty Trotsky finds himself accused of treason. He is not a traitor save to his past intellectual fallacies. He is learning how it seems to the man on the inside looking out. He is discovering that if there is to be any orderly government there must be a certain degree of surrender of the liberty of the citizen.

He and his associates are going to school. In fact, Russia as a whole is in the kindergarten class of democracy, playing with its elements with as little owledge of their relations as the youngest child has of what structures can be built with its kindergarten blocks by a full-grown man. They will learn in time that there is no such thing as absolute liberty. They may not learn it before they are ousted from office and 'low Kerensky in'o obscurity, but their perience will be profitable to them and, let us hope, to Russia.

Government will follow government however, until the mass of the people unlearn what they think was the lesson of the revolution. They then cast all authority to the winds. The soldiers refused to salute their officers, the nurses in the Red Cross hospitals disobeyed their superiors. Employes throughout the country went to work when they pleased. Organized society went to pieces along with organized government. Nothing else could be expected under the circumstances. The destruction of the authority of autocracy inevitably carried with it at first the destruction of all authority.

The surest and quickest way to teach the extreme radicals in the present crisis that they have been mistaken is to make them responsible for the management of the Government. They will discover that it is as impossible to disregard without disaster the fundamental principles on which orderly government is based as it is to ignore the law of gravity when they wish to go from the second story of a building to the street. If they assume that there is no law of gravitation they will step out of the window. But so far as physical laws are concerned they know enough to go down the stairs, revolution threw government out of the window and it went crashing to the ground. They are trying to piece it together again.

Their first task should be to discover that the only liberty which any man can enjoy is the liberty to obey the laws on which all orderly society is based. If they do not know what those laws are they might study the Constitution of the United States, where they are formulated in a bill of rights and a grant of power to representatives of the people to secure those rights to every citizen. This would be quicker than learning them experimentally at home. In the meantime, it is hoped that before the present experimental process continues much longer men of the type of Miliukof, with democratic instincts and sound experience, may be called to posts of responsibility where they may serve their country and

Five girl taxleab drivers will soon be at work here. Now, perhaps, the traffic cop may learn to unruffle his face in a smile of few times a year at least,

# THE HAPPY COUNTRY

No MATTER what arduous work women may do on the farms, we cannot have them look less lovely. Women themselve, had decided all this before the conviction struck elsewhere, just as they know many fateful things of which, being wise, they never speak.

Lyric intimations of a transformed coun tryside sing and glimmer in the shops, The fit of overalls has become a matter of serious concern for the first time in his tory. The soil is to be touched by the pres ence of that sense of harmony and grace which is inseparable from feminine habit The process is sure to be cumulative. And one of these days, when the war is o'er, Patricia is sure to go gleaming forth in what the shops will speak of as "Overall ines of Ecru, Bengaline Tripmed and Embroidered With Bangles for Use in Spading the Pea," or "A Lovely Fainting Suit o Chiffon Duck for Wear in Running Away From the Cow." That will be Patricia's right. The country has needed brightening

And the country is, indeed, to be lit and made glorious. No one will be so duil as not to po ceive the reason for all this If femininity is to go ploneering out to strange tasks and upon missions of devo tion, it still cannot be asked to run unnec essary risks. It cannot afford, with the blaze of dawn and the processions of blooms and the moon and things in constant rivalry, to permit the world any doubts about what may be the most beautiful of its possessions. Plucking potatoes from the potato tree, gathering cabbages from the bushes upon which they dwell, compelling milk from the milkweed and extracting butter from the buttercupthese are trying tasks. And if Patricia desires the consolation of a flower on her sombrero or embroideries on her working dress she should be accorded that right. To appear gracious must always be her privilege. She cannot help it, just as she cannot help powdering her nose in a crisis. Such is habit with her that she will surely reach for her powder puff the instant after the first crack of doom.

It is noticeable that Congress, when it iaments delays in military preparation, in-variably forgets to remember its own.

# TRIUMPHS OF ABOMINATION

E abominations of the German war

published by the State Department attempting to hold neutrals in a state of terror and to enlist their help in the frantic efforts for a truce. This is the formal list of achievements in terrorism by the Kaiser's armies in France and Belgium. It gives the score of the cathedrals destroyed, of the churches ruined, of the treasures stolen and even of the number of watches and the quantities of jewelry filched by the invaders from peaceful citizens. And it ends with an item recording a fine of \$3000 imposed upon Alsatian children who refused to learn the German language.

