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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914

The Knife in the Bowels of Reform THOMAS S. T. MACKLEER voted in Select L Council to override the Mayor's veto of the Municipal Court grab. Mr. Mackleer is employed by the Municipal Court at a salary of \$250 the month. Of course, he was quite competent to take a judicial view of the question. It is even possible that he could have been influenced by argument or fact to vote against the source of his salary. But he was not so influenced; not a bit of it. On the contrary, he stood "with the boys," first, last and all the time.

Mr. Mackleer is but one of many whose jobs depend on their votes. It is nover safe for the people to confide their interests to men whose own interests are paramount. If any citizen wants to know why the reform administration is hampered at every turn by Councils, he has only to discover the means of livelihood of certain "representatives of the people." They own their sinecures to the contractor bosses, to the Organization, and the Organization is their first and only love. When the public asks who and what they are, these sweetly coo. "We are Republicans." And the remarkable thing is that so many people believe them.

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'Twill Be Dry in Ole Virginia

TIRGINIA has gone dry by a decisive majority. The fight there has been going on for years, the real battle having been to persuade the Legislature to submit the question to a general vote. When that much was won the rest was easy for the Prohibitionists. It would be idle to deny that in the rural districts of the South prohibition has achieved some splendid results, and it would be just as futile to question its failure In the cities. "Blind pigs," "blind tigers," "speak-easies" have flourished. Violation of the law in most of the larger towns is open and notorious. Making vice a crime by statute can never be a great success. Local uption is the real remedy for the liquor problem, for it restricts prohibition to localities where enforcement of the law is practically automatic.

Militarism No Worse Than Navalism THE German people are quite right in resenting a great deal of the unreasonable criticism of the Fatherland. It would be a pity if fair-minded men could have no love for a nation which in the last half century has amazed the world by its material accomplishments. That England and her Allies have been jealous of German achievement is too obvious to require comment. It would be entirely illogical, therefore, for American citizens to grow hitter over German militarism and not consider England's navalism. German preparation on land has not been one whit more destructive of the peace of the world than England's preparedness on the oceans. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. The Raiser's long reign of peace is at least presumptive evidence of his sincere aversion to war. The Fatherland is entitled to a fair show, and there is every indication that it will get it.

Vital History Should Be Taught

CURRENT events should be studied in the Uschools in order to make past history more real to the pupils, and in order also to promote among them such a civic intelligence as good citizenship requires. Current events are history, and history is nothing except as it considers civics and economics. In those phases and aspects of the war which belong to American economic history, the schools have a great educational opportunity which should not be neglected. To enlighten the young people in the questions that have to do with American dependence and independence in commerce and industry is to teach them the economic resources and possibilities of their country; and to show them how these questions are affected by the European war is not to violate neutrality, but merely to give due recognition to the flow of events in the history of their own country,

Courage is the Conquest of Fear

7 H DO not conquer the world by shedding With blood of others. Victories are won by the less of our own blood. Such is the vicarious law of progress. To do right when there is every inducement to do wrong is

To have the courage of standing sione is he attribute of a strong man. Courage and four are related as innocence is to virtue. One makes possible the other. There can be ne weal courage without fear. Courage is the conquest of fear; virtue is innocence under temptation. The battlefield of every life is the soul. Browning writes, "When the fight begins within himself a man's worth something." Lafe is not a promounds through streets of cheering crowds, but a hard march over rough roads

Running away from the battleground of one's own soul may be set down as a great

Re-enter Mexican Revolution

FIGHE long expected has happened. The intolerable tension is over." This morning H. G. Wells' words on the European explosion apply as fitty to Mexico. Villa's break with his "First Chief" is now "official." He has dropped the mask. Mexico is not to be without its habitual revolution. Men familiae with the situation in Mexico have long expected just this move. All Villa's protestations of loyalty could not alter the fact that Carranza was not the man the Northern General and his people wanted to see in the | constitutional system are preserved.

