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Philadelphia, Friday, August 9, 1913

REFERRED TO WASHINGTON

IN THE greatest days of history, when everywhere in the world there are swiftly moving events about which the people should be advised and informed for their own welfare, the war industries board has ordered a fifteen per cent reduction in newspaper reading matter.

Will the war industries board have the grace to exempt, under the rules, the space given to casualty lists now running to the extent of a page sometimes? Or is efficlency a greater consideration in Wash-Ington than the anxieties, sorrows and concerns of soldiers and their families?

It seems a pity that fashion rules against the fair sex's wearing of opera clothes in the summer time. They'd be just the thing for the girls this August.

ALIBI CLARENCE AND ALIBI SAM THE star witness for the prosecution in the Frog Hollow conspiracy cases won undying celebrity some sixteen years ago when he became known familiarily as "Alibi Sam."

The star witness for the defense in these same proceedings at West Chester now dispossesses Sam of his title and may proudly regard himself as "Alibi Clarence." The incident needs little interpretation to the public.

But it is hardly amiss to point out to District Attorney Rotan that the newest wearer of these laurels admitted under oath that he knew of a plot to commit a serious crime before it was perpetrated. There are clear definitions in the law books covering the point.

Not the least of the airman's compensations has been that he could always climb higher than the mercury.

EMOTION AND SUFFRAGE TF DOCTOR LOCKERY and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and those other overardent suffragists are expressing astonishment because they were arrested when they went from this city a day or two ago and picketed the White House, to the emotion of surprise. It is impossible not to wonder what the militants expected, Had they wished to prove that suffragists are impatient, tactless, hasty, unreasoning and hopeless amateurs in the game of politics, they could not have proceeded more adroitly to this end than they did in the recent lamentable gibing at the

The suffrage amendment is approaching a close vote in the Senate. Mr. Wilson has argued with all of the unreconciled members of that august body in behalf of the measure. The wisdom of this means of establishing equal suffrage is still seriously doubted even by men who have long admitted the entire justice of the women's cause. But the President has proved to be the most powerful champion of the amendment, and he has used his influence, as he himself might say, without stint or

Yet the militants refused to perceive the certain logic of a patient attitude. They appeared before the White House with banners upon which were black-lettered legends charging Mr. Wilson with "weak ness." Thus, at a stroke, they provided new arguments for the incurable opponents of suffrage and doubtless lost some badly needed votes for the amendment in the Senate.

"Counter-attacks" are always in order against profiteering shopkeepers.

SHIPS AND THRILLS

TT IS altogether probable that newspaper readers occasionally weary of reading about ship production. It is altogether certain that curt statistics are forbidding and lack charm. The comparative tables of yard activities are often fully as baffling to laymen as were those of leaflets concerning "express" and "way" trains, once so profusely distributed and now, in the interest of conservation, become so scarce.

Moreover, that "ships will win the war" is a slogan that has been so drummed into us that we are inclined to say "naturally" and resume the adventures of the Tooner ville Trolley. The boat-building program is succeeding brilliantly. We know that fact and accept it sometimes in much the same spirit as we do other wonders-wireess telegraphy or airplanes.

Nevertheless the speed of our ship making is worth a gasp or two of raptly appreciative amazement from those most erenely confident of our ability to carry colossal plans. In restating the mircle of the last July no complicated tondata need mar the eloquence of a

le fact. During the last month the United States hed more ships than in any single before the war. The achievement

THE VICTORY DRAFT

It Will Justify That Name If We Use the Best Man Power Available, Young or Old THE prime reasons for speedy passage of the new draft bill are as simple as

they are overwhelming. It is no secret that the essential object of the legislation is the creation of a military machine which will enable America and the Allies to end the war conclusively in the right way next year. The last Allied conference is said to have been convinced that with an American army 5,000,000 strong the entire league of liberty-loving nations can defeat Germany next summer. In view of what was accomplished this year, when civilization faced its extreme crisis, the hope does not seem to be extravagant.

