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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914

Why the Evening Ledger Fights Penrose THE lamentable conditions which render it impossible for a paper believing in Republican principles to support the Republican nominee for the Senate must likewise be sufficiently grave to make his defeat a public necessity. If the record of Mr. Penrose absolutely forbids support of him by a respectable newspaper, quite obviously a

decent regard for the welfare of the State and nation requires that newspaper to bring all of its influence to bear to cause his defeat. He is either so objectionable that the Evening Ledger must fight him, or he is not objectionable enough to justify a refusal to Indorse him. Middle ground for a newspaper in such an

Ledger is not only confronted with a paramount duty, but with a splendid opportunity for service. The independence of its viewpoint causes it to be observed by the forces of good government, without respect to party, in all parts of the Union. Men believe, and have a right to believe, that at last there is in the East a great metropolitan daily which will speak boldly, without fear of interests, corporate or popular, and stand irrevocably for good government, no matter

under what party banner. Whatever the standing of Ponroseism in Pennsylvania, it is bated and detested in every other State of the Union. Nowhere else is there any attempt to defend it. The failure of the Evening Ledger to wage an energetic campaign against it could be interpreted in but one way. The paper's sin-

cerity would be questioned. Manufacturers believe that Mr. Penrose will be able to write the next tariff bill if Republicanism is rehabilitated. That is an erroneous view. No party would dare enact a bill written by Mr. Penrose. A Republican majority in Washington would find some other chairman for the Finance Committee of the Senate. The seniority of Mr. Penrose would not count.

Pennsylvania manufacturers misinterpres the signs of the times quite as sadly as did the Southern slave-holders. The election of Mr. Penrose would hamstring the Republican campaign in 1916. With Penrosetsm escound .- neek of the party, what chance would it have in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, in any of the pivotal States which showed so plainly in 1912 that they are through and done with the methods of Ponrose. Foraker and that class of mon? It is well understood that the Democracy would view a Penrose triumph with a light heart, being convinced that it marked a sure free trade victory in 1916

The Evening Ledger owes a duty to the nation. It must conscientiously work for the rehabilitation of Republicanusm. That can only be brought about by the defeat of Penrose. His elimination is necessary to purify the party, to persuade the nation that it is purified. It is a medicine which the true friends of the Republican party will insist on its taking.

There is but one position for the Evening Ledger to take. It must declare, as the conditions prove, that this is a moral issue. The economic principles of Mr. Palmer it cannot inderse, but his political morality it can applaud. As between a man of high principle and another man whose political record indicates no principle at all, it must stand for the former. A tariff is but one of many things on which a Senator votes. On other things Mr. Palmer is sound. A political revolution so great as to give a chance for a new tariff would be great enough surely to assure a majority in the Senate without the abiof one Pennsylvania vote. Olivar is still there: and the loss of one vote which the defeat of Mr. Penrose would entail, might readily mean the gain of five or ten votes from other States, which otherwise would not send Republican Senators to Washington.

So far as local interest is concerned, in all his years in Washington, for Philadelphia Mr. Penrose has done practically nothing. The Delaware has been neglected, the costom nones is a disgrace and the postoffice is little better. The freight of the nation has flowed by Philadelphia and on to New York. It should have stopped here. It will when the Covernment, State and national, does as much for the port as has been done for New York But while Mr. Penrose controls affairs there will be no difference. His interests are all in one direction.

The Evening Ledger lavally proves its Republicanism by its support of Mr. Brumhaugh. It demonstrates its allegiance to national Republicanism and good government by calling on the voters to prove that Perroseism is not Republicanism, by showing that his defeat is a prerequisite to the success of the party in the nation, by support. ing Mr. Palmer, not because, but in spite, of his tariff views.