National Palace, Jealousies and ambitio aside, there have been signs of profound differences between the great natural divisions of Northern and Southern Mexico that spelt conflict. Villa's revolution may be an attempt to put himself or his man in the chair at Mexico City and his ideas into operation. Or it may mean the setting up of an independent Northern republic. At any rate, it means more months of turmoll and destruction. Whether this will be worth the price depends on Villa's sincerity in his stand for non-military government and the redistribution of the land.

Meanwhile, Vera Cruz becomes once more knotty problem.

No Stultification for a Mess of Pottage AT WATSONTOWN yesterday "Doctor Brumbaugh assured his audience that even the competent business administration fell short unless sustained by high moral purpose." Moral principles come first. It does not profit a man or a State anything if the whole world is gained and the soul is lost. It is only at this late date in social bistory that the contrary doctrine is being preached. It is only now that a mess of pottage is being dangled before the eyes of the people of Pennsylvania in the expectation that it will tempt them into stultification of their collective conscience. Doctor Brumbaugh understands the aspirations of this people and the deep purpose underlying their efforts. It 's only Penroseism which imagines that morality is not an issue.

Stand Up for Pennsylvania

S TAND up for Pennsylvania," says Doctor Brumbaugh, who has always stood up for her himself and to whom the public is looking with full confidence for further services of the same kind. Stand up for Pennsylvania! Aye, take away from her the reprouch which designing men have fastened on her. Sweep out the anti-moralists, who, by a conspiracy of plunder, have managed to get control of the offices. Cleanse the atmosphere, which is pure in all else but

A great State, magnificent in its resources. more magnificent in its accomplishments; a veritable nation among nations, generous in the complexity of its endeaver, the industrial pride of the hemisphere; a State founded by a man with a vision, a moral vision; a Commonwealth which owes its greatness to the stern principles of right which animated and inspired its early and subsequent

Only one blot is on her banner, only one stain attaches to her name. Penroseism, fit successor to Quavism, is the State's sole humiliation. Discipling it, excise it, drive it out! Stand up for Pennsylvania!

Dr. Bacon Overrules the Mayor AN ENAMINER'S report, confirmed by Judge Audenried, declares that Dr. William D. Bacon was never elected to Select Council from the 44th Ward. The examiner found that Dr. Philip H. Moore, fusion candidate, received a majority of the votes cast.

Doctor Bacon continues to hold the office which does not belong to him. It will probably be January before his appeal can be disposed of by the Supreme Court Doctor Bacon is also a dual officeholder.

By the use of dilatory writs in the courts,

He is a real estate assessor, a position which puts \$3000 a year into his pocket. The Mayor's veto of the Municipal Court grab was defeated by one vote. Doctor

Bacon cast it. "He Watched and Wept"

MANY a country parson has run his godly race remote from towns without ever wishing to change his place. His contentit with his lot and his devotion to the pe ple of his parish are almost incomprehensible to men more ambitious for position and power. There was such a man, perhaps, who ame into your life. There was such a man, perhaps, who molded the community where you once lived nearer to Christian ideals. A man he was to all the country dear

. . In his duty prompt at every call, watched and wept, he prayed and felt.

for all. He was the burden-bearer and burden sharer of his people. He was a soldier of the Cross, risking his health and exhausting his strength in censeless toll and selfforgetful performance of duty. He came to his white hairs and bent figure prematurely and there were those who spoke of him then as a "broken-down minister" of no further use. But the angels had kept the scroll, and the record of his deeds and character had been written in human hearts forever. From he modest little parechaire in the village. with Macs in the door yard, he was called, not to a larger salary or a city puipit, but a the golden city and a mansion prepared

The hardships of peace proved too much for General Villa.

The submarines have a way of getting

under Things.

multitude of sinners.