Every forecast is, of course, humanly fallible. But the odds in favor of the accuracy of this one are at the present moment sufficiently preponderating to make any failure to grasp the opportunity criminal folly. To stress this general point is almost superfluous. Every patriot is eager to finish the war as quickly and as completely as possible.

We can contribute our important share to the work of saving democracy by raising a great army. It is the belief of those high in the war councils that our present huge force is still insufficient for the needs. Assuming that this deduction is correct, there can be no true American who could brook the thought of our falling short of requirements.

So far all is plain sailing. We must have the men, but the question "what men" has given rise to congressional conflict. The Administration's request that all citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five inclusive be registered as soon as possible and made available for army service has occasioned protests against applying the draft to any one below voting age.

Part of this opposition is from chronic obstructionists, not intentionally unpatriotic but perversely zealous in espousing the other side of even the clearest issues. The bulk of it, however, though mistaken, is sincere. The weakness of this side of the case lies in the injection of sentiment into a situation in which it does not belong.

When the regular sessions of Congress are resumed some of its members will unquestionably draw pathetic pictures of the sacrifice of the nation's youth involved in drafting "mere boys" into the army. We have no desire to minimize the feelings of mothers for whose sons a tragic fate may be in store. We have no desire to be callous to the grim exactions of the world shambles. But we do feel constrained to emphasize the fact that the best army procurable is the most efficacious instrument to end the

So far as the men in the ranks were concerned, the Civil War was won by the youth of the North-boys under twenty. The most useful soldier in the vast modern armies is the young one. Armed strife is a pitiful business, but the speediest means of ending it will avert a thousand other pities. Those that are needless are the most poignant of all. The best intentioned sentimentalist cannot afford to disregard that truth.

The eighteen to forty-five age limits provided for in the Administration's bill should stand, not because they will not work hardships-the terribly unsentimental business of war always does-but because they make for the highest armed officiency. That factor is the one indispensable to the Government's purposes.

To approach the question on any other basis is to enter a maze of complexities. It has been argued that no one should be made to fight who is not entitled to vote. In that case there are adult Washingtonians in the army who have been unjustly treated, to say nothing of Porto Ricans, who have no share in presidential elections, and Hawaiians, living under the rule of an appointed governor. The wartimes are replete with inequities, but all of them are secondary beside the monstrous injustice of Teuton tyranny.

On the other hand, where consideration can be shown without weakening America's strength it should be. That is the whole purpose of the selective draft, and it will be significantly executed if adaptable young men, fired with the enthusiasm of youth, unconcerned in vital industries and exempt from family re-

sponsibilities, are enlisted. It is a cruel but incontestable fact that there can be no ethical appraisement as to who should bear the burden of war. If our most objectionable middle-aged citizens could be developed into the best soldiers it would be a fine thing to send them to fight the Hun. Every nation would enjoy victories won by the least possible sacrifices.

The problems here involved, however, are too baffling for human ingenuity. In blazing the way to world security there is only one question to be asked: What is the best material for the ugly but necessary job which will bring such immeasurable rewards? And when that is solved there is only one same injunction,

THE EASIEST WAY

IN THE quickening tendency to centralized control of all business, we in America are like the carefree men in the song. We don't know where we are going. but we are on our way. The Federal Administration, which has done its best to reverse all our familiar practices, may be aware of the name and the nature of our ultimate destination. But it will not tell. There isn't time, apparently. The war overshadows all else. Ends and consequences aren't' discernible in the dust of

Mr. Burleson caused it to be known in Philadelphia yesterday that he wants the Bell and the Keystone telephone systems merged at once. At the same moment, it was proposed formally that the Fed-of the purse will soo eral Government/Take over the meat again in all quarters.