Whatever remnant or suggestion of grandeur might have remained to a evstem of militarism so elaborate as that of Germany is form away in this document, Having failed of victory with poison and serms and fire, the Germans now then to the employment of a record of lies and corruption, theft and brutality unspeakable, The shameful list, a record of crass vulgarity sublimated to a degree of madness stops too short. It fails to tell of the number of babies bayoneted, of human bodies outraged, of the innocents murdered. And yet, as it stands, the chronicle circulated by Germany in Spain and Switzerland is perhaps the most atrocious ever penned perhaps the most atracious ever penned.

A few years ago the British politicians more rager to let theorie do it they are trying to do George.

Even if they do not up a longdon, in land we are not bankering for the job

Say Anything!

Would it be proper to announced as a candi-date for the State Senate in the Sixth District has been rejected as a melaber of the Vare taxicabinet?

His Temperature
Is Up Now The President Wilson will rempel the organization of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Colonei Reovereit.

No. They Are Crazy, Too The Kalsor, in accordance with his assault babt in a critic has been proportion and yet it has never occurred to him to call in the one expert who could explain his difficulties. Are there no allowes in Germany?

BEEF, IRON AND WINE

# ROOF TYEE ROOF WILES. Peels on impulse to brag ${\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & B & B \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ N & N & N \\ D & 0 & S \\ S & S & S \\ \end{smallmatrix}}$ We've gone over the top. And here I: our flag.

Our Own Desk Motto HOW many darn fool things we've said

At least one lobe of solid bone. And yet, book as we are, we ought To hand ourself a certain credit; How many an idlot thing we've thought

And still kept cool and never said it.

No doubt we have, within our head,

No German is able to pronounce the word againzed. That is the test used by the English when they examine suspected spies But German thoroughness is making a valiant attempt to remedy this. The general staff in Berlin has a whole auditorium set apart for training its secret agents After they have learned to say squirrel or at any rate to say squirrrrehgl, spies who are to practice in America matriculate into the following difficult post-graduate

CHARACTER ST. T. Say Attaboy

2. Say Mary Pickford, instead of Mary Diekford.

3. Chew gain with endowment 4. Exhibit emotions of indignation on

has been shelled by a supergun

An Apology to Englewood Miss Amelia Josephine Burr, of this ty-Beef, Iron and Wine.

Dear Englewood, N. J., We're feeling rather silly We said here, yesterday, Your poet came from Philly This is not true of A. J. Burr. And you deserve the praise for her,

Heavy cannonading was heard in the cicinity of Obesity, N. J., last night. Many citizens suspected a naval engagement. out it was only Dove Oulcet, our own subcaliber poet, blacksmithing a new poem

> Bread without wheat, Cabarets without jazz, Why not poems without rhyme? Conserve the rhymes And win

The war. I can rivet thirty Rhymeless poems an hour. Can any one beat that?

## DOVE DULCET. What Germany Is Taught to Believe

General von Frey. tag-Loringhoven, of the German imperial staff, writes as fol-

Thus we had to wage war against enemies who were under the influence of a mass-psychosis. This has negouiered phenomena each as Europe had not witnessed since the time of the wars of religion.

venture to remark:

In stirring up and working upon the feelings of the unseed. England, in fact, showed no more scriples than France. Though the Rogitshman is less excitable by temperament, he is all the more obstinate in cling the property of the feeling of the bis mind. Obstinate fellow, to cling to the absurd no-tion that small nations bave rights; This mind.

This wirring up of hatred has it his case, too, engenuered distinction, engenuered distinction of the control of the control of the control of the control of the English have shown themselves no technical the French in brutality. We refer the General to the testimony of innumeration observers of English prison camps. See. O' lineatence, Willmore: 'The Great Crime and Its Moral,' page 229.

The mass-psychosis that afflicts the Ailles is a passion for liberty and decency—yes, even a passion to liberate the German people from the blight of mil-liarism.

SIMPLICISSIMUS in the leading German comic baper. A not-able authority for ex-hibiting the facts!

