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Philadelphis, Tuesday, August 27, 1918

TWO TAPESTRIES

two kings, virtually absolute monarchs, once met amid the splendors of the most gorgeous tapestries the world has seen. Corpulent Henry VIII of England and long-nosed Francis I of France fraternized, jousted and feasted on the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520. The cepe was perhaps the most gorgeous sham in history. In a short time each of the two shifty monarchs had changed sides. and all their protestations of affection were turned to gunpowder.

Tapestry is still playing an international role, but this time it typifies passionate incerity as well as mere elegance. The woven scene, which is to be sent through the French Ministry of Fine Arts from the unrivaled workmen of St. Cloud to Philadelphia, will unquestionably be an artistic gem. It is, however, the loving idealism which went into the arrangement of each trand of the textile picture which primarly makes it precious.

We know now that the tapestries of Henry and Francis symbolized a farce. The gift from France which Philadelphia is proud to receive will be reflective of higher type of drama at once the most errible and the most glorious in human hronicle.

The news that the latest German stand-I cigarette is "awful stuff" confirms us in the belief that her offensive material is going to in smoke.

MOTOR CASUALTIES

DETAILED lists of casualties from the highways and byroads whereon automobilists disport themselves on Sunday are regular features of the Monday newspapers. In almost every case of serious ceident the driver of the machine proves o have been experienced. Beginners have ense enough to be careful

The moral is easy. Most automobile acdents are due to overconfidence. That ras the disease that afflicted the Kaiser. And any one who goes about the country on Saturday afternoons and Sundays has often been able to observe that a touch of the imperial mania afflicts some automobile drivers and makes itself manifest in more ways than one.

OUR GREATEST VICTORY Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hurd, of the American Defense Society, Help to Show Where It Lies

WHEN Colonel Roosevelt rises to de-

claim upon the affairs of mankind he often exhibits a brilliant knack for being right and wrong at the same time, Unquestionably the Colonel is the best hater we have. His magnificent impatience is a national asset. And he hates the right things-pedantry, weakness, pretense, smugness, complacency. Robust and vociferous haters have been a power on the side of righteousness ever since the days

of John the Baptist. It may be well to remember that they do not always expect us to share an enthusiasm that is necessarily peculiar to them alone.

In Springfield yesterday Colonel Roosevelt dwelt in a mood of fire upon the conditions that formerly made America a "polyglot boarding house" and demanded again the singleness of allegiance and of purpose in all Americans which every one recognizes as a necessity of the future. So, he said,

must we be protected from wars after the war. For the theories of internationalism the Colonel reserved his bitterest disdain.

It is possible to admit the justice of such views without altogether sharing the Colonel's hatreds and fears. We are too deep in internationalism in France, in England and in Russia to disregard altogether the principle of this new relation between peoples. The new manpower bill was passing tranquilly in Washington, even while Colonel Roosevelt spoke, to show, as the other draft bills had done, that we are a polyglot nation no longer.

There are possibilities of future wars. In the next newspaper column to Colonel Roosevelt yesterday was Richard M. Hurd, of the boycott committee of the National Defense Society, who clamored to know whether we could ever again grasp the "blood-stained hands of Germans" in business.

We should like to hear Colonel Roosevelt discourse with Mr. Hurd.

We shall not have to shake the bloodstained hands of the Germans if we are willing to kill them all. If we do not wish to annihilate the Germans completely we shall have to live with them. Even though we refuse to live with them others will not refuse. And yet, even if such philosophy as Mr. Hurd's were to reach its logical culmination in a powerful group of nations lined up behind a Germany expelled from western civilization, it is doubtful whether any group will ever in the future consider a war upon America. The reasons are becoming plain.