business and absorb the packers and their systems. The fervor of the concentration theory is rising daily at Washington. And there is an unvarying explanation for each new adventure in Government control. We are informed that the competitive system is wasteful and that it is un-

suited to the high efficiency necessary to

win the war. Estimates must be made to suit the times. And yet it is not enough to say of the competitive system, in meat packing or telegraphy or railroading, that it is wasteful. The competitive system may be called wasteful now because it employs great numbers of men and women who, if they are dispossessed of their jobs, may easily find useful, comfortable and profitable employment in the industries stimulated by the war. But what is to happen when the war ends? Will centralized control of big businesses and the utilities remain or will the industries be disentangled, separated and established as they were

Surely it is not altogether logical to say that a system of business is wasteful be cause it employs a great number of people for a service that might be performed more cheaply by concentration. People have to be employed. And if competing systems found it possible to give work to thousands whom the Federal administrators now declare superfluous then the triumph seems to be on the side of competitive business.

It is conceivable that some genius might find a way to do all work by means of a few machines. But what would then become of the people who must work for a living? It remains to be seen whether Mr. McAdoo or Mr. Burleson will be clever enough to suggest future occupations for those who may ultimately be left without employment in the process of concentra-

The passion for formalism of operation and control in all industry seems limitless in the President's Cabinet. And it is uncomfortably suggestive, at times, of the trend which brought the detestation of the whole world on Germanized efficiency.

Ordinarily we wouldn't recommend it to "uba, but "raising cane" down there is an excellent way of relieving the sugar short-

THE CITY'S WAR BUDGET

ANY ONE who wishes to see the devastatide should keep an eye upon the financial side of the City Administration in the near future. Elemental darkness and confusion seem immediately ahead. The budgets proposed by the various department chiefs for the coming year represent a grand total of about \$50,000,000 and an increase of approximately \$11,000,000 over the oudgets of the current fiscal year,

The estimates appear inevitable and, on the whole, fair enough under the circumstances. The city cannot keep efficient men in its employ unless it pays higher wages. It cannot purchase materials without paying current high prices. The disintegration of the police and fire departments can be averted only through increased salaries.

Yet it is doubtful whether the required funds can be made available. The superfluous jobs at City Hall and the large expenditures which these jobs necessitate will be a fatal irritation in this instance. The thought of a vast sum expended annually in unnecessary salaries and the persistent dominance of the expensive theory of patronage will certainly confuse the public temper and hinder the city in any effort that may be made to meet the

There is a diverting side to the matter. It is odd to realize that the principle of feudalism has been rejected everywhere in the world but in the Teutonic countries ind in the American system of municing government. No one has ever been able to estimate with pencil and paper the sums expended each year in the interest or for the upkeep of the favorites and dependents who swarm about all political eaders. A determined consideration of his sort of waste is likely to be made imperative by increasing financial stresses and forced economy in the administration of the city's affairs. Certainly until the Mayor and his associates and the members of Council manifest a willingness to economize at the place where the waste is most conspicuous, the people will not be in any mood to accept a new tax increase.

istration is not to go to pleces it will be necessary not only to economize, but to find a source of increased income. There is no sign now to indicate that Mayor Smith's Administration will be able to do either without great delay and matchless

The consequence of the proposed budget is likely to be a tie-up in Council, speeches, recrimination, outcries and lost motion. Ultimately, in all probability, the police will have to go without the increased pay which they should have had long ago. The fire department will remain dissatisfied and underpaid. Essential repairs and improvements will be postponed or abandoned. But life will continue to be easy and comfortable in the nonessential jobs at City Hall and elsewhere.

Public opinion was tolerant of this sort of thing in the easy days of peace and plenty. But it isn't tolerant now. The sum wasted by the city government is not the thing to consider. It is the principle involved that is irritating. The Mayor will be wise to realize this before he and his aides get in a hopeless and disastrous tangle.

> Recalling that one of Henry W. Watter-Marse Henry

son's most passionate Knews desires was to see the Hun humbled, it becomes easy to understand his valedictory remark that "all his ambitions have been gratified."

Restrictions on sugar ought to count for Compensation comparatively little as the still more indispensable sweets of victory increase daily.