Cause for Grief
se tears which the Kaiser is said to
heat cheddlar over the horoza of the

# COLLEGES AND WAR

The Nation Needs Trained Minds

By GEORGE LESLIE OMWAKE President of Lerinus College

THE efforts of the present war and of the vast industries behind it are based absolutely on science and skill. The whole military fabric would fall to pieces if the great staff of liberally educated and technically trained men who stand in key positions on the field, in the factories and in adminis-

trative positions was suddenly taken away. Skill alone is insufficient. The man of mere raining can do his part as long as the conditions under which he acquired his skill continues unchanged; but he is helpless when opposing strategy, revolution or new methods growing out of invention or discovery change the conditions surrounding his work. We need men who can meet and master new and baffling situations men who have been taugist to think quickly, logically, correctly and conclustvely. For the ever-recurring emergen-cles of war highly trained non are indis-

The Government has expressed in no uncer-ain terms its desire that the colleges, univer-otics and technical schools of the United States be maintained at maximum efficiency. They are as essential as arcenais. Guns are valueless without trained intelligence behind them. In those of peace a few institutions like West Point and Amapules were ruffithe West Found and Amapone were run-cient for our small military establishment, but now in war every institution of higher learning in the land is of immediate and sital importance for military preparedness.

Other metitations have given themselves without stint to the vervice of the Covernment, Laboratories have been dedscated to military scheme, dermitories have been ded-been offered and barracks have been creeted for the quartering of soldiers, athletic fields have been turned into drill grounds. Courses are being given by institutions within our own State in such subjects as radio engi-merling, smiltary engineering, Ordnane-storekeeping, navigation, airplane and auto-mobile mechanics, munitions, battlefield bac eriology, surgery, nursing, food conservation agriculture and gardening, besides the reg-ular curricula.

College presidents of Pennsylvania, as of

College presidents of Pennsylvania, as of other States, are serving on important commissions in the matienal Government, in Y. M. C. A. administration work in France, on the public sofety committees, of the States and of the countles in which they reade, on exemption boards, in district, county and city carotaigns for Liberty Loans, the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and the Red Cross.

'rass.'
More than 100 college professors and instructors from Pennsylvania institutions have entered the military service, three-fourths of whom have been made officers. Many of tiess have been detailed to work requiring a high degree of specialized knowledge or the ability o carry on scientific research. Hundreds of

to carry an scientific research. Hundreds of others, bendes carrying extraordinary lauraleus of classroom work, are adding in manifold ways to promote the way.

During the first year of America's participation in the war more than 5500 squdents of our State left college bulls and athletic fields for training campa and fields of battle, Great numbers of them have been assigned to branches of the service requiring advanced knowledge and trained minds departments which without such men would be crippled and incompetent. In addition, above 13,000 graduates of Pennsylvania colleges have gone to the colors. Of these college men in the to the colors. Of these college men in the war from our own State one-third have been

made officers during the first year.

The American college har always been and is today the nursery of patriotism. Here the empty would of Liberty and Justice are filled with meaning and the quality of citizenship is refined and enriched.

THERE are 4000 fewer men students in the institutions of higher tearning in Pennsylvania than there were a year ago—a net loss of 18 per cent. A similar loss has been experienced throughout the entire hand. This is an eminous fact. In the case of a long war—and this is the only safe supposition for us to take—this early decline in the context of some context. tion for us to take—this early desine in the number of college and university students becomes a contributing factor to the pro-longing of the war. Increased numbers of college rained usen will havire increased eth-ciency as the war goes on and will secure for in early and decisive victory.

It is the duty of every boy and girl of ability and promise to enter some institu-tion of higher learning this fall if it is by any means possible. Those whose qualificaions fit them better for the great fields of from hit lines better for the great heigh of agriculture, manufacture, commerce and business should go thither and belp with the much-needed manual and mental work of these industries. But to youth of scholarly aptitude this is not the course of highest patriotism. Loyalty to country and selfinterest as well require that those who are intellectually qualified shall stoutly resist the temptations to step aside, even tempor-arily. The call is upon all such to take the arily. The call is upon all such to take the places in college classrooms and laboratories of those who have bravely gone forth and whom our institutions have freely given up. The 18 per cent of less which we have already suffered in our State must be unde up and in addition our formal quota of college sludents for the coming year must be simplied. It may require courage, self-denial, hardship, and it is a step in the direction of the larges reedom and the greatest service.

TTHE mobilizing of vast numbers of men To military service is causing far-reaching adjustments in the social order. The American woman is patriofically taking the place of her absent brother.

There are great fields of service requiring advanced education which are bound to suffer.

unless the schoolgirls of today will become

the educated women of temorrow.