Don't despise consolations however smallthe accupite season is almost ready to open

Hats manufactured in Philadelphia are known all over the world and they cover a

Senator Penrose never has anything to may about morality, but Dr. Brombauch is

As a matter of fact, the Belaware could ret along without the Government, but the lovernment could not get along without the

Each side complains that the other is guilty of inhuman cruelty in the conduct of the war. German character is not an unknown quantity and a nation does not change its qualities over night. War is war. Perhaps the Allies do complain too much.

There has been too much other excitement for the people to pay much attention to the noti-trust tills, but the conference Clayon measure seems to be about as senior his as could reasonably be expected in the elroumstances.

It is an era of inducreet diplomata, that own service seems to have no claims for superiority. In fact, the Findry among waveys to say wrong things at the psycholegical moment indicates that we must exert arrantees if we expect to hold the cham-

The auccess of the Imy-a-bale-of-cotton novement in the South has been remarkable. H the people instead of the Government step to the front in an industrial crisis of this kind, not only are the results accomplished better, but the underlying principles of our

PASSED BY THE CENSOR

THERE arrived in Philadelphia this week As copy of the "Courier of Political Exiles," the official paper of those sent to Siberia by the Czar. It is printed in Russian, but for obvious reasons is published in the capital city of Russia's ally, France. The Courier contains the first authentic account of the death of Dszheparidze, one of the 160 Social Democratic members of the second Duma, who were exiled to Siberia for affixing their signatures to the famous Viborg manifestoa Russian declaration of independence.

Laying aside entirely the pathetic human side of the story, the account of the last hours of the Russian sounds strangely out of harmony with the honeved words of the Czar, addressed to his "Dear Jews" and "My Loyal Poles." In part, the Courier says:

"At 8 o'clock in the evening the train approached a small station, Yamskaya, where we were to change trains. 'All out,' shouted the head of the convoy, opening the doors, Dszheparidze rose together with the others, but immediately fell to the ground, crying, I cannot, I am all in. Teeretell and Macharadze picked him up and placed him on a dirty rug nearby.

'How dare you sit down, you dog?' shouted a gendarme, whereupon his comrades picked him up and carried him out of the car to the station platform. We had to wait fully an hour for the arrival of the train for Kursk. Surrounded by a host of gendarmes, beneath the open sky, in the horrible cold and but the scant prison clothes on our backs, we waited in the snow, shivering, hungry and trembling for our lives lest one of the gendarmes take a fancy to shoot us. Dszheparidze alone was permitted to sit down on the ground. Beside him stood his wife with her 2-year-old child in her arms. After our arrival at the Kursk depot we were dispatched to the prison.

'All of us. 45 men in all, were locked up in a cell 12 feet by 8. All along the floor lay the victims of Russian barbarism. Not only was it impossible to pass from one end of the cell to the other, but it was impossible for one to stretch out on the floor. In a half hour the air in the room became intolerable. One of us took a chance and attempted to open a little window, but the soldier on duty ordered him back to the floor. In an hour Dszheparidze began to snore heavily. We pounded at the doors and demanded that some of us be transferred to another cell. At midnight the warden of the prison, Kalmikoff, entered and ordered that members of the Imperial Duma be given room in another cell nearby. That night Dszheparidze died without having received any medical attention."

TAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT was the most vitriolic dramatic critic in Chicago, where he sat in theatrical judgment for the Record-Herald. He was feared by actors and managers alike, yet, when it was learned that he had been captured by the Germans in Belgium and was threatened with death as a spy, even his enemies in the profession were sorry. Of course, he was released, hence this story.

The other night two actors who had felt the sting of Bennett's pen stood in front of the Garrick Theatre discussing the war. One referred to Bennett's visit to the scene of conflict.

"Wouldn't it be awful." exclaimed the other with heartfelt worry, "if he didn't like the way they fought!"