FOUND-In the neighborhood of this office number of calories for Administrator which we have no

pressing use. Any one who will remove them

may have them. Mr. McAdoo has returned from his vacation, and his vocal cords are said to have been spliced and all ready for action. Angina of the purse will soon become tachlor

SINCE YOU INSIST

EVERY now and then you have to hand it to New York. It was a New Yorker icho thought of saying "Pop goes the Vesle.

We can never resist a good poem about dog, and when our ten-year-old neighbor, Norman Powell, brought over the poem he has written about Mike, his Airedale terrier, we were delighted. And Mike says it's the best poem he ever read. Here it is:

To My Dog Against the baseboard there he lies. With tawny back and fast-closed eyes. His nose, a shiny knob of black. Has often smelled his master's track. I love my dog and he loves me-My faithful friend he'll always be. NORMAN POWELL.

Ludendorff's "Friedensturm" has turned into a Braisne-storm.

In spite of our temperate rebuke, the Senate is still saying many things in fifteen lines that might be put in four. For instance, Senator Johnson of California:

What He Said What He Meant The Secretary of the Mr. Lane has pre-Interior, Mr. Lane, sented a very able recently has present- report on this mated a remarkable and, ter. in my opinion, a most intelligent and worthy and valuable treatise as to his views in this regard and in respect to the service under jurisdiction and what might be ac-

complished by that

The worst job in America must be editing the Congressional Record. We wonder what the editor reads for recreation?

"We have become spare of figure, subdued in mind, hard of face," says a German newspaper in commenting on the effect of four years of war on the German people. Germany may have her poses, but adipose is no longer one of them.

Two Kentuckians

It wouldn't be a bad thing for some of those long-winded lads in Washington to recall Abraham Lincoln's brief biography as he jotted it down for the Congressional Record in 1847. Brevity is no longer a virtue, it seems. Take this home and try it on the pipe organ: DAVID H. KIN- ABRAHAM LIN-CHELOE, Democrat, COLN-Born Febru-of Madisonville, was ary 12, 1809, in Har-

born on a farm near din County, Ky. Ed

Sacramento, McLean u cation, defective, County, Ky., on the Profession, a law-9th day of April, ver, Have been cap-1877; attended the tain of volunteers in public schools and Black Hawk War, afterward one year Postmaster in a very at Valparaiso, Ind., small office. Four and two years at times a member of Bowling Green Col- the Illinois Legislalege, Ky., and was ture and a member graduated from said of the Lower House institution in July. of Congress. degree; read law at Calhoun, Ky, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1899; was elected county attorney of McLean County in November.

1901, and served for four years and was the youngest county attorney in Kenattorney in Ken-tucky at that time: was married on Jan-uary 14, 1994, to Miss Laura Stateler. then of Evansville. Ind., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Stateler; has one girl, now three years old — named Laura mogene loe: moved to Madibeen practicing law there ever since in the firm of Gibson & Kincheloe; received the Democratic nomination for Congress on the 1st day of August, 1914, defeating his Democratic opponent and etc., and etc., and etc.,

He Has His Troubles The Kaiser is having a good deal of trouble making up his mind where to spend his vacation this summer. He does not care for Marne any more; Picardy isn't safe; Berlin won't have him at any price and Kiel is said to be in a peevish mood. He has been warned away from Austria so it looks as though he'd have to join Lenine and Trotsky if he is to have any fun at all.