We have become the most powerful nation in history and our strength has nothing to do with our material achievements. It rests deeper than that. Since the war began there is hardly a Government in the world that has not felt its foundations rock at one time or another. The ground under our own feet has grown firmer meanwhile at every step. Men and women and children-even those of the sort that made us a polyglot nation-have suddenly developed a new sense of nearness to their Government. They have learned to see their Govern-

ment as something that they have

Even the dullest men, even the laziest

created out of the best that is in them.

only as he grows more noble and more efficient. His Government is he. It is he at his best, reacting altogether more proudly than he could act alone. Even the soap-boxers realize the truth of this and they, too, are getting in line.

Can we ever be a polyglot nation again? The various and sundry names in the army casualty lists would suggest that we cannot. The sacrifices that have made our army seem to have disposed of that difficulty. What we have done, in fact, is to justify, in a way singularly noble, the whole theory of free govern-

ment. And that brings us back to Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hurd. In France, in England, in Russia, in Italy, in those hard driven corners of the earth where the people kneel reverently to our flag. they are beginning to know how nobly we have justified it. Is it too much to hope, in thinking of war after the war. that they shall yet realize something, at least, of all this in Germany?

On account of the increased cost of paper for the Congressional Record the Senate has been urged to talk less. And thus we see that much which is intrinsically worthless may become costly in these freakish war times.

MR. McADOO'S RAILROAD DEFICIT THE outstanding fact in the summary d railroad revenue expenses for the first six months of Government direction is that the net income available for paying the guaranteed dividends and other returns on the capital invested is about \$225,000,000 less than will be required.

Of course an explanation accompanies the publication of the figures. It is that the payment of increased wages dating back for a considerable period consumed the revenues that had been earned before passenger and freight rates were increased to meet the increased charges. It is hoped

that the earnings for the next six months will be big enough to meet the fixed charges for that period, if not enough to wipe out the deficit of the first six months of Government operation. Holders of railroad securities, students of the problem of public versus private

management of public utilities and the traveling public will await with considerable interest and curiosity the appearance of the report of a full year's operation of the roads by the Government,

The traveling public has been compelled to pay a flat three-cents-a-mile rate for the tickets, with the war tax added. And shippers have had to pay increased freight rates and have been compelled to pay in advance when they shipped any goods, in-

I can sing. lected at the point of destination. They have submitted with such grace as they could muster, because the nation is at war and because they were told that the inreases were necessary as a war measure. The students of government ownership will criticize Mr. McAdoo severely for his wholesale increase of wages and whole sale increase of passenger and freight rates, the increase of wages as a political measure and the increase of charges in order to compel the public to pay the bills.

when the Government had refused for years to permit the railroads to make slight increases in charges in order to meet the increased cost of operation and to replace worn-out rolling stock and to make ecessary extensions.

The security holders are not seriously worried at present, for the government has guaranteed to them dividends equal to the average of a pre-war period, which will be about 5 per cent. The showing for the first six months I can sing

is certainly unsatisfactory. Unless it is very much better for the second six months the experiment will be condemned

THE CHAFFING DISH

Did It Ever Happen to You?

Every now and then some one turns up in your office whom you can't quite place. You know you have seen his face before, but just where--? You don't dare admit your predicament, for he seems to know you very well. Can it be your father-inlaw? Or a rich uncle?

You determine to play safe. "Well," you say, "how's everything?" "Fine," he says. "You're looking prosperous."

This sounds dangerous. Is he after a oan? "Oh, well," you deprecate, "a man has

to keep up appearances. All camouflage. The seat of these trousers-' He seems afraid of sinister revelations.

"Family all well?" he asks hastily, This convinces you he must be some distant relative. Lord, ought you to invite him to stay at the house? "So so," you reply. "We haven't any

cook just now. Mary often asks after you, but she's been terribly hard pressed --" This seems to surprise him.

"In times like these one owes his dear ones every consideration." he mumbles, You agree. If that is so, he will hardly expect to be invited out to the house. His face takes on a solemn shadow.

"One ought to make every provision for hem," he says.

"Quite right," you say, wondering what on earth the gink is at. "But sugar is almost impossible to get," you add politely. "Let's see," he muses; "how many children have you now?" "Just the same," you parry. "How about

yours?" "Oh, I'm not married," he says. "Wish were a little younger. I'd be in France, not on this kind of work."