The places in our industrial and commercial enterprises in which women can be employed to best advantage are mainly those ployed to best advantage are mainly those in which trained intelligence is at a premium. In these activities women of liberal education and technical skill are wanted in great num-bers. Likewise in the professions there is a greatly increased demand for women. Women as physicians, assistants to surgeous, nurses, dictitians, social workers, secretaries, clerks and specialists in many fields are needed to meet the requirements of war conditions. This is particularly true with respect to the teaching profession. Our high schools, which have been depending largely upon college men for instructors, find their teaching staffs are being constantly depleted through the draft. The policy is to elect college women to take their places. But the present supply is far below the demand. There is but one consequence. Unless high as physicians, assistants to surgeons, murses There is but one consequence. Unless high school girls in large numbers prepare for teaching in these schools by going to college the educational standards of our high schools will decline, and with this decline will be drawn down the standards of the entire systems the standards of the entire systems then the standards of the entire systems then the standards of the college. tem of higher education

How can we venture to face a future so full of intricate problems without being at our best? For purposes of the coming peace, no less than for purposes of war, our nation challenges vast numbers of her talented sons and daughters to equip themselves with highly disciplined minds and as abundance of sound learning.

Hard on the Chinese

Chinese bandits after capturing an Ameri-can civil engineer put him in a cage and exhibited him as a freak to successive groups of natives. Respecting the treatment of American prisoners there is a striking similarity between the ways of Chinese bandits and of German civilization.—New York Sun.



# WHO IS MORE MODEST?

By ETSU INAGAKI SUGIMOTO

garding my trousseau. Whether my wardrobe should be Japanese or American was serious question. In all conservative Japanese families any business of importance is decided by the united opinions of kindred, and the wardrobe of a bride is always considered of utmost importance. Among my relatives there were two clements, the conservative and the progressive. My young gentleman uncle, who had graduated from a Tokio university, was one whose opinion the majority of the relations ooked upon with respect. He favored the American costume.

"Among European people," he said, "it is considered extreme discourtesy to expose the body. Even men, whose liberty is of course greater than that of women, The Japanese dress, being low at the neck and the skirt part being scanty, is improper for wear among European people.

WE LIVED far from the capital and most of my relatives knew very little of foreign customs, so my uncle's statement made a great impression upon most of those present. My dear, old-fashioned grandmother, however, was deeply wounded in heart. To her, Japan was the land of the gods and the customs of its people ought not to be questioned. Very quietly, out with great dignity, she protested.

"According to pictures," she said, "th pipe-shaped sieeves of the European costume lack grace. They are like the coats our coolies wear. It grieves me to think a time has come when my posterity are willing to humiliate themselves to the level of humble coolies.".

My grandmother was, of course, the nost honored member of the family, so her opinion was of great weight. Between these two extremes it was so hard to boose that it was decided to make Japanese dresses only, leaving my Euronean clothing to be selected after I reached America. So I started on my long journey in Japanese dress.

MY UNCLE'S remarks regarding the low neck and scanty skirt of the Japanese dress had astonished and troubled me very much, and as I was the only Japanese woman on the ship among some fifty or sixty American ladies. I felt responsible not to disgrace my nation. The combination of girlish modesty and loyal atriotism in my heart caused me to do some absurd things.

The Japanese dress is so made that it can be properly worn only when put on in one certain way, but I, with especial caution, tried to pull up the embroidered folds at the neck close to the chin, and I remained scated as much as possible, so my scanty skirt would not be noticed.

OF COURSE, I watched the dresses of the foreign ladies with the greatest interest. The weather was not pleasant at the beginning of the voyage and I did not see many ladies on the deck, but it was not long before the promenading commenced, and then I began to suspect that my uncle might not have been wholly right in his afgument. This was just at the peginning of the narrow skirt fashion and every day my surprise increased, but it was not until an evening entertains

JUST before I came to America as a but I found that most of the ladies' dresses bride a family consultation was held rethe skirt, and I saw many other things which mystified and shocked me. The thin waists made of lawn and dainty face were to me most indelicate, more so, I think, than even the bare neck, although even now I do not know why. I have seen a Japanese servant in the midst of heavy work in a hot kitchen, with her kimono slipped down, displaying one entire shoulder, and I have seen a woman nursing her buby in the street, or a naked woman in a hotel bath, but until that evening on the steamer I had never seen a woman pubbely displaying her skin, just for the purpose of having it seen. I made a hard trial of pretense for a while, but finally, with my cheeks flaming with shame, I slipped away and crept into my cabin berth wondering greatly over the strange civilization of which I was so soon to be or part.

