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Philadelphia, Monday, June 24, 1918

IS IT TO BE JUST TALK?

RGUMENT is no longer necessary to Aprove the importance of using the coastal waterways to relieve transportation congestion.

The time for discussion has passed. Every hour devoted to it is wasted. It is time to act.

Therefore, it is hoped that when John H. Small, chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, addresses members of the Bourse, the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Exchange in the Mayor's office today he will announce that something is to be done and will tell what it is.

We already know that the Emergency Fleet Corporation is planning the construction of 100 barges for carrying coal. We know that Congress has adthorized the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal. And we know that the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is hanging fire.

And we know, too, that the great Erie Canal, which New York has enlarged at an expense of \$100,000,000 in order to provide cheap water transportation in competition with the railroads, is not to be allowed to compete, for the Government has ordered that the rates charged for freight shall be the same as those charged by the railroads

This city will await with considerable Interest the disclosure of whatever message the chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors brings from Wash-

"Bad Weather Hinders Blow at Brit-" says a headline. Twas ever thus. The rain-check always did mean "No Game,"

UNTIE THE RED TAPE FROM THE MINERS

MINERS in the anthracite region have not been exempted from the draft. And nothing effective has been done to prevent the mine laborers from seeking other jobs. Plans had been made to celebrate the

departure of the drafted miners today by a holiday with parades.

Fuel Administrator Garfield has besought the undrafted men to remain at work because there is danger of a fuel

But why does he not call on the provost marshal general to keep the drafted miners They can serve the nation better by getting out coal than by going

shortage if they quit for a day!

to France. You can make a soldier in three months. but it takes two years to make a licensed

They tell us that they can't exempt the miners without violating some regulation or other. But what are regulations in comparison with an adequate supply of coal for industry and the households"

Such miners as have been drafted into the army should be returned to the anthracite regions at once and the men on the way to the training camps should be turned back, regulations or no regulations,

It is about time that the red tape be cut into so many little pieces that there is not left a bit long enough to tangle up the feet of a single man on the way to a necessary war industry.

more and more restricted to the cannon va-Food in the Central Powers is becoming

AN OCEAN WAY STATION

THE plan of the British and American Aviation services to conduct transatlantic flights next fall exercises a significantly small strain upon the imagination. The profusion of war miracles increases simost daily and the substitution of the word "commonplace" for "wonderful" proceeds with equal speed.

It is recorded of Humpty-Dumpty in "Through the Looking Glass" that he adcomplished a quota of "impossible" things every morning before breakfast. An emnattled world seems to be bettering his example. The air postal service between Yow York and Washington is now conventionally a part of the day's work. Another miracle gone stale receives the nest of acceptances. There is little eson to doubt that the sensationalism the first transoceanic air trip will be

nilarly evanescent. That same curious twentieth century riewpoint, so readily adjusted to novelty. however, sometimes fess adapted to the restatement of an old but not generrecognized fact. Almost as interestas the first news of the proposed air vice between two continents were the e maps revealing the Azores as a sinarly convenient way-station between

dland and Portugal, The 1500 miles between St. John's and Delgada are to be rovered in about hours, and the 1100 between there Liebon in a few hours less. The preg illusion that 3000 miles of water route separates the New World the Old is thus promptly dissipated. ted with prodigies as we may be little thrill is surely still permissible mental picture of Gonçalo Cabral th century explorer, putting fa

PUNISHING THE PRESS

New Postal Rates, Under Guise of War Tax One Way in Which Congressional Blatherskites Do It

T EST any one be deceived by congresional blather on the subject, from time to time, it may be as well to state clearly and unequivocally some of the fact concerning the new confiscatory postal rates which affect newspapers and othe periodical publications beginning July 1.

Enacted under the disguise of a war tax, these rates were demanded as a source of war revenue not previously tapped. But it requires only the most superficial knowledge of the past policy and design of the Postoffice Department to see how labored is this excuse. The postoffice never has been and never should be regarded as a revenue producer for the general purposes of the Government. It is purely a public utility and the only possible excuse for maintaining it as an exclusive Federal monopoly is that it shall give the best service to the people at the least possible cost.

So that in attempting to raise a war tax out of this public utility Congress is merely putting itself in the same position as City Councils in Philadelphia might, were they to add a tax of four or five cents to each street-car fare paid, in order to secure revenue for the current expenses of the city, which are in their way quite as much affected by the war emergency as are national finances. The fallacy is, of course, apparent.