"Same kind of work it used to be?" you insinuate.

"Yes, same old thing." This doesn't seem to be getting you

much further and it's a busy day. "Going to be in town long?" you ask gently. "Till the undertaker comes round. I

guess," he replies sadly and pulls his chair loser in a confidential sort of way. "Been here twenty years now."

Who the devil can it be? He pulls his chair still closer and clears his throat nervously. Your off hand seeks silently for the buzzer under your desk. Perhaps he's a nut. • • •

"Look here," he says briskly, "how about that policy of yours? Don't you want to take out about five thousand more? Ought to provide for your dear ones-" (Curtain.)

Vicary

I can sing in notes

Pricked from a child at play. I can wind In pipes of the choiring trees.

I can thread The wood bird's throat.

I can trill In treble quavers of the flowers:

I can chant

In the diapason of the marching and counter-marching corn.

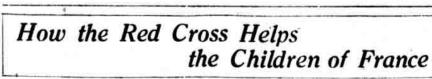
I can lilt In accidentals of the sibilant rain. In prestissimo octaves of lightning. I can sing in colors:

Red of bugle blast, Nile green of the lisp of waters. Mauve of the twilight cadences of insects

I can sing In the muted chord of lovers' handclasp

I can sing In a mother's smile.

Who am dumb STANLEY KIDDER WILSON.



FROM the very beginning of the European war it has been the children of Belgium and France who have made the most imperative appeal to America; the Red Cross is doing its utmost to express America's answer to that appeal.

ACROSS France, from Nesle in the Somme, now again in the hands of the Germans. along the frontier of Meurthe and Moselle and to Marseilles in the Mediterranean, cen-ters have been established for the medical care of children to assure for them the chance of a healthy and happy childhood. menaced as they are by the drag of war upon the whole civilian population and the over-intimate experience of the war which hun-dreds of thousands of children from the frontier towns have suffered. Wherever a demand has come for ald in meeting emer-gencies, the Children's Bureau has answered in so far as its personnel and resources pe mitted. Hand-in-hand with this immediate work has gone a far-reaching campaign of

"NOW THAT WE ARE ACQUAINTED, I'LL SEE YOU OFTEN"



reaches more than 2000 children each week. At Toul itself a hospital of forty beds was opened late in October: the capacity was soon more than doubled and a maternity ward, opened in March within a few hours after word had been received that the ma-ternity ward at Nancy would have to be closed because of the danger from bombard

ments, now has sixty beds, making a total of 160. In connection with the refuge. has been enlarged to shelter about 450 chil-dren and fifty mothers of young babies, there are general and dental dispensaries, and traveling dispensary goes from Toul, Nancy, Epinal, Luneville, Neufmaisons and Gerbervillier to villages where clinics are held in factories, schools or town halls for mother and children who have comparatively little medical aid since the physicians were mo-bilized in 1914. Prefect Mirman made a special report to the general council of hi department in April, generously appreciating the Red Cross aid, and has asked it to take

The Fight for Democracy

FOR England-England of the million slain.

Could we, a land With rushing strength in every youthful vein

Behold your hand

Tremble, and strike again, and yet again, And see your blood waste on the battlefield, And not to you as to a kinsman go-When that tense line of yours that will

not yield Before the impious dream-maddened foe Braves every anguish for the whole world's

sake? Could we still take

To our own heritage-Democracy-

If for that heritage we did not now

With you, O England, yow

From the wide seas that wash against our shore

The empty-handed children of the earth And teach them freedom and equality And bid them bend to tyranny no more And breed their children's children from

To robe ourselves in black for heroes slain,

To bear all pain,

To forgo gain.

To give, to give,

stead of allowing the freight to be col-

Pershing is said to have demanded better music for his troops. Perhaps some Yank whistled "A Baby's Prayer at Twilight" once oo often.