Advocates of good government our disting sny, "If the Evening Ledger is not for my it is against us"; but not to be aunium Me. Penrose is to be for him. The political machinery that he directs flourishes in durisness. Silonce is the support it craves A. newspaper that acquiesces now in the eletion of the Organization's head cannot with any power fight against the Organization itself in the approaching municipal shorters. There can be no neutrality school its methods are before the electorate. Mr. Penrose must has in excellent health and ready to take up be defeated, and it is legitimate and right to use the only instrument that is available for

The Evening Ladger is an Independent Republican newspaper. What does "Independent" in this connection mean other rhan a purpose to save the party from most when occasion demunds? It connotes an intention reject men who have prostituted the party to | York. And so on.

their own purposes and are using it as a cloak to hide their delinquencies and to conceal their moral malfeasance. It means a willingness, even a promise, to place the public weal above the exigencies of party service. Doctor Brumbaugh, by word and action, is seeking to disassociate himself as

much as possible from Penroseism. Mr. Penrose commands a machine quite as inimical to the success of the democratic experiment in America as militarism is to freedom and liberty in Europe. Both are autocratic, both destructive of the finer perceptions, both grasping and vengeful. And Penroselsm, in addition, is corrupt; notoriously so. Better no protection and no customs houses whatever than to scente them through such an Instrumentality.

Mr. Penrose in the minority is worth nothing to Pennsylvania in Washington. His election would inhibit his being again in the majority. When the Republicans control the Senate they will not be Republicans of the Foraker and Penrose type.

Quit Talking: Get Busy

THE people are for rapid transit. They A are for it in a hurry. Moreover, they intend to get it. They are tired of the constant blokering over minor sums, as if this were a poverty-stricken municipality instead of one of the most lightly debt-burdened cities of its class in the world. They are disgusted with the attitude that to get rapid transit they must sacrifice other projects. They have no sympathy with back-pulling. hesitant statesmen, who are first against any appropriation whatever to clear the way for actual subway construction, and, secandly, when threatened by an uprising of business men in protest, reluctantly consent to provide the money; but only by taking it away from some other meritorious and necessary improvement. The public is positively nauscated by the provincial vision of men who seem utterly incapable of comprehending the imperial future of Philadelphia.

The United Business Men's Association to exigency is cowardly. In fact, the Evening | night should reject all compromise. It probably will. Certainly the membership will be quite unable to appreciate the argument that the city is too poor to relocate sewers and also build an Art Museum for the housing of some of the most valuable art treasures in the world

> The Finance Committee of Councils has put itself in an utterly untenable position. It can retrieve its reputation only by a square and fair reversion of policy. That is what it is expected to do and what the business men of this community should insist it

> > Democracy-If the Kaiser Wins

IS not merely to gain favor in this country through American fondness for the "democracy" that Count von Bernstorif and other Germans are prophesying an secelerated advancement of the democratic principle, as a result of the present wer, in the Empire of the Kaiser. Mind you they are not predicting the downfall of the Empire, like those who assert that only through intoh a disaster can democracy prosper. They see plaints that, whether or not the imperial becomes shall wave in final victory, the triumph of democracy is already in prog-Such a triumph is not of necessity brought about by violent revolution, and moreover, the thing that a people is slowest and most reluctant to liange, or suffer to no changed is its form of government. The story of triumphant political democ-

carry is a story of accumulated constitutions.

and charters grants and bestownia. Usually, the nessessor of the nower desired by the neonle has parted with them grudgingly. momentumes only as the result of coercion; but often that have been transferred as gifts of gratitude or rewards for service. It will be exceedingly strange if the service of the Gerto the Entherland in this crisis is not rewarded, and Count von Bernstorff. who is in a position to speak with some authorsty, says that it will be. That the Issue, in their minds, is manuautograes wersus demeeracy is abundantly proved by the attitude of the Socialists in the Rolchstag and the country at large, for in Germany the Socialists are the representatives of political democracy. The Germans are fighting for their country, not for a new form of govenmont, and when all classes in a nation willingly bear honey burdens for the same patriatte cause there is bound to be in victory as in defeat, a stranger sense of independence. and finally a larger measure of political equality German democracy wins, which-

ever way the winds of war may blow In England the cause of popular liberty was marveleusly advanced, without evercion during the telm of the greatest absolutist among the Angevins, Henry II, and, as Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland says in his book of "Organized Democracy." It has frequently fored better under a monarchy than under a democratic form of government

Give Every Child a Fighting Chance

MORE than 14,000 public school emidrer in Philadelphia-over 10 per cent, of this year's enrolment-will have to be content with half- or part-time schooling this. year. This condition of smales has been chronic for some time and is not only disgraceful but indefensible. It is full of danger for the community and for the children themselves, and should be remudied at once The same condition only in an angravated form, exists all over the United States: Of the 20,000,000 children of actual age, only about M per cent attend accord for even half the year.

