Evening A Ledger

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PRIMERO AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.

Republican Opportunity in Harrisburg FILLE splendld Republican majority in the Legislature at Harrisburg must justify the support given by the large progressive and independent vote of the Commonwealth. Where is no doubt that tens of thousands of Washington party citizens who voted for Roesevelt in 1913 came back to the G. O. P. this year in the belief that Republicanism has been or will be purified and chastened. Doubtless this is true. But the legislators

must be