FRATERNITY

TN ARRANGING for a patriotic parade tonight the National Congress of Frarnal Organizations, now in session in this city, has done the expected thing. " It is estimated that the delegates presint represent a membership of 20,000,000 en and women affiliated with the variins fraternal societies in the country. They realize that this war is raging now to make the great fraternity of democracy a world-wide institution, and they would ave been false to the principles of brotherhood which they profess if they had not arranged to give a visible demonstration of the faith that is in them. Therefore, the crowds which will line the streets tonight watching the parade vill see in it a type and a symbol of that greater spirit of fraternity which is to move the whole world when peace comes.

"German people full of despair," says a andline. And despair is the worst sort of fond substitute.

GO TO IT. JUDGE!

TUDGE BONNIWELL'S determination that the issue between the "drys" and the "wets" shall be clearly drawn does credit to his courage.

He is determined that there shall be no stacle in the way of any voter supporting him as the frankly "wet" candidate for the governorship. This is the purpose his latest move for the organization of "wet" party with his name at the head its ticket, followed by the names of in other candidates as are in sympathy th his purposes. He probably assumes it many Republicans, objecting to proon, would hesitate to vote the Demotic ticket. If they can have offered to an independent ticket, he reasons. might be willing to vote for the of it while supporting the rest of the ican ticket. This reasoning is valid his point of view.

one can object to it, for it is imant that the sentiment of the State datered on the issue. When Mr. Bon-I won the Democratic nomination in myles as an avowed "wet" candihe put the voters of his party on and he would be false to them if d not insist on a frank acceptance tion by the party leaders, and it of that if he did not do his best at the question squarely up to all stars in such a way that they could and be counted when the time

minded, will respond to a revelation of truth and beauty. Scoundrels have been known to turn from their infamies to

help a quest for these things. There is no one who does not now understand the purpose of America. It is a purpose that fills the skies. And in his Government the man in the street does not see the President or Congress. He sees himself, his own familiar faults and his familiar virtues. He sees more. He sees, indeed, his better self sublimated, freed somehow from common inhibitions, out upon a far enterprise that is at once perilous and noble and infinitely touching. It is easy for him to sense the faults of his Government. Are they not his very own? But to know the integrity and validity of his Government's purpose he has only to look within himself toward stray lights that shine in the ways of memory, toward far moments when

he-as every man has done-endured sacrifice and felt the lift of purposes beautiful or brave or charitable or blessed.

Here, then, in this thing that he thinks of as the Government, he can at last perceive only his own spirit as he has interpreted it in deeds, struggling upward with slips and difficulties, with doubts and missteps, toward the eternal light. It is not too much to say that some such consciousness in a hundred million people is in reality the greatest of all consequences of this war. The new relation of the people to their Government is a wonderful thing, more mystical and more beau-

tiful than many suppose. Your average citizen munched his war bread and then he gave up his business. He gave up his sons and now he is preparing to give himself. He turned from his home and his people, his land and all his familiar ways, and did all this with unquestioning faith because the Government asked it. He obeyed not his individual impulses, but the will and the miraculous idealism of his own kind operating as a collective force. He will criticize his Government-and hate or fight any one else who does likewise. The uproar that rises in many a man when his waiter stiffly denies him a coveted spoonful of sugar in his coffee or when his business is taken away subsides in a sense of placid co-operation when he realizes that "the Government desires it." In his heart he feels that things might be better. So, too, he will tell you, might all people. His Govern-

I be nobler and more efficient

economic reasons, whatever one may think about it as a war measure.

Prince Rupprecht, it is said, is about to take the Princess Anjoinette of Luxembourg for better or for worse. Meanwhile, the Allies are greatly reducing the significance of the first alternative.