In Philadelphia fully 15.500 children who graduate each year from the public schools are forced into the "billed alley" of industrial ife and recruit the ranks of the unemployed. lenendent and delinquent cin-o-a

The firm hasts of a Republic is the addenon the thorough education of its citizens This means a seat in school, at full time, for every shill of school age. In Philadelphia particularly, a city of homes, there can be satisfactory excuse for inadequate school

As an Ambassador, it appears: A. Rustem flow in an incomparable conversationalist.

It is difficult to understand how the stees mun army can be flying from Prance when it has been reported that both the wirms were

The 'War Horas of Beform' comes back to the city today. The Mayor is reported to the cudgets in behalf of good government with renewed vigor.

Food prices in Philadelphia, aside from the important item of meal, are lower than inany other city of corresponding size in America. Luscious raspherries, which are almost unobtainable in New York, may be to support only those party candidates who had here for 7 cents a hox. Cantaloupes are are worthy. It implies a determination to retailing at 5 cents here and 10 cents in New

PASSED BY THE CENSOR

EVERY time Israel Zangwill's name apduced "The Garden of Allah," lays in a new supply of sackcloth and ashes and exclaims 'Mea culpa; mea maxima culpa!" And incidentally, he says unholy things about a certain ex-dramatic critic now a resident of Philadelphia. It all happened in the days when Tyler had just turned the financial corner with "The Christian." The dramatle road had been full of hard sledding, and his first big success had increased his bank account to man's size. Then, into the verdant and unsophisticated life of Tyler crept that nefarious critic. In the latter's behalf it may be said that he has reformed now and is trying to live down his critical past.

At any rate, the critic had Just read Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto," then newly published. Full of misplaced enthusiasm he went to Tyler and urged him to have it dramatized and produced. Tyler "bit," and as subsequent events proved was bitten, for when the play closed after a while, Tyler's afore-mentioned bank account had been decreased by some \$20,000.

ABOUT the only thing in which James Gordon Sennett, owner and editor of the New York Herald, not to mention the Paris edition and the New York Evening Telegram, showed hesitation, was in matrimony. It took him 73 years to get married: it never took him 73 seconds to reach any other decision. In fact, his precipitancy has been notorious on two continents. This is best exemplified by a happening one Thursday morning. Without warning, the New York office received a cable dispatch from Paris, signed with the usual "Bennett." ordering the suspension of the Evening Telegram. There was no reason given, and, as Bennett's word is law, no one asked for an explanation. The staff was dismissed and then-there came another dispatch to resume the publication. Since then the Evening Telegram has become Bennett's best paying property.

THE next time some British friend reminds. Lyou that lynchings take place only in the United States, ask him or her if he or she has ever heard of an historic lynching in Edinburgh. The reply will most likely be 'no." yet John Porteous was hanged by a mob in 1736, and the entire populace was delighted beyond words. Porteous was captain of the guard and was known for his wanton cruelty. In a street riot he had forced his men to fire into the crowd, seven being killed and more than 20 injured. He was placed on trial for murder and found guilty. A reprieve was granted and Porteous was placed in the Tollooth. On September 7 a mob formed, took the keys from the failer, set all the prisoners free and dragged Porteous to a tree and hanged him, after first torturing him.

DURING the last strike of the cloak and suitmakers in this city, there came an influx of gunmen from New York city-real "bad men" of the "eat-'em-alive" type. Stories of their prowess and fire-eating propensities were spread broadcast to scare away strike-brenkers until Detective Isaacs, of the Central Office, appeared on the scene. Single-handed he marched up to the three leaders of the gunmen. Taking one in his good right hand and another in his equally good left he bumped their heads together with provision and force. Then he took the precious trio to Broad Street Station, put them aboard a New York express and told them politely and all that, but sternly nevertheless, that it would be wise to "beat it" before real trouble ensued. Since then Philadelphia has been free from

gunmen, and the Philadelphia police force has a reputation among New York gangsters of being brutal in the extreme-impolite, in

ALL ye housewives who make your hus-A bands get up early these chill mornings to light the kitchen fire, take note that the man who invented the kitchen range as constituted at present was one Benjamin Franklin. a native of Philadelphia and said to have heen intimately connected with certain incidents of our Revolution Franklin first invented a stove to burn bituminous coal which consumed its own smoke, having a downward draft. Later, he devised another design, which had a basket grate and movable bars at the top and bottom supported on a pivot. The top would be filled with kindling, then the basket would be inverted and the fire would burn at the base. The Franklin stove is still in use in many parts of the United States, although there have been hundreds of improvements and medifientions.