THE original manuscript of Arnold Ben-I nett's "The Regent," also known as "The Old Adam," is now in this country, the property of Edgar Selwyn, the dramatist. How Selwyn smuggled the manuscript out of Bennett's house at Thorpe-le-Soken, in Essex, England, is an interesting tale. Mrs. Bennett is the feminine Cerberus who guards original manuscripts with a zest and care verging on the fanatic. No manuscript has ever been known to leave her possession before. Bennett and Selwyn were discussing things in general when the former offered the desired manuscript to the dramatist.

"But how will I get it past your wife?" queried the American.

"Here it is; just put it under your coat and walk out." responded the Briton.

"But it's a bulky package and she'll see it." "If she stops you give her this." replied Bennett. And seizing a pen he wrote on the cover of the bundle: "This manuscript belongs to Edgar Selwyn and is the property of no woman."

And that is how the manuscript was smuggled out of the Bennett home.

TT WAS in the Pocono Mountains the last week-end. A number of legal lights, members of the Lehigh County bar, including Judge Frank M. Trexler, were holding a friendly debate on the fine points of the law. Two men of the Poconos passed by,

"Are all those lawyers?" queried the first. "Most of them are," replied the second, "and the others are Judges."

THE present attempt on the part of Russia L to stop alcoholism in the army is not the first of its kind by any means. Czar Alexander made every effort to stop the drinking habits of soldiers and especially of officers. Whenever a case of inebriety came under his observation the punishment was swift and severe. One evening an officer of the imperial guards had dined neither wisely nor well, and was showing decided symptoms of intoxication. Knowing the fate that would await him if caught, he took a droshky to drive to regimental quarters. Suddenly, to his undisguised terror, he saw

approaching the carriage of the Emperor. Motioning the carriages to stop, the Czar exclaimed angrify:

"Mator, what are you doing here?" "Your Malesty," replied the still quickwitted officer. "I am just taking a drunken

officer to the guardhouse." The reply so pleased the Emperor that he pardoned the officer there and then BEADFORD.

CURIOSITY SHOP

An authority describes a "Hohemian" as a person, man or woman, who does not g into society, but who is happy-go-lucky, unonventional, now flinh, now short of money who, having money, spends it freely, and, having none hopes for it in the near future; who makes the best of everything and taken for as it comes. Your true Buhamina is a philosopher, and, in spite of his unconventionably, he is at least as likely to be respectable as a leader in conventional society.

The "day of the camel" was November The day of the talled and Zobelir, rebellious Arab chieftains, were rousted to death by the Caliph Ali. Ayesha, the widow of Mahammed, is said to have looked on from the back of a rame!, whence its name.

Estatiland was an Arctic country existing only in the invarinations of olden geographers. It was placed by them in the spot now occupied on the maps by Newfoundland, Labrador and the Hudson Bay district. It was alleged to have been discovered by two

Friesland fishermen, driven out of their course by adverse winds. In 1497 Cabot set sail to the mystic continent and discovered Newfoundland. Milton, in "Paradise Lost," refers to this land; "The snow from cold

The term "Galway jury" originated in Ireland in 1835, during state trials held to decide the right of the English crown to Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, Roscommon and Galway. The four first named decided in favor of the king, with Galway opposing. In consequence the Sheriff of Galway was fined \$5000 and each of the jurors \$20,000.

The exclamation, "God save the mark," originated in an Irish superstition. If a person, on telling of an injury sustained by some one else, touched the corresponding spot on his person, he was able to avert similar injury by exclaiming "God save the mark."

IN A SPIRIT OF HUMOR

Comparisons

The little taxpayer appeared worried. He ne cent and was nervous and uneasy. "If I were as easily affected by debt as "If a war as easily affected by debt as "If a said the ruler of the land and sea. "I'd have St. Vitus' dance."

Which explains to some extent the difference between the individual and the State.

On the Battlefield

"We shall conquer," exclaimed the general his troops. "Our hearts are in the fight," to his troops. "But," queried the troops, "are we in it?"