THE ROOSEVELT "BEOUEST"

WERE it not for the intrinsic nature of a document, made effective only by feath, the act of drawing up a will should be wholly pleasurable to a man of generous impulses. A testator enjoys special privileges. He may apportion praise or biame with unchallengeable freedom, dis

close all his personal enthusiasms, honor and particularize all his personal friends. But the knowledge that he will never live to see his plans and benefactions bear fruit unquestionably reduces his delight in frank expression. Tom Sawyer's longing to "die temporarily" echoes a uman sentiment.

Very much alive and kicking, Theodore Roosevelt has lately penned an interest ing document reading like the will of a wise patriot, but happily unshadowed by tragedy. In a long letter to Congressman James A. Gallivan, the Colonel reveals his disposition of the Nobel peace prize, which he won for his share in ending the Russo Japanese war in 1907.

The sum in hand, now amounting to nore than \$45,000, was originally turned over to Congress for the establishment of a peace commission. Nothing was done with the money, however, and following a recent congressional resolution the winner regains his peace prize and proceeds to make it count for something in a

world rent by war. The pleasure of making such discrim inating "bequests" must have been keen The Colonel has remembered a host of worthy individuals and undertakings. There are legacies for the relief of Belgium, Rumania, Serbia, Armenia, such parts of Russia as are still sane, the Czecho-Slovaks and even Uganda, with its big game memories. The Y. M. C. A. and kindred associations are not forgotten. The generous ex-President must have

had a bully time dividing up his prize. His disposal of it suggests that it is unnecessary to die even "temporarily" in order to enjoy exclusively the best features of will-making.

> The Bolsheviki, h now appears, went Qualifying from the place where

the Czar of Russia was executed and murdered the Czar's fourteen-year-old son. If the Reds can find a plentitude of younger children to slaughter they may yet qualify adequately for a complete alliance with Berlin. 1.0

Poverty

Poverty is always pathetic! I passed the house of a certain poor man

And looking through the window I saw Persian rugs, crystal chandeliers, a ma hogany talking machine, Cut-glass bonbon dish, pearl-inlaid tables. porcelain bric-a-brac,

Platinum ash trays, silver toothpick vase, morocco bound telephone directory, Gold-plated peanut sheller, electric Pom

eranian dog-washer, And not a single book. Is there no charitable organization

To help this poor pauper? DOVE DULCET.

Standards of beauty are so variable · · there are times when an egg fried on one side looks more lovely than a sunset; and finding a clean patch on the office towel amazes a man more than the SOCRATES. aurora borealis.

THE READER'S VIEWPOINT

How It Seems to Paris

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger Sir-Bertha's voice is not agreeable. Small sorter if at times it gets a little on the nerves of the musical Parisians, but that it cannot "take their nerve"—what a bitter disappointment to Bertha's backer!

When the long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed August 5, after a silence of about three weeks, La Liberte announced t something after this fashion:

t something after this fashion: The Supercannon Beriha has found her voice again this morning. But if she fires on us it is not so much on our account as on theirs.

It is no longer a question of upsetting us, but of reviving their own spirits. It was against our morale that the gun used to be fired; it has not succeeded in breaking it down, not even in touching it, not in even grazing b. And new it is to sustain the morale of frightened Germany that it fires.

Conceive the reasoning of Ludendorff: "I bombard Paris, then I am before Paris." The retreat? Strategic maneuver with-out importance. Le Marne, L'Ourcq, La Vesle, l'Aisne? Geographic points of a rare insignificance. Soissons? Let us not talk

And the thickheaded Teuton reading this evening the boche communique an-nouncing the recommencement of the bom-bardment of Paris, perhaps will say to himself: "Then, nothing is changed. Hoch, Hoch for the victorious German armies. Nach Paris!

That is all that is wanted by Ludendorff, who apparently knows as well as we do the simplicity of his countrymen, But if there are still some Berthas on the other side of the Oise, there are no

more Germans on this side of the Vesle. L. T. PENNINGTON. Philadelphia, August 27.

When the relief expeditions get back from Russia we might send them to the rescue of the Mayor and City Council, who seem somehow to be suffering great oppres-

work has gone a far-reaching campaign of public health education which promises much for French children of the future. The health of the coming generation cannot safely be neglected, even in wartime.