Sailing on Sunday

WHILE all the others were at church Listening to a sermon on Free Will I was out sailing. Ripple-ripple-plash sang the cool green water

Along the boat's hull. The morning sun gilded the canvas, And the wind, gliding against the cheek of the sail And slipping off the leech,

Pressed her forward-Ripple-ripple-plash-plash! THINK a cathoat knows more about

Free Will Than the preacher. She knows that if you run dead into th wind's eye

You hang there in stays, fluttering; But you can tack and tack about, nosing up into the breeze, Slanting along and keeping your canva-

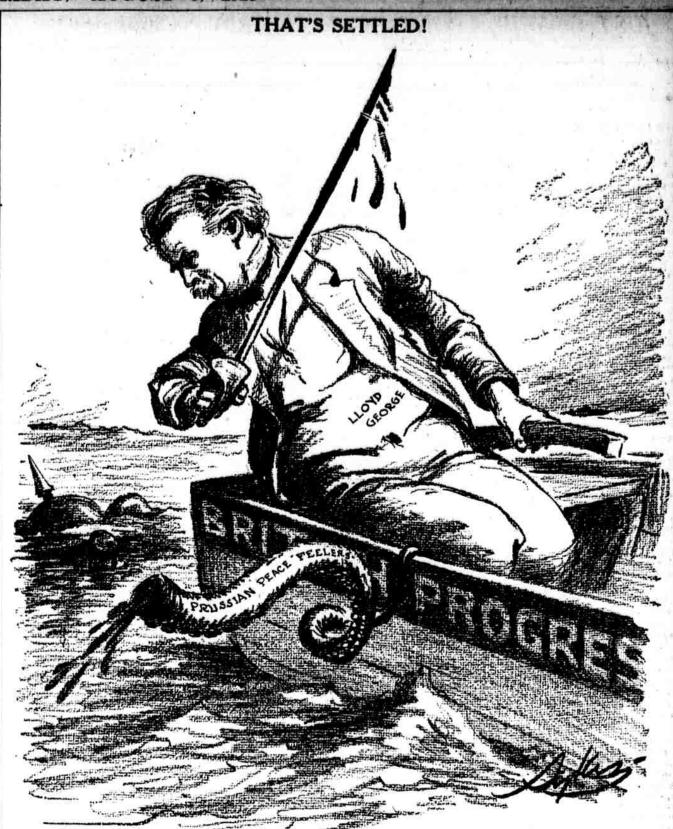
So, though you can't exactly contradict th wind, Yet you can beat it in an argument In fact, it's more fun to sail against the

wind Than with it. Now is that Free Will or isn't it?

TF THAT isn't sound theology I don't know any. DOVE DULCET.

The Germans are now saying that they withdrew from the Rheims salient because it was a cul de sac. They tried their best to make it a cul de sacrilege.

"Little Women" has been filmed for the movies, and we are wondering what Miss Thede Bara will think of it.



"Do you not know," she went on, "that

you are guilty of the utmost unkindness t

Shiro when you do inappropriate things for

ness might postpone for another lifetime Shiro's being born in human shape.

As SOON as possible I thinked my grand-mother and hurried to beg Shiro's par-

don. I found him covered very comfortably

with a matting of soft rice straw suitable

to his station, and out in the garden were

Iematsu and another man engaged in burn-ing the crepe cushion. Their faces were very

give him, but the next morning his body was asleep under the straw matting and his

pray was not lower because of my kindly meant mistake. He was burled in the sun-

niest corner of the garden, beneath a big

ing he and I had happily tossed and caught and raced with the fallen brown nuts. It would never have done for the grave to have

been publicly marked, but my father quietly

AN ENGLISH lady in Tokio had for several

A years a jinrikisha-puller who was her

most loyal admirer. One day a little brown

puppy was presented to her, and it soon be-

came the pride of its owner's heart. Starting

out to call on a friend one afternoon she

placed the little dog on the cushion of the

jinrikisha and was about to step in herself

when she noticed that her man, instead of

standing back and gravely watching the

"I would like to resign, most honorable

ly master."
"Why, Jiro! What does this mean?" the

"Pardon me," again the man politely owed, "but I respect my position highly as a

human being. I cannot pull a dog as though

"Oh, Jiro, that is nonsense. This little creature is now a member of my family." Then the well-meaning lady added, "but, of

course, the dog makes a little more trouble, so I will raise your wages."

The offer of money was a serious mistake.