A Literary Color Scheme Most poets are blue because they are not

There's No Accounting for Taste "Dies in a policeman's arms,"-Newspaper

The Deduction "What foolish things a fellow will do when "Oh, Margy, has he proposed?"

Frem Solomon Jr. It doesn't pay to be too forward, especially

in a head-on collision.

Tit-Bits.

The Countersign

"Now mind, Mary, if a sentry asks you who you are, you must immediately answer, 'Friend.'" "Yes'm; but what am I to say if he asks me how baby is?"—Punch.

Applied Arithmetic Puzzled Diner-What have you got for din-Waiter-Roastbeeffricasseedchickenstewedlambhashedbakedandfriedpotatoe s ja m p u ddingmilkteaandcoffee.
Diner-Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighteenth and nineteenth syllables.-

One Word, Please

Where'er I go there haunts me A word of strangest sound: mocks at me and taunts me And chases me around. When I am getting sleepy, About the morning bell. The zephyrs sing to me, "P-R-Z-M-Y-S-L!" In early dawn Across the lawn, The crickets shrilly swell That P-P-P And Z-Z-Z And R-M-Y-S-L

When spurs of trooper rowel Their horses in attack, That town without a vowel Gets up and slams 'em back, When other hamlets skimpy Such consonants repel, I dearly love to hymn P-R-Z-M-Y-S-L! In sound it is The bullets' whiz Where seris at last rebel This P-P-P

And Z-Z-Z

And R-M-Y-S-L! Ah, met the music verbal That lies within the word! Its consonantal burble. Bears anything I've heard. When guests are getting gapy You ring old boredom's knell By bidding them, "now, say P-R-Z-M-Y-S-L."

It brings the buzz Of bees, it does— The droning of a shell!— This P-P-P And Z-Z-Z

-John O'Keefe in New York World. Horse of a French Color

The Greem-Well, Bill, you won't see the guv'nor's horse any more; they've taken him

The Gardenor—Oh! I suppose now he's going to be what the Frenchies call a "horse de combat."—London Opinion.

An Alternative

Mr. Newlywed—Did you sew the button on my coat, darling? Mrs. Newlywed—No, love. I couldn't find and so I just sewed up the but-The Lesser Evil

Mr. Borem—Shall we talk or dance? Miss Weereigh—I'm very tired. Let us dance.—Boston Transcript. A Culinary Sherlock Holmes

"Waiter, give me the menu."
"We have none, but I can tell you what we

You must have a felly good memory. "Not at all. I simply look at the table-cloth."—Pele Mele. Tales of Three Cities

There was a young man in N.

Who never would eat with a FY. Said be, "All my life I have et with a nife Roast beef, veal and mutton and PY.

A fisherman from Terre Haute times brogged of a fish he had caute; But the fisherman's dauter And cried, "It was one that you haute!"

There was a young fellow in Butte Who went on a butteful tutte. Next meaning in hed, He put lee on his head And murmured: "Oleyhydid:hitte!

Hampered Ambition

Bay- As long as there was another boarder the farmheuse you had somebody Fay But as there were only the two of us there was nobody to talk about. Judge,

> THE SWIMMER AT ELSINORE (SUNBLISE)

Above the Swedish shore a bar of gold Shows in the gray—the colored torches light Among the clouds—rose, agure, chrysolite Frame, glow and flicker in the young house-

Ghaldian-tinted waves me swift enfold With glittering sprays of pearls; it where the night true left a bitting coidness I take flight. This warras my blood and makes my heart more bold!

m I in sky, in water, or in air? For all seems one—f glide through lucent

Through turquoise blue, through chang-ing hues of red—
'ermilion, scarlet, wild rose, and the glare Of ruby fire; on golden stars I lean, Then float 'mid tangled rainbows in an emerald bad.

-Maurice Francis Egan in Scribner's.