THE campaign began last January, when an automobile camion loaded with pamphlets and postcards and lantern slides pre pared by the Rockefeller Commission for Prevention of Tuberculosis in France and the Children's Bureau of the Red Cross lef Paris and plowed through stormbound road to the towns and villages in the department of the Eure and Loire. In the cities and large towns mass-meetings were held in the municipal theatres or town halls, and smaller meetings for special groups of persons; moving pictures, instructive as well as amusing, were shown, and an exhibit of panels, posters and pamphlets was pla in some central building. In the villages the program was simpler; most of the work there was in the schools. During January, Febru-ary, March and April 41,000 persons visited these exhibits; the applicability to France of methods of public health propaganda which had been successful in America was proved. Two such traveling exhibits are now on their wandering way-one in Brittany, one in Touraine-and a third is planned for the

Midi. Lyons, the second city of France, was chosen for the first of a series of large-scale child welfare exhibitions; and when it opened on April 9 representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, of the city of Lyons, of the army, the Church, the medical profession and the Allied Governments joined in celebrating the occasion.

THE exhibition opened at a time when all I France was breathless under the strain of the German offensive; fears were exof the German offensive; fears wer pressed that it would be a failure pressed that it would be a failure; but during its first week more than 50,000 persons passed through the turnstile into the huge pavilion which had been erected for the automobile exhibit at the Lyons Indus-trial Fair and later lent to the Red Cross. France was awake to the menace to her future.

How to feed, clothe and bathe a baby, he to care for children of two or three or four years, what recreation a child should have four to care for children of two or three or four years, what recreation a child should have, how its teeth should be brushed and allied subjects were demonstrated by American specialists in the various booths that lined the wall and in a glass house about which hundreds gathered thrice daily to watch the model toilette of a real live haby, loaned for the occasion. In three playgrounds outside the pavilion—one for boys, one for girls and one with tempting sandboxes for children one with tempting sandboxes for ch under eight—playground teachers p American games with French children, childre American games with French children, while admiring rows of older spectators lined the picket fence to watch. Moving pictures and Funch and Judy shows graphically illus-trated health maxims. Every morning school teachers brought their classes to see the exhibit, and the afternoons were crowded. In the three weeks of the exposition the turnstile registered 173,000 admissions.

ONE of the first appeals which the Red Cross answered after its arrival in France was that of Prefect Mirman, of Nancy, to whom the care of several hundred young children from the gas-bombed villages behind the lines suddenly was intrusted. The Red Cross acted in co-operation with the prefect and the American Fund for French Wounded in establishing a refuge for these children in a former barracks at Toul. From that beginning in July a center for children's work has grown which now

care

"The American Red Cross is carrying on a work of special importance from which the public health of Meurthe and Moselle, notably that of women and derive inexpressible benefit," he wrote members of the council. "It would have been impossible to combine more competent service with greater devotion or to render service others with better grace.

charge of foundling bables who need special

FURTHER west, in the capital. American dispensaries, doctors, nurses and food are helping to lessen the strain of war upon the children. Paris and its suburbs have nine Red Cross dispensaries for mothers and children; in addition Red Cross physicians hold clinics for children in a dispensary established by the Rockefeller Commission another dispensary is operated jointly by the

Red Cross and the commission, and special clinics for children are held in the general refugee dispensary of the Red Cross. "They need food, not medicine," Red Cross physicians said after examining a numbe of children from poorer districts of the city. In many of these wards, or arrondissements. the mothers are working in the munition factories or other war industries, and the children must take the noon meal-important in the French family regimen school canteen. The menu in many of thes canteens is now being supplemented by American beans, meat, flour, jam, sugar and other supplies. In one ward war had made it necessary to stop the afternoon "gouter" of bread and chocolate which had been given to the children. A little bakery over which floats an American flag and a Red Cross

flag is now busy turning Minnesota Louisiana sugar and French milk into "Red Cross buns," which are as good as they are scientific in their composition .- From report of the Department of Civil Affairs, American Red Cross, France.