The coolie was furious, but he made a deep

"Honorable lady master, I wish you would understand that I will starve on rice and sait rather than allow myself to be the

THE golden age for dogs in Japan was

during the reign of the fourth Shogun of

the Tokugawa dynasty. He was born in dog

Year, 1681. Probably from superstitious

belief, he did not allow any dogs to be

killed during his lifetime. Indeed, they were

far heavier than that for the murder of a

coolle. It was during this reign that one of the Dutch envoys from Nagasaki made the mistake of failing to bow to a dog in the mistake of failing to bow to a dog in

the mistake of failing to bow to a dog in the Shogun train and thereby came near

Notwithstanding the prospects of the passage of a draft law placing the age limit under twenty-one, only three lads below that age applied for marriage licenses

at the City Hall last week. Just because one kind of selective service is so near our marriageable young men evidently take that

circumstance as no precedent for rushing

The report that "Vienna's electric tram-

treated better than most of the

And he left his splendid position and his

dog on the cushion.
"What is the matter, Jiro?" she asked.

The man bowed and replied, quietly

astonished mistress asked

he were my master.'

bow and answered.

losing his head.

into another variety.

servant of an animal."

really much-liked mistress.

waiting with his usual happy bow

placed over it a small gray stone in memo of his little girl's most faithful vassal.

spirit had passed on to the next state

chestnut tree where many an autumn

Poor Shiro! He had the best care we could

THE SOCIAL STANDING OF DOGS

Japanese Ideas of Canine Welfare

By Etsu Inagaki Sugimoto

EVEN the most loyal of Japanese must acknowledge that our country is a land of contradictions, for every custom has its two sides-the ideal and the practical. This is shown nowhere more clearly than in our attitude toward dogs

Some special tributes have been paid to dogs by our greatest writers, artists and warriors. One of the best-known novels in Japanese literature, written by Bakin, a novelist and philosopher who lived about 200 years ago, is a wonderful tribute to the eight virtues of dogs-duty, courage, intelligence, loyalty, faithfulness, sincerity, un-selfishness and friendship.

Many of the most intimate customs of the

and, those pertaining to babies and little children, are celebrated on Dog Day-calcu lated by the ancient zodiacal calendar, denotes a trust, almost a prayer, that the

ones may absorb the qualities of healthful-ness, faithfulness and steadfast loyalty. This seems to imply that Japanese peo-ple have a keen appreciation of the fine qualities of the animal, which they say "will remember a three days' benefit for three years." Theoretically, this is true, but prac-tically Japan is not a good home for dogs.

AN AMERICAN friend, living in Tokio, once stand how it is that the Japanese, who are such strong believers in transmigration, are not more kind to dumb animals. I told her it is the belief in transmigration which causes so many of us to be negiteent and indifferent to the discomfort of animals. According to transmigration belief, the boundary lines between the orders of creation must be strictly maintained. If we place as animal above its proper position we may pre-vent its advance in the next incarnation. Every devout Buddhist is absolutely submissive to fate, for he is taught that hard ship in his present life is either the atone ment for sins committeed in the last exist ence or the education necessary to prepare him for a higher place in the life to come This belief has kept the masses of Japan's laboring classes in cheerful resignation through ages of hardship, but also it has taught us to look with such indifference upo the suffering of creatures below us in th order of creation that we have gradual! become, as a nation, sympathy blind. is true, and yet there are hundreds of in loved companion.

AT ONE period of my childhood my dearest friend was a white dog named Shiro. My father was very fond of dogs, and from the time I can remember he always had one or two. Shiro was virtually mine, but, of course, I could not call him mine, as it was considered rough and unladylike for a girl to own a dog. But I talked with him, played with him and even ran races with him in the privacy of the garden. I strongly suspect the women of my family looked upon me with disapproval, but I was all dearness to my father and was allowed privileges not ac corded to my elder and less active sisters.