DONE IN PHILADELPHIA

WHEN you come to think of it, it is rather V remarkable that we have had our old friends the minstrels with us for more than 60 years. They have weathered every innovation in theatricals; the decline and fall of the stock ventures; the advent of the traveling companies, comic opera, vaudeville and now even moving pictures. And they are going on, but not telling the same old Jokes, night after night.

All my efforts to run down to its dark origin the libel that minstrel jokes are venerable resulted in fallure. Some of the best jokes I recall were first passed over the footlights by a minstrel company. Only after they became public property did they find their way into periodicals.

Having become a venerable institution a dispute as to the place where negro minstrelsy had its birth. Probably not so many cities as claimed Homer for their own contended, but certainly Philadelphia and New York had their advocates.

I am willing to admit a prejudice in favor of this city, and as no other place on the globe ever supported minstrelsy for so long a time we seem to have something of a proprietary right in this form of entertainment.

The beginning was very modest. Before the word had been heard in connection with such an entertainment there were black-faced acts on the American stage. One of the first big hits was made by Thomas B. Rice in his "Jim Crow," which has got into the vocabulary of the language. No one could call that nondescript act minstrelsy as we have known it, yet it had its influence.

THEN came black-faced banjo acts, such As Billy Whitlock used to do; others similar to George Washington Dixon's "Zip Coon," and still minstrels did not appear on the scene. All of these acts were familiar to Philadelphia theatre-goers in the 30s and early 40s. Dixon resided here for a time, and during the epidemic of cholera in 1832 published a weekly "Cholera Gazette." He sang "Zip Coon" at the Tivoli Garden, on Market street west of Thirteenth, and every

boy in the city was whistling the refrain. Billy Whitlock in his autobiography gives a version of his connection with the organization of the minstrel show. During the winter of 1840 he and his partner, Master John Diamond, whose real name was Frank Lynch, were playing at the Walnut Street Theatre, and when the night for their benefit approached Whitlock conceived the idea of introducing a novelty.

Whitlock asked Dick Myers, a violinist, if he would play the violin with them and form a trio on their benefit, and Myers agreed. So, on that occasion, for the first time in public, Whitlock said, banjoists were accompanied on the stage by a violinist. And even that does not look like a minstrel show, does it? Yet it was from this germ that the big, sable semicircle which we recall with pleasure grew into the minstrels.

TN its early form minstrelsy was essential-I ly musical. The first band of minstrels that traveled around the country had Master Ole Bull as one of its members. There were Virginia Serenaders and New Orleans Serenaders, and while all the acts were done in blackface, they were of a musical character. They gave some clever travesties on the Italian opera, which was then attracting the attention of the musically inclined, and from all accounts these burlesques were not only bright and witty, but were admirably set, so far as musical numbers went.

One of the first minstrel troupes which performed in this city was the New Orleans Serenaders. They were here in 1849, and probably earlier, and they gave a performance in old Musical Fund Hall. In the company was Velson Kneass a son musical composer, whose songs were sung all over the country at the time. There may still he persons who recall the strains of "I Hear the Hoofs," "Go Way Black Man," "Rosa Clare" and "Nelly Was a Lady." I feel confident that the last named at least will be remembered, for it was sung in the days of Carneross' Minstrels, in the little Eleventh Street Opera House.

THERE were also in the company Max L Zorer, George Swaine, Thomas Burke, Master Ole Bull, J. H. Collins, Sam Sanford and J. C. Rainer. Sanford, whose real name was Lindsay, took his stage name from another performer, Jim Sanford. His uncle, William Lindsay, also was in the business.

Sanford may be said to have been responsible for the vogue negro minstrelsy has had In Philadelphia. He opened Sanford's Opera. House, at Twelfth and Chestnut streets, in 1853. When the place was burned he took the old church building on Eleventh street, which had already been transformed into a playhouse by Cartee. This was the beginning of the history of the Eleventh Street Opera House, where minstrelay was preserved for more than half a century.