Why Not, "Yankee?"

What are we going to do for the American soldier? Look down our British noses at him and say "Ha' d'ya daw?"

Perish the thought! We are going to give him the gladdest hand—the girls will see to the "glad" eye—that was ever outstretched. We are going to say, "Shake. Sammy !"

Hang our native reserve! We can't kill the fatted calf because the food controller won't let us. But we can give them a truer heaptaility, a real, heartfelt welcome into our most intimate circles.

Every club in Britain ought to open its doors to the men in American khaki; every home ought to take them in and make them

feel at home. Don't let us shift our respon

feel at home. Don't let us shift our respon-cibility on to the broad shoulders of the Y.M. C. A. and similar organizations. The Amer-ican is a lover of home life. It means every-thing to him. Let's make Britain a home from home in the real sense. Some one has called this influx of Amer-icans "The Return of the Mayflower." When the old Pilgrim fathers landed on Piymouth Book the welcome they not use disruction

Rock the welcome they got was starvation and cold and misery. Now they are coming back in their millions, let us reverse it and prove to them that there's something in the old proverb about blood being thicker than

From London Tid-Bits.

So-Shake, Sammy! Shake hard !-

The way Haig piled up captives at Bau-ime would suggest the growing popularity prisoners' base nowadays in Ficardy.

We can't kill

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- Answers to Lesterday's Udis 1. Sener Date is Prime Minister of Spain. 2. Marrian is an infectious disease in califa-"A murrian on thee!" was a common califa-several conturies are. 3. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer. who had served in the Berointicatory Way. planned the city of Washington. 4. The word candidates is derived from the Ladim "candidates," used to describe a person clothed in while. In Roman times the contestants for public offices word while tegas.
- Chapterie D'Annumezo.
 T. Breadfruit, the product of the breadfruit free, which is native to Poinnesis and the Indian Archizelago. is a highly multitleng article of food. The fruit is oval or gobern cal in shape. sourowhat smaller than a watermoion, and is exist before full may turity. The pulp is then white and mappy and of a consistency suggesting both a try tato and hew bread.
- Marshal Basaine serrendered the Prened fortress of Metz to the Germany in the France-Prussian War.
- France-Prussian War. 9. The Gadeden purchase, a tract of land lying party within the present boundaries New Mexico and Arisana, was bourds in the United States from Mexico in 1554. 18. Congress was obting at York, Pa., during most of the United States Tools.

Until we live In the white light of a holy peace again! -From "Covenant, an Ode," by Zoe Aiking, Rags and Riches Coal carriers and other laborers in Austria dress in rags and drink costly champagne. They have pockets full of money, but clothing is almost beyond their reach. A suit of clothes costs from \$300 to \$400. He who owns a decent suit needs a burglar-proof vault to keep it in at night, so prevalent are

clothing thefts. Wages are high. In a master cooper was offered \$16,000 a In fact for his services, so great is the need of rels to hold the product of the vineyards .--Utica Herald-Dispatch.

Turkey's Chief Victory

Unless Turkey's censors are working day and night she is resting full weight on those Gallipoli laurels.—Boston Herald.

What Do You Know?

OUIZ

- 1. What distinguished statesman of the day in known as "The Tiser"? 2. What victory in the American Revolution has been rated as one of the fifteen de-cisive battles of the world?
- What is a "lapsus calami". What is a calason?
- What are the colors of the fing of Brauli?
- 6. What American President was known as "Old Rough and Ready"?
- 7. Who was Victorien Sardou? 8. To what notion does the great island of Mada-
- secar belons? 9. Who said "Liberty and union, now and fer-ever, one and inseparable"?

10. What is ambergris?

- 5. The Amazon discharges a greater volume of water than any other river in the world.
- 6. Gaotana Rapagnette is the real nas Gabriele D'Annunzio.