Big oaks from tiny acorns grow, even to house like the Hansburgs. Away back, hidden in the mists of history, a Count Rudolf yon Hapsburg was riding toward a stream at which stood a monk, unable to cross. He told the Count that he was on his way to shrive a dying man and the Count lent his horse that he might continue on his errand of mercy. The next day the monk returned the horse

"God forbid," exclaimed the Count, "that I should ever ride a horse that has carried the Saviour to a dying man," and he presented the animal to the Church.

In the course of time, the monk became chaplain to the Prince Elector of Mainz. A. new Emperor was to be chosen and the former monk suggested the name of Rudolf von Hapshurg. And so it came about that Rudolf was chosen Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire the precursor of poor Franz Josef.

rpar) has a near Media found a pot of beautiful green paint and a brush. They also discovered that their father's heree was a dirty white. So they started to paint it green. When they had finished the tail and one hand leg, father came upon the scene.

"Boys" he said, "as you arrear to have a penetable for art, you may balat the picket fence around the old homestend green; both sides, mind you, and no play until you are

That is why the boys have sleeded to beome descenders or reporters or semething almiturly dreadful BRADFORD

CLRIOSITY SHOP

incapane all notions to the southern history how releas their or assembly, and from the dary of John Evelyn, a contemporary of Samnel Pepys, thus appears proved. Under date of July 15, 1657, Evelyn wante:

"The public was now in great consternation on the late plot and conspiracy; His Majesty very melancholy, and not stirring without double guards; all the avenues and private doors about Whitchall and the park shut up, few admitted to walk in it.

"The Turks were likewise in bostility against the German Emperor, almost masters of the Upper Hungary, and drawing toward Vienna. On the other side the French King (who it is

Spanish and Dutch neighbors, having swallowed up almost all Flanders, pursuing his ambition of a fifth universal monarchy; and all this blood and disorder in Christendom had evidently its rise from our defections at home, in a wanton peace, minding nothing but luxury, ambition, and to procure money for our vices. To this and our irreligion and atheism, great ingratitude and self-interest; the apostacy of some, and the suffering the French to grow so

believed brought in the infideis) disturbing his

great, and the Hollanders so weak. In a word, we were wanton, mad, and surfeiting with prosperity; every moment unsettling the old foundations, and never constant to anything. The Lord in mercy avert the sad omen, and that we do not provoke Him till He bear it no longer!

"This summer did we suffer twenty French men-o'-war to pass our channel toward the sound, to help the Danes against the Swedes, who had abandoned the French interest, we not having ready sufficient to guard our coasts, or take compleance of what they did: though the nation never had more or a better navy, yet the sea had never so slender a fleet."

On July 19, 1689, Evelyn wrote in his diary "The Marshal de Schomberg went now as general toward Ireland, to the relief of London. dorry. Our fleet lay before Brest. The Confederates passing the Rhine, besiege Bonn and Mayence, to obtain a passage into France., A great victory gotten by the Muscovites, taking and burning Perecop. A new rebel against the Turks threatens the destruction of that tyranny. All Europe in arms against France, and hardly to be found in history so universal a face of

IN A SPIRIT OF HUMOR

On the Just and the Unjust Knicker-They are looking for a war tax that will fall equally on every one. Bocker-Then tax the rain.-New York Sun.

Morning Sun! From a short poem entitled "Daybreak," by Prof. George Herbert Clarke: "Sun! Sun! Sun! Sun!

Sun! . . Sun! Sun! Sun!" Sounds like a prejudiced newsboy,

A Pulling Story The Texan pulled the dentist's bell, The dentist pulled him in, The Texan pulled his jaws apart, And bade the Doc begin.

The dentist pulled his forceps from His case to pull the tooth. And then he pulled the wrong one out He was a careless youth.

The Texan pulled himself upon His feet and pulled a gun; An officer then pulled them both, His name was Sergeant Dunn.

Dunn pulled a tip from each and o'er The judge's eyes pulled wool: They both pulled out without a fine,

For Dunn possessed a pull, -New York Telegraph.