TN SANFORD'S company at the time was I Julien, as he appeared on the bills, but the singer subsequently revealed himself as Ira D. Sankey when he engaged in evangelistic work with Dwight L. Moody

The last time I saw Sam Sanford was almost 20 years ago, when he danced Bob Ridley at the Walnut Street Theatre with Primpose and West's Minstrels. He was then a very old man, but very nimble on his feet.

The Female of the Species From the Oblo State Journal

it takes a men a long time to get back into tion, but a woman without a moment's delay promises the charge on the red unts in the re-frigstator with all the zeal and verve with which she left off.

THE IDEALIST What is the most powerful phrase in the

English lauguage? I put the question to a gathering of folks whose presence there indicated their fumilicity with the literature of history, of course, the phrases that have thun-

dered down through the years predominated. "Give me liberty or give me death!" "Don't give up the ship!" Linedn's ennabling "All that I am I owe to my mother"—the offerings seemed interminable.

offerings seemed interminable.

Up rose a modest-argeoring young woman, "Friends," she said, "are we not up too far among the mountain tops? These suggestions are real thrillers, I confess, and I certainly shell not attempt to detract from their magnificent grandeur. But give me a phrase that makes me happy cach day, but that the right convention of power-full? We admitted it was. Then We admitted it was. Then she ex-

"I am employed in an office where the former boas was a verificible grouch. And of course, his grouch was contagious. Everybody seemed scared; afraid to more out of a circumscribed path. Naturally, enthusiasm and initialive both lay dormant. That the highest efficiency was not secured from the employes was attested when this man was relieved of the office's management by the company's president. I am employed in an office where the

he walked briskly down the long atale between our desks, but not too briskly to sive a bright, cheery 'Good morning' to each of m. You would have thought that a bomb of sunshine had exploded. Typewriters were pounded harder, clerks moved about faster and the office boy actually ran. The best part of it is that he kept it up, day after day, in fact, he's doing it yet. And we all swear by him. It isn't the 'Good morning,' friends, it's the fact that these simple words show It's the fact that these simple words show us that we work with him rather than for him. And 'Good morning' started it all.' You employers who arrive in the morning with yesterday's troubles still bearing you down, try a simple "Good morning" to those who serve you.

It will accelerate your own red corpuscles as much as theirs.

VIEWS OF READERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

Contributions That Reflect Public Opinion on Subjects Important to City, State and Nation.

o the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-"Done in Philadelphia" promises to be an interesting feature of the Evening Ledons, but many of your readers, I believe, would like to see the reviews line a little better with history than the Bradford article did a few days ago. A better view of Franklin can be had than the following extract gives by reading Franklin's story of the occurrence mentioned;

How Franklin managed to get this office and how he turned the tables on Bradford by bribing the postboys to neglect Brad-ford's Mercury and take care of his Ga-zette is very characteristic of the great philosopher, who was not all philanthropist where business was concerned.

Franklin says that Samuel Keimer and David Harry had both failed and left the city, and there remained now no other printer in Philadelphia but the old Bradford, but he was rich. and easy, did a little business by straggling hands, but was not anxious about it. However, he held the postoffice, it was imagined be had better opportunities for obtaining the news, his paper was thought a better distributer of advertising than mine, and therefore had more, which was profitable to him and a disadvantage to me. For though I did indeed receive and send papers by the post, yet the public opinion was otherwise; for what I did send was by bribing the riders, who took them privately. Bradford being unkind enough to forbid vately. Bradford being unkind enough to forbid it, which occasioned some resentment on my it, which occasioned some resentment on my part, and I thought so meanly of the practice that when I afterwards came into his position I took care never to repeat it."

As to another point: Wallace's History of the Bradford Family shows the location of A. Bradford's offices. SAMUEL W. HOSKINS.