There must be some other reason, therefore, for this deliberate attempt by Congress to punish the press. What those reasons are might be surmised by any one familiar with the character and philosophy of the politicians in Congress who inspired this vicious law. Even in the back-woods districts of the South and West where they come from the press, by its unceasing vigilance and sharp remonstrance against political charlatans, knows how to sting. Indeed, there are a number of these same blatant gentlemen from unheard-of places who bear scars of editorial lashings which must frequently burn. Enough then, as to a motive.

But, aside from any such considerations, there is another phase which, to even the ordinary intelligence at Washington, ought to be worthy of respectful consideration. In all modesty it may fairly be said that never in the history of this or any other country has the newspaper and periodical press as a unanimous body done more to uphold the efforts of the nation's leader in a time of acute stress and anxiety. No charge of selfishness, greed or profiteering will lie against the press of America today. Although as an industry it has been hard hit by the tremendous advance in the cost of raw materials and labor-an advance entirely ascribable to the warvet there has been no complaint, no petty striking back, no covert thrusts or illconcealed chagrin. The press is doing its bit and doing it well.

Not a day passes which does not bring to probably every responsible editor in the country many appeals to his patriotism and loyalty for service to the Government. Senator Smoot, we believe it was, recently looked into this question and found that a single newspaper in the Middle West during the course of one week received several bushels of requests for free publicity, sent out from a total of some forty-five different publicity bureaus connected with the Government at Washington.

President Wilson himself thinks so well of the aid that can be given to his Administration by the newspapers and periodicals generally that he has stanchly stood behind the Creel publicity committee, even though the expenses have run to hitherto unheard of figures.

Mr. Schwab only the other day at a luncheon in this city declared soberly and seriously that had it not been for the efforts of the newspapers to arouse enthusiasm and interest in the shipbuilding program he might have fallen far short of the splendid record now being made by the shipping board and fleet corporation forces under his able direc-

Even the Congressmen themselves think so well of the need for Government publicity that they approve huge appropriations out of the National Treasury for maintenance of large and high-salaried corps of departmental press agents to turn out thousands of tons of pamphlets, slip-sheets and what not-and even that much-revered "newspaper," the Congressional Record, of fragrant delight.

How utterly and invincibly stupid it is, therefore, for Congress as a whole to permit a small, but at present powerful, group of soured and disgruntled members to vent their spleen in such fashion upon a great and indispensable industry. They might as well put a head tax upon the dissemination of knowledge through the common schools, for in effect they are penalizing what, without doubt, is the greatest medium of education in this country today. Surely such a law cannot stand once the people see how quickly it will cripple and curtail the circulation of the great journals-daily weekly and monthly-which are the backbone and sinews of public opinion, the greatest safeguard in a democracy.

The wet forces seem to have the better of the drys thus far in June.

NEW LEGIONS OF LIBERTY

ACTING immediately upon the amend-ment of the Senate Military Affairs Committee providing for the training and

no means negligible, for each individual soldier counts in the legions of liberty. But the spiritual value of this response

is most significant of all. Materialism, even so highly organized as that of Germany, must succumb to the force of ideals grounded in the eternal principles of right.

Contingents from the six Latin-American epublics which have declared war against the Huns need not necessarily he large to make indissoluble the new bonds between ourselves and most of the southern section of the New World. Whatever their numbers, the boys from Lima, from Rio, from Managua, Guatemala City, Havana or La Paz will represent the might of a glorious concept. They will be enlisted in a fraternity of freedom unprocedented in magnitude in universal history.

Moreover, as Pan-Americanism thus takes on tangible shape as a buttress of the league of nations the flimsy structure of condescension, which in the past has sometimes bandicapped our efforts toward union, will be razed. The names of Simon Bolivar, San Martin and Maceto eminently deserve linking with those of our own sons of freedom. The opportunity for entrenching this truth is at hand.

The sun did not set till 8:33 o'clock Saturday night, the latest hour on record. But if we should put the clocks forward another hour we could make it set at 5:33.

NEW YORK DOES IT WHILE PHILADEL PHIA HESITATES

POLICEMEN in New York are demanding better pay just as they are here But they have sense enough there to agree on the necessity of paying a living wage A committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is considering how the money can be found to give the men a to per cent increase in pay. It is planned make the increase date from July 1.