A Dual Alliance

A Michigan paper announces the marriage of Kathryn Cannon and William Popp, We hope that so bang-up a wedding will not be followed by a state of war.

Compensation

If it is true, as our business philosophers tell us, that "those who never do more than they get paid for, never get paid for more than they do," then it is quite clear that if you want to get paid for more than you do, you must do more than you get paid for. Even a philosopher ought to see how impossible that is, but. of course, the true philosopher cannot be expected to hesitate over a mere impossibility.-

A Grave Mistake

From the first chapter of the Belgian Commission's romance of German deviltry;

"On August 12, after the battle of Haelen, Colonel van Damme, commander of a Relgian regiment, was lying wounded on the battlefield. . . Several German soldiers found him. and placing their revolvers against his mouth. blew his head off." For this barbarity, at least, there is the very best of evidence. The veracious Commissioners have an affidavit from Colonel van Damme himself.-Baltimore Amer-

A Question of Ownership Alkall Ike-And so Slippery Sam died with

his hoots on, ch? Broncho Bill-No, he died with my boots on, That's how he came to die.-Boston Transcript.

Taking No Chances "Bilson yonder tella me he trusts his wife

and his fishhooks loose in the same pocket."--

implicitly and absolutely, but-" "Well, I should notice he carries his change

The Happy Farmer The shades of night were falling fast

When up the fence row blithely passed, Through cressole and Paris green, These grim trespansers on the scene:

One army worm; One chinch bug. One Hessian fly.

One cut worm: Advancing each before its kind, They gave the wiggie-wag behind. And answering with bugg and whigh, Their trusty troops invaded viz.:

One field of cats, One counfield, One potato patch. The farmer slumbered in his best

One wheatfield.

While pleasant fencies roamed his head, And dreamed of getting after bit A few farm luxuries, to wit:

One automobile, One lighting plant, One tractor,

One ails:

But where the setting sun had shone of spulence remained a bone, Clean-picked as frest denudes the trees, And what the farmer had were these:

One nale: One trip to a new farming country. One trip back again, One start all over

-Wall Street Journal.

The Railroads and Washington There is no possible doubt that in many There is no possible that the proposed tax on freight startic) collected from the shipper will reach the ultimate consumer as a double market the uitimate consumer as a double market price of the articles so taxed; there is no possible doubt that in all instances it will mean final costs very much higher than they are now.—New York Press.

DONE IN PHILADELPHIA

TOW that Baltimore has had its Star-Span-N gled Banner celebration, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the writing of Key's immortal song, let us glance a moment at Phila-

delphia's share in popularizing that anthem. Whenever a song achieves enormous popularity there usually appears on the untroubled waters a controversy that is carried over from one generation to another. So it has been with Key's song, which, like Hopkinson's "Hail, Columbia!" did not originally bear the title by which it is now known to countless millions.

The controversy in this instance, however, does not reflect upon Francis Scott Key, but rages around the identity of the composer of the music. Like many another controversy of similar character, this one has been settled a good many times to the satisfaction of some of the disputants; nevertheless, there seems to be a good deal needed to entirely clear the atmosphere. A Philadelphian, too, has engaged in this entertaining occupation, but it is not about him that I want to chat today,

It was in the pages of a Philadelphia magazine, the Analectic, which in its time was the foremost monthly in this country, and not surpassed by any in London, that Key's poem first received a printed form that might be called permanent. At that time, also, it still was uppamed.

Key wrote his poem, as is very well known, while he was on a British ship that was engaged in the bombardment of Fort McHenry in September, 1814. It is descriptive of his thoughts and feelings, aroused as they were to a high pitch of patriotism, and when he returned to Baltimore after the unsuccessful bombardment he gave the manuscript to a friend, who soon had it put in type in one of the Baltimore newspaper offices.

It was entitled "The Defense of Fort Mc-Henry," but even this rather weak title for so lusty a song could not destroy its influence. It was by all odds the best poem produced during the War of 1812, and, as usual, Key did not know that he was doing the best thing of its kind ever penned. Genius nearly always fails to recognize itself. Some one has to place the wreath of fame on their brow before they understand.

The poem was printed in nearly every newspaper of the time as soon as it came to the editor's hand. But when the editor of the Analectic, at that time Washington Irving. saw the poem in the newspapers, he did the hest he could to bestow the wreath.