> HAVE no spirit of criticism in writing this. Indeed, after years of residence in this country, which is now my well-loved home, I have so changed that I can look back with surprised amusement at my first impressions. The customs of all countries are strange to untrained eyes, and one of the most interesting mysteries of my life here is my own gradual but inevitable mental evolution. Now I can go to a dinner or a dance and watch the ludies in evening dress with pleasure. To me the seeme is frequently as artistic and beautiful as a lovely painting, and I know those happy-faced women walking with the courteous gentlemen or swinging to the time of gay music are just as innocent and sweet of heart as are the gentle and hushed women of my own country

# WHEN SUMMER COMES

When summer comes with lovely face And blushes o'er the world below, With love and happiness aglow And beautiful with charm and grace.

Away with all that's low and base, For hearts with laughter overflow, 1 When summer comes with lovely face And blushes o'er the world below.

The merry brooklets fly apace. The perfume-laden breezes blow; The sweet and fragrant flowers grow And-in the sky the swallows race When summer comes with lovely face.

NATHAN ROSENBAUM. Unless He Still their Big Boss, "are marching step by step to a happy future."
He probably was thinking of heaven, since he has managed at least to give an apputible.

he has managed at least to give an appailing number of his people a good start in that direction. The Leberwurst of It! In order to save sauerkraut from the anti-German crusade, they are now saying that it originally came from Alsace. No plea ought to save sauerkraut.—Cincinnati Com-mercial Tribune.

Tammany Knows How If any one doubts that the Irish are capa-ble of home rule let him consult Mr. Murphy, of New York.—Rochester Post Express.

# DON'T FORGET THE POOR

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—The following letter, which has been received from a major at Camp Merritt, has such an important message for the contrib-uting public that I hope you will bring it to the attention of your readers:

A great deal has been said about the necessity of giving to the soldiers. A much leaser amount has been said about giving to the poor, but I have yet to see any appeal to the soldiers for aid for the poor. The strain on the pocketbook of the general public is great and as a resuit I fear the charity organizations have suffered. I am therefore sending you a small contribution for the Society for Organizing

larity and hope you will use it as you set I have been trying to get time for several weeks to send it, but have been so busy that I have not had time. I wanted to get it to you before I left these shores and think that "Liberty Day" is a good

The writer of this letter is not the only man in the army who is interested in helping the reser at home. A young lieutenant in France, formerly a volunteer worker of the Society for Organizing Charity, is writing regularly from the trenches to a famin order to encourage it in its efforts make good. If there men who are bearing brunt of the war can find time and money to give to the poor, cannot those of us who are at home do as much?

The fact is, however, that it is almost impossible to gain attention these days for the needs of the poor at home. Yet they have been among the chief sufferers from

Lack of fuel last winter and the high cost of food have meant sickness and death to many homes. The fatherless family, the consumptive, the aged couple, the cripple—all those who are handleapped in earning a living—find it increasingly difficult to meet the steadily rights artises. the steadily rising prices

Wartimes may be good times for those who are able to work and who are engaged in war includities, but there are 1200 families in Philadelphia who have been in such dis-tress that they will require weeks and months f sympathetic care by this society's visitor before they will have recovered from

Is it too much to ask public-spirited citizens to make this care possible by contrib-uting to the Society for Organizing Charity, 419 South Fifteenth street, \$5 for each \$100 they have subscribed for Liberty Bonds

THEODORE J. LEWIS.
President of the Society for Organizing Cha ity. Philadelphia, May 8

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Where is Kerkuk?
2. What British cabinet member was bern to Germany?
3. What State is named in honor of a President of the United States?

of the titled States;
4. By whom was America discovered?
5. Name the author of "Pickwick Papers."
6. Identify "the Little Corporal."
7. Where is the temporary Befain capital?
8. To what did the Dhrase, "A battle of giants," relate and by whom was it said? 9. What is meant by the phrase "to rule the

10. Where is the Righte? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Pennaylvania was named for William Penn's father. Admiral Penn, by Charles II. The meaning is "Fenn's Woods."
 Sebastorol is a famous Russian fortreas in the Crimes, on the Black Res. recently taken by the Germans. Noted for a yearlong siege. ISS-6-55.

taken by the Germana. Noted for a yearjons siew. 1834-55.
The Rt. Rev. Denis J. Doutherty, Riphop of
Buffalo and Grat American bishoes in the
Pullingtnes, has been deciranted Archbishop of Fhiladelphia by the Pupe.
Richard Henry Dana. American author of the
middle of the last century, wrote "Two
years Before the Mast."
The Merry Monarch: Charles H of England.
Wheel hoe, sametimes called wheel calitvator is a garden tool, proposiled by hand,
in which shares, rakes and other implements are attached to a single or doublewheeled frame. It saves much labor entailed by the use of ole-fashiouse hand
joshs.