The conditions there are the same as in this city. Men have been resigning from the force because they could get better pay elsewhere. Those who remain are discontented. The executive authorities, instead of saying they wished money could be found to give the men what they deserved but regret they are unable, have set about finding the money.

Our policemen are left hanging in the air with the possible hope of relief some time in the autumn-if anybody then has the nerve to use heroic measures to get the necessary money.

"It is now permissible to say that the Playe battle has been won," remarks the Italian Premier. We are waiting till Mr. Wilson announces that it is permissible to say that the war has been won.

ARE WE GOING TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT?

Housing Association, that the sanitary conditions under which the poor are compelled to live are growing worse. Nor need one be surprised that the death rate is increasing or that, if an epidemic of disease should break out, the physicians would find it difficult to handle it.

The supply of physicians is depleted because they have entered the medical corps of the army in large numbers. Those who remain have more than they can do attending to their regular practice. The rapid increase in population has

congested the districts in which men getting small incomes can afford to live, and the high cost of food and clothing has forced many workingmen to move with their families into smaller quarters.

And the inability of private builders to get material and loans has brought buildng virtually to a standstill. There ought to be 10,000 new houses in the city today to supply the actual needs and there should be 25,000 in the metropolitan district. And this will not be enough to meet the demands of the normal increase in population, which absorbs in ordinary years about 7500 new houses.

Now what are we going to do about it'

Now that the Government has obtained all Painlessly? the army dentists it wanted there can be no doubt of our soldiers

Somehow it seems An Expert quite natural that a one-legged man, who was finally accepted by a draft board, should have been enlisted in the capacity of a

getting their fill.

timber hoister. We are five months Ask Mr. Schwab ahead of the schedule in shipping soldiers to France, with \$60,000 now on the other side. If we can do this when short of shipping.

what cannot we do when we have all the ships needed? The bridge across the Out of Sight Delaware at Trenton is now free, but the ridge at Camden is still in the air.

The Kaiser has had St. Helena Yawas his nephew. Prince Frederick Leopold, put for Him under guardians, on he ground that he squanders \$500,000 a year.

This is a mere bagatelle compared with what Withelm himself is squandering. Unless he mends his ways the world will put him under guardianship in a safe place to curb his extravagance.

They are now saying that in some the city departments there are so many lerks and so little work that some of them ne that the overloading of the payroll may not be too apparent.

from the grip. The Hohenzo that state of affairs long ago. That Boston sergeant who searched during broad daylight for a lost purse in No Man's Land must have been a Scotchman.

It is no news that Berlin is suffering in the grip. The Hohenzollerns saw to

They are trying to tell us that all Austria is singing "Coming Through the Riot," but we are rumor-shy. We won't predict any revolutions until they actually happen.

There are some persons who believe that deafness might have its compensations verspect to any "hearing" scheduled in fense of six-cent fares. When it comes to rising to the emer-

ency, the flooded Piave keeps excellent time with the Italian troops. Those critics who desc Caruso's most delicate

A WESTMINSTER ABBEY IN PHILADELPHIA

WALKING down Tenth street just below Market we noticed the other day that workmen are again busy in St. Stephen's Church. The interior of the church is being redecorated in harmony with the uniquely beautiful chancel (the gift of Miss Anna Magee, in memory of her sister Fannie Magee). This interesting edifice. one of the plainest of the city's churches in exterior, is inwardly a marvel of beauty. The excuisite eastern windows, which gleam with brilliant blue and opal tints through a delicate lacework of white marble (almost unbelievably frail and graceful), are a vision of quiet loveliness. On Saturday morning the doors of the church were open while the workmen were busy within, and many passers-by who had not seen the windows before were lured by this gleam of deep and sparkling blue to step inside the church and admire.

DURING the energetic rectorship of Dr. Carl Grammer, who has occupied St. Stephen's pulpit since 1905, the treasures of the church have been notably increased. The generosity of St. Stephen's friends has been unfailing, and considering the number of remarkable memorials and beauties his church houses, Doctor Grammer's own name for the shrine seems not inappropriate. He speaks of it as "Philadelphia's Westminster Abbey."