He placed it at the head of the poetry in the November number of the Analectic, 1814, and introduced it with a description of the circumstances under which it was written. At the same time he wrote that it was far too valuable a piece of verse to permit to be lost.

Thus it came about that the first literary recognition of the Star-Spangled Banner came from a Philadelphia magazine.

But there is another chapter to this, The first man to sing the Star-Spangled Banner also was a Philadelphia, and his descendants have aroused a great deal of controversy because of one slight remark he made about the circumstances of this first public singing of the immortal song.

To be exact, there was not one who sang the song first, but two, the brothers, Charles and Ferdinand Durang. These young men, who were the sons of a performer in the old Chestnut Street Theatre, also were connected with the theatrical profession. Charles Durang was a dancing master here for years and wrote a history of the Philadelphia theatres. Both of the Durangs enlisted in the Harrisburg Blues when there was a call for volunteers to repel the British, who were going strong in the neighborhood of the Chesapeake. They were in camp near Baltimore and stationed at Fell's

They were in Baltimore soon after the attack on the fort and there were handed a copy of the poem. Now here is where the

troversy begins.

According to Charles Durang's version of this event, he read over the song and said to his brother, "This would make a good national song." And thereupon he began to search for a piece of music that would fit the words. He said that he went through his trunk and pulled forth a well-known song, then very popular, entitled, "To Anacreon in Heaven," and decided that it was just the thing. Of course, the words did fit. They fitted to

a nicety, because evidently Key had the meter of the drinking song in his head at the time he wrote. It was not the first time the same music had been used to the words of an American patriotic song. There was "Adams and Liberty," written by Robert Treat Paine 14 years previously, and at this time widely known. It is probable that Key knew it better than he did the original "To Anacreon in Heaven," which was an English song sung by the Anne. reonth. Society, which he thought was the air to which his some should be sung,

Yet, on the strength of that remark about finding a place of music to fit, some attempts have been made to belittle burang's version of how the song was first song in public.

It is well to remember that those who would deny Durang the honor he claims for himself and brother have not attempted to designate any other place or circumstance under which the song first received its public presentation, In his valuable treatise on our so-called national songs Mr. Sonneck, of the Library of Congress, gives a list of more than to books, prticles and other material that refer to the history of that one rong. Mr. Sonneck's book was printed five years ago, and I believe be would now be compelled to even double the length of his list.

As to the real authorship of the music, the result of the various controversies thus for has been to even further obscure the point.

The Rev. Dr. H. T. Henry, president of the Catholic High School for Boys, and Dr. Grattan Flood have been engaged in one of the most elaborate controversies along the origin of the air of the Star-Spangled Banner that has yet been waged. Both are regarded highly as authorities on general hymnology, but so far as I can glean from their articles the question of the authorship of the tune is still on debatable ground.

There is a great deal of literature yet to be written about Key's little poem, which he wrote on the back of an envelope.

THE TALISMAN

Henry Van Dyke in the Outlook What is Fertime, what is Fame? Futile gold and phantom name, Biches buried in a cave,

Glory written on a grave.

What is Friendship? Something deep That the heart can spend and keep; Wealth that greatens while we give, Praise that heartens us to live.

Come, my friend, and let us prove Life's true talisman is love! By this charm we shall elude Poverty and solitude. The Hague, 1914.

VAST VOLCANIC CHAIN LINKED COASTS OF U. S.

1831

Geologic Proof That In Prehistoric Times America Seethed With Active Craters from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

That the completion of the Panama Canal should be signalized by the bursting forth of a volcano-the only live one in the United States-was as startling as it was unexpected, says M. C. Frederick, in the Boston Transcript, To those familiar with the geology of the Pacific coust, however, the manifestation occasions no surprise. It is a strange story geologists tell us of

the California coast-that ages ago its mountain peaks, mere reefs in a great expanse of sea, rose to such a height that Santa Barbara Channel was a vast valley, over which doubt. less roamed the elephant, camel, lion, sabertoothed tiger and other animals whose fossil remains are scattered over the country and some of which are found on the islands. Then the land again sank beneath the sea and again arose, and marine fossils are found in abus. dance along the shore and on the mountain tops many miles from sea. Imagine the surprise of the old gold hunters to find the skeleton of a whale at an elevation of a thousand feet and two hundred miles inland. And ages ago, as we have seen, the land also

had its baptism of fire. Radiating from middle California in separate streams, scientists tell us, the lava flowing north became a flood burying the smaller inequalities and encircling the larger, until it covered the greater portion of northern California, northwestern Nevada, nearly all of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. and reached far into Montana and British Columbia. Arizona and New Mexico were also involved. The Columbia River cuts through lava three or four thousand feet thick, and in a cut in the Deschutes River thirty successive sheets of lava may be counted.