ADMIRATION FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE

Philadelphia, September 22, 1914,

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Americans in their attitude toward to present European war are not going to try to judge the German people. They are going to render their judgment, and are doing so now, the question of Prussian militarism. That on the question of Prussian militarism. That was the great fact behind all this conflict. Nowhere in this country is there very much hostility to the German people. We have as great a liking for them as for any people in the world. We admire and are greatly indebted to their achievements in all the aris of peace. American public opinion has no antipathy toward them, only criticism of the featipathy toward them, only criticism of the feudal ideal of government that are held by the ling class, and any attempt to state the ter otherwise, such as some viter of the people of this made, is a rank injustice to the people of this J. K. VARNUM. ter otherwise, such as some writers have lately Philadelphia, September 22, 1914.

IN REFERENCE TO "PORK"

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-You state in your editorial that Senater Penrose voted for "pock." It is easy enough to eriticise men in public life, but when a man has to go before the people and get their votes he would be a fool if he did not try to cara their favor. Popular government means having pular candidates.

Philadelphia, September 23, 1914.

THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Last winter Philadelphia had the snow off the streets days before New York was able to clear her highways. But why is it that Philadelphia can never get the dirt off her streets? There are thousands of citizens who would be glad to have you answer this ques-tion. W. B. IZZBAND

Philadelphia, September 21, 1914. FOLLOW VIRGINIA'S EXAMPLE

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Virginia has gone dry. I think it would a fine thing for Pennsylvania to do likewist Local option may be all right, but it is a wellknown fact that gang politics and liquor always go together. PROHIBITIONIST.

Camden, September 23, 1914. THINKS PENROSE A WEAK GIANT

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-You are quite right. In the mine Senator Penrose is about as weak a representa tive of the interests of this State as could be reasonably expected. The war he wanted with Mexico would have done no good, because Perroseism keeps its followers at home in vote.

GOOD GOVERNMENT September 23, 1914.

A Victory For Science

From the Savannah News. What modern medical science can accomplist a shown by the evident fact that the latter against the bubonic plague at New Orleans has Fifty years ago the outbreak of the plant there would have caused even more widespress

and intense uncadiness than did its recapitation, and no doubt the hat of de would have been very lengthy. Reports to New Orleans you are that there is not a simuse of busonic plaque under treatment in the That does not mean that other cases will as speer, but it is evidence that the me atherities know how to stamp out the P d that this country need never fear will spread from city to city and State State, killing hundreds and causing to everywhere. The victory of the medicine to

has been accomplished without the harm field, but it is just as worthy of praise-NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW The country is heavily indebted to Senald Borton and his alites for a great victory was

in its behalf.-Indianapolis News. If the probibition movement should gain headway in this section, it will be directed as sharp by against the between finalized saloen in poli-tics as another the beverages which it dispense. New York World.

President Wilson does well to insist upon a truce between the Colorado mine operators at their striking labolers. The mine operators will have to show stronger objections to it than they have if they expect the public to symplethize with them in their refusal of its terms— New York Trie inc. New York Trivane.

Perceity may beset ferocity. Is there to reprised for libeims with shot and shittened if the Albes reach Germany, as it not unlikely that they will? of Germans feet that they must fight we enemy's weapons if they are to win, the a terrible example to follow.-New York Tin Discussion of the pending sivers and ha

bill throws light on the current liber of "ge erment by commissions of experts." It she that, we matter how many experts we hat these will always be work for pitche opinion of the sturies common series of the placetimen.—Chicago Herald. One year ago the impressive functal of Mal

Cayour tools place at Triulty Church then many, if not meat, of the policies to be was devoted have been it may be for reason changed. His political and Expension changed. reason challed friends are in many camps. The project has been stailed. Truly the Mayor of New York does not fail to sinister reputation of great dismits sinister reputation of great dismits by the company's president.

"In came a new man. The first morning hope.—New York Herald.