ST. STEPHEN'S is notable as an example of the many services that may be performed by an active church in the heart of the business district. Many men who do not attend any religious services regularly are grateful to St. Stephen's for the noon services held there daily during ent. These services, which have been held for many years, are remarkably popular, the annual attendance having exeeded 25,000, with a daily average of more than 600. In June, 1917, the church opened lubrooms for men in the service, and more than 50,000 soldiers and sailors have registered there in the last year. The church's service flag shows fifty stars.

THE severely plain and fortresslike edifice of St. Stephen's, so familiar to all who pass along Tenth street, was originally a Methodist church, taken over and remodeled for the new congregation in 1823. That period was one of great expansion in the Episcopal Church, which had by that time outlived the prejudice against it (inherited from Revolutionary times as the Church of England. From the beginning St. Stephen's seems to have had a friendly relation with the South and became a favorite place of worship for Southerners in Philadelphia. One of No one need be surprised at the state-ment of John Ihlder, secretary of the church stands in the vestry, a tablet to the memory of three young Southerners. medical students at the University of Pennsylvania, who died in the course of their studies. This was in 1825.

> DR. HENRY W. DUCACHET, a man of very great charm and social attractiveness, was rector 1834-1865, and under his care St. Stephen's became one of the leading social churches of the city. Many old Philadelphia families of wealth and refinement worshiped here, but the church has never forgotten that the duties of a sacred edifice extend to every caste. Under Doctor Ducachet's rectorship St. Stephen's became an illustrious example of the Episcopalian tendency to ally the Church with the arts. Colonel Edward Shippen Burd, who died in 1848, left instructions in his will for a memorial to be erected to the of his three deceased children The Burd memorial, executed in Italian marble by the famous German sculptor Steinhauser, is one of the most beautiful pieces of its kind in the country. A replica of it was crected in Bremen, the sculptor's native city. It is known as "The Angel of the Resurrection."

THE recumbent effigy of Colonel Burd Fand the magnificent marble font (also by Steinhauser) were the gift of Colonel Burd's widow in 1849 and 1859. The font is very interesting; three cherubs support the bowl on their wings. Each cheruh holds one of the instruments of the Saviour's torture-the nail, the thorn and the spear. The cherub with the nail is shown testing the sharpness of the point on his chubby hand. Inside the bowl are carved several fish, representing, of course, the secret symbol of early Christian faith.

TN 1889 the Venetian mosaic of the Last Supper, which contains more than 180 000 tesserae, was erected by the generosity of the Magee family. This was executed partly by Italian workmen and partly by the artist, Henry Holiday, of London, the versatile craftsman who is also well known for a very different type of work in his illustrations for Lewis Carroll's "Hunting of the Snark." The new organ was also given by the Magee family. and "voiced" in the church under the supervision of Dr. David Wood, the famous blind musician, who was organist of St. Stephen's for forty-six years.

TT IS impossible in the compass of a few paragraphs to mention all the beauties of St. Stephen's, but no account, however brief, can omit the touching memorial to Maria Gouverneur Mitchell, the daughter of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. This monument was done by Saint Gaudens, and the figure. of exceptional grace and simplicity, rep resents "The Angel of Purity."

ST. STEPHEN'S is a church of very great interest to all Philadelphians. No one can read the names engraved on the old-fashioned silver pew-plates without real izing how many old Philadelphia families have loved this church and worshiped there. The walls are lined with tablets and lit with richly tinted windows, each one of which is a story in itself. It is a curious coincidence that Doctor Grammer, the present rector, was called to St Stephen's from Christ Church, Norfolk, the same church from which Doctor Ducachet came. Doctor Grammer is noteworthy in cherishing the traditions of his predeces sors, and there is no church that better repays a visit from art lovers than old St.