But that was many thousands of years ago, being at its height in the Miocene period Since then activity in the United States has gradually diminished until it practically ceased within the last few centuries, with occasional belated manifestations, as at present.

Even in historic times there has evidently been a marked diminution of such phenomena on our Western coast. Spanish explorers expressed the belief that there were volcanous in the coast range of Southern California. This may not have been so entirely imaginative as is generally supposed. In the desert east of Daggett Inva beds and craters have been reported, of so recent a formation that som believe them to be not more than 200 years old. For some time after the settlement of Santa Barbara there was a "volcano" on the segshore, either the genuine article or burning netroleum. At the time of the earthquakes of 1912 a new volcano was reported back of Pine Mountain.

An old geography of 1815 calmly remarks that "California is a wild and almost unknown land. . . In the interior are volcanoes and vast plains of shifting snows, which sometimes shoot columns to great height. This would seem near incredible were it not for the well authenticated accounts of travelers." The entire region of Yellowstone Park,

Wyoming, was in remarkable volcanic activity at a comparatively late geological period, and the lingering phenomena still produced constitutes the most remarkable series of natural wonders of any equal area of the globe. There is also a small geyzer region, of a hundred or two bolling geysers, with their accompaniment of sulphur, salts and alkalis, in the mountains of central California.

In time, no doubt, the Pacific coast will become as settled as the Atlantic side, which in early geological times, we are told, apparently had outbursts on a grander scale than anything known in historic times, for example, the enermous floods of lavas which with tufas and sandstones form the copper-bearing series of Lake Superior, which have a thickness of

thousands of feet. The coast of Maine, the region of Boston, the Connecticut Valley, the Palisade of the Hudson, through Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, show traces of ancient volcanic action, and the same may be said of many countries of Europe where volcanic life is now extinct. Alaska, Mexico and South America still show more or less volcanic activity, but in all the known world there is but one Stromboll, in the Mediterranean, which has been constantly discharging lava for more than two thousand

THE IDEALIST

Live to the grace of God most of us are

Do you know what it really means to be able to walk along with your legs doing their full duty, with full-grown and unimpaired arms swinging in barmony with your stride, with eyes seeing every passing thing, with ears hearing all sounds?

You will not know until you are deprived of one of them. Those of us who are whole-limbed have well

out in one chances. There who are not have lost. And the most matter-of-fact men on earth will admit that life does contain a huge degree of chance, A crippled man-a bright, cheerful chap-one

gave the reason for his extreme and continued state of happiness. His reply made arrenger men of his hearers. "Because all of my friends treat me as one of themselves. They offer me no regrets, which. after all, are useless. They never refer to my misfortune. They talk freely with me as if I

were as well equipped physically as any one of them." There is the secret-One of ourselves! This of it when rude instinct prompts you to stare

at a cripple passing you on the street. There exists among most folk who have been deprived of a partial use of their bodies a high degree of sensitiveness with respect to a dircussion of their particular aliment. The slight est mention of the topic often sends the mind

of such a one into a season of brooding. Under this comes the too frequent extending of sympathy, the too much offered hand al help. Note how your unfortunate friend b proud to do things which you were not awars

he could do. Suffering humanity needs all the help you di give. But do not forget that in extending help a mental attitude must be taken into considera-

tion, as well as a physical deficiency. Do not permit your helping efforts to emphasize the physical gulf between you and the and THE IDEALIST.

The Wastes of Peace The war ban brought into a whiter light than ever the immense waste that goes on in got ernment in times of peace. Congress would

play a high card by tooking this question fairly the face now, when world-wide economy is the watchword -Minneapolis Journal-

Of Course

Van Shortbilt-Ah! Now contess! Wouldn't you like to be a man? Miss Swift-Of course! Wouldn't you?-Juden