AS WE were a Buddhist family, we ate no meat except fish, and on holy days even that was not on the table. One day, on the that was not on the table. One day, on the anniversary of an ancestor, it chanced that Shiro was sick. I was greatly troubled, for I had a childish feeling that if he could eat he would get well, but as we had only vege-tables for dinner there were no good scraps for poor Shiro. My kind nurse saw my anylety and smuggled me same fishbones anxiety and smuggled me some fishbones from somewhere, which I took to a distant from somewhere, which I took to a distant part of the garden and crushed between two flat stones. Then I mixed them with bean soup from the table and took them to the kindling shed, where Shiro was lying on his tream mat. Poor Shiro looked grateful. straw mat. Poor Shiro looked grateful, but he would not get up and, thinking per-haps he was cold, I ran to my room and rought out my crepe cushion to cover him.

WHEN this became known to my grandroom. The moment I lifted my face after bowing I knew this was not one of the times was to be entertained with sweet bear

The report that "vienna's electric tram-ways are in bad shape" need not necessarily indicate that the enemy is at her gates. Transit ills have been known to be just as prevalent in cities more than 2000 miles from "Little Etsuko," she said very sternly, "I must speak to you of something very impor-tant. I am told you wrapped Shiro with your ellk cushion."

THE ENCORE

OH, THE First was not less than colossal, Just cause for libations of wassail, For the crowds locked in hand-clasping fostle-

But, lads, the Second Marne!

It was worth the long furlough of walting, The heart burnings and the breath bating. I must have looked shocked and puzzled. for she spoke very gently after that, ex-plaining that as white dogs belong to the next lower order to human beings, my kind-The dogged anticipating-To cull the Second Marne,

The first was a clarion. 'Tention! In a welter of faithless dissension; The Second God's "honorable mention"-Accolade of the Marne

The First was half feint and half parry, The blind counter of a trapped quarry, But it drew to his own hari-kari

The First was a resonant hinting. In coin of invincible glinting. At this clangor of liberty minting-Issue of Second Marne.

The First was a gleam none too hardy, 🧓 Avant courier through Picardy, That breaks now divinely tardy-A rainbow on the Marne.

Ay, this is the First Marne ignited, A beacon four years has not blighted, By its own smoldering embers relighted-Deathless the Second Marne.

STANLEY KIDDER WILSON.

Domestic Surprises The man who takes a wife as a helpmeet often finds that he has adopted a boss.-Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Fred William Hohenzollern is home from the Marne, where he has been spending two or three weeks and several hundred thousand German lives .- Syracuse Herald.

What Do You Know?

1. What are the "Arditl"?
2. What are the capital and the largest city of Connecticut?

3. Who is General Seminoff? 4. What are "consols"? What are the symbols of the Evangelists

7. What is the poetical name of England?

8. What is the legend of Saint George and the

Who said: "No nobler feeling than this, of admiration for one higher than himself, dwells in the breast of man. It is to this hour and in all hours the vivifying influence in man's life"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Friedrich Anton Mesmer (1734-1815); a German physician, called the discoverer of mesmerism, though be really only agented something that was known from the time of the Greeks and Exputians.

Camp Sheridan is at Montgomery. Ala, Colosaus of Rhodes: a brass statue, one of the wonders of the classical world, astride the entrance of the port of Rhodes.

Admiral Reinhardt Scheer, formerly com-mander of the German Baltic fleet, named to succeed Admiral von Holtzendorff as chief of the Admiralty staff. Curfew bell: An evening bell which rang at 8 o'clock in medieval England, when lights had to be extinguished. From a corruption of the French words "couvre feu" (cover fire).

Fabian noiley: a military stratesy of delar and avoldance which keeps the enemy ac-tive and wears him cut. Named from quintus Fabias Maximus Cunctator ("The Delayer"), who successfully opposed the invasion of Itab by Hannibal by these tacties.

by the serious in the world that a beautiful sentiments in the world team than one levely artical, and from James Russell Levell's "Remove the sentiments of the sentiments of