C. D. M.

Numbers are not all in this war, or else would not be such great disparity of a between the 12,000 Austrian prisoners, by the Italiana, and just the same

YOU CAN HURRY BIOLOGY

By WILLIAM F. FISKE of the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture

UNDER the heading "You Can't Hurry Biology," in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER of June 20, "C. D. M." reviews the opinions of Dr. Robert T. Morris, as expressed in Doctor Morris's book, "The Way Out of War." One paragraph in C. D. M.'s review is as follows: It is a fundamental law of nature that any

It is a fundamental law of nature that any apecies must not prey on its own species if it is to survive. Bears do not kill other bears, foxes do not kill other foxes, dogs do not kill other foxes, dogs do not kill other dogs of the same breed. There may, of course, be accidental exceptions. But, man has transgressed against this law of life and set about killing his own kind. THIS is very pretty-but is it true? Un-I fortunately for argument based upon it. it is not true. On the contrary a species

of stress is, generally speaking, unfit to survive. This does not mean open warfare, neces-

sarily, as we practice it. It means that individuals of the species fittest to survive and to occupy positions of dominance over others must on occasion destroy, without pity or mercy, other individuals of their own species. Destruction may be wrought in many ways. The bear or fox or lion or leopard adults de not engage in open warfare, perhaps, but there is good reason to believe that such creatures more or less habitually destroy. and perhaps devour, their own progeny in the event that the food supply is inadequate. We only know the intimate family habits of these animals under the abnormal environment of captivity, but we find that many animals are prone to destroy or to abandon their young under these abnormal conditions and there can be no doubt that they would the same under similarly abnormal conditions naturally brought about.

CANNIBALISM is normal with many spe-Cles of very successful insects, and is the saving of many situations. There is a large live upon the insects under the bark of trees. Each fallen tree trunk provides foo a certain number of bark and woodfeeding larvae. These larvae provide food for a certain number of alaus. The mother alaus does not know how much food there will be for her young, and she deposits more eggs than the food supply warrants. oung alaus, hatching from the eggs, wander did nothing else than this the result would They would destroy all the cies are as sheep and swine and cattle o man—a necessary source of sustenance), and worse than this, they would destroy all their food supply before any of them ecome strong enough to leave the tree trunand seek food elsewhere.

Cannibalism becomes the logical expedient Whenever two young alaus encounter there is a fight to the death and the victor devour slain. Encounters are frequent in pro portion to number of individuals, and it ends the survival of no more of them than ers. Plenty of the wood feeders survive to perpetuate their race—just as we see to it that the breeding stock of cattle shall not

This is not an exceptional case—it is a common one, among insects, and it disproves the popular belief that internecine warfare and cannibalism are abhorrent to nature. reach faise conclusions through accept nature holds in proverbial abhorrence

TRURN from insects to plants. Go into the Canadian forests of fir and spruce and find there the ground covered with young seedlings of the older trees. They live for seedlings of the older trees. They live for one or two years; or one in a million, per-haps, struggles on for a longer period. But unless the older trees meet with disaster, thus making room for their offapring, all are destroyed. By what? By nothing but suffo-cation and famine. Light and food are de-nied them by their own parents, and they are as certainly destroyed as if a human mother refused air or nourishment to her children.

way of avoiding great evils which less cruel treatment of individuals by others of their s "birth control," practiced in such manner that racial degeneration is avoided, young are given their fighting chance to

AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE?

WHAT is nature's best and most pleasant Walternative to the triumvirate of major evils—famine, pestilence and war? It is adcenture. Here again the insects teach us For there are many species which, of their own volition, leave the natal environment on reaching maturity and disperse far and wide, penetrating regions in which it is impossible for them to perpetuate their species ndefinitely, but perpetually populating these regions through the constant stream of imsuch species famine terrors: pestilence is overcome; neither was nor cannibalism, yet "birth control" is neces sary. Their young reach full maturity strong and healthy of body, and, moved by subtle instinct, leave the scoure en ironment in which they were bred and fare ife, which finds its counterpart in the lives of men like the English, who breed in Engfrom Africa to Antarctica.

TAMINE is the most terrible of the three major evils which every form of life must face. Pestilence is a way out of famine, and is a lesser evil. War is a way out of both pestilence and famine, and is the least of the three. In fact, with the exception of adventure (and it is itself the Great Advenure), it is probably the consummation of evolutionary progress in a certain direction t is imperative that every species shall so ive as to evade the greatest evil of famine and pestilence is a poor way out of it. "Birth control" by methods which deprive the young of a fighting chance is probably the worst possible way out. Adventure is probably the only alternative to war which is not conductive to race degeneracy. THIS is the best "way out of war." and I

I will venture the guess that the nation which instills a love of clean spirit into its youth, which trains the best Boy Scouts and the finest football players, rifle shots, avi ators, yachtsmen and horsemen, which breed: the largest number of fighting men and the smallest number of teetotalers, which is first to make the tropics safe for humanity and which penetrates farthest into the Arctic with its railways and mining camps, which is readiest for war but last to resort to it and which, in short, is the boldest and most venturesome in times of peace, will prove the fittest to survive. FINALLY, no argument, however pro-

stand if its original premises are false, and it is a false premise that "it is a fundamental law of nature that any species must not prey on its own species if it is to survive."

A Fanless Summer? Among other things affected by the war

is the paim-leaf fan industry. The from which the fans are made could. China, but cargo space is in such demand the leaves now reach this country. China exported 16,571 packages leaves to the United States; in 1917 only 157 packages were sent. This means that the business is suspended. Should the war con-tinue the old-fashioned palm-leaf fan may become valuable as a curio. Meanwhile the electric fan, which has grown rapidly in American favor, is likely to enjoy a boom.—

Of First Concern

Director McAdoo is going to "humanize the science of railroading and negative th idea that corporations have no souls." Also, we hope he will get them to carry some coal -Brooklyn Eagle.

The Movie Pest

At the movies Larry Loudvoice could be found most any day; pest he had no equal, folks that sat near by would say. he thought it was his duty to play teacher to the crowd, he'd read each movie title in a voice

Years went by, still Larry labored; every

A SMILE FROM YOU

A SMILE from you is all I ask To glorify my daily task. The skies may weep, the winds may wall, All outward founts of lov may fall. All costlier graces be denied-

The morn for me is beautified. For just a smile from you may bring The birds and blossoms of the spring Within my heart to sing and bloom; May scatter sunbeams round my room; May touch the fringes of the mist

And turn its gray to amethyst. Throughout the hours, it well may be, Your thoughts not oft will stray to me. Not many words I ask of you From morningshine till evening dew But as you pass me on your way.

Give me a sunny smile today. -Lilian Leveridge: in 'Over the Hills of'? Home."

NOYON'S BETSY ROSS

WHEN America joined the Ailies Noyon wanted to "demonstrate." Noyon wanted t hang out our flag from the old town hallany in the land. Unhappily, M. Noel, the Mayor, could find no flag to hang (the Germans had been out of the place only a few weeks), so he called in a French Betsy Rossall. who did her very best. Red, white and blus.e. it was, with thirteen stripes, but stars are not so easy. So the American flag hung from the Hotel de Ville was striped, but starless; and when an American ambulance new front (not so far away) saw that stare less flag, he swore it should be his. He gothe an ordinary, machine-made commercial flag from Paris, a flag with somewhere near the right number of stars, and took it to the

"Let me have your home-made flag and you shall have this fine, brand-new one, with four dozen stars to it." he said—very much as an antique furniture man cruising about? New England with a buggy and a Morgan's mare might, a few years since, have traded and brand-new maple suite for some Maine farmer's old mahogany. I like the spirit that made the Mayor and

Noyon's Betsy Ross go to all their trouble.
It means something to hang out a flag that. you have had to cut and sew yourself— after you found the cloth. But they were willing to take trouble, those people at— Noyon-for they have a certain sentimentas about Americans. They remember the gray days when the "commission for relief in Bel²⁷ glum" was serving Noyon. No doubt British a and French funds had more to do with making possible the victualing of northern France under the German occupation than our money did, but it was Americans who acour money did, but it was Americans who actually handed out the beans. So when, America entered the war we were already old friends to Noyon. They meant it when they spread our flag to the breeze at their flif-in teenth century Hotel de Ville!—Barton, Blake, in the Springfield Republican.

What Do You Know?

Where is Camp Dis?
Name the author of "Cranford,"
What is the capital of Vermont?
What is the decimal system? 5. Identify "The Good Gray Poet."

5. Who is president of Princeton University?

7. What is meant by the "Pierian spring"?

8. What President of the United States was impeached?

When was the Spanish-American War? 10. What religious denomination was concer in the founding of Pennsylvania?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz Montello Plateau, a strategically valuable upland on the Italian front, west of the Playe and about twenty-five miles north, of Venice.

distance in the rear. "What Maisie Knew." a novel by Henry James, an author born in America, but naturalized in Great Britain.
"The Blind Rard." a name applied to Homer amour classical authors and sometimes to Millon.

Close-up, in motion pictures a film at a near view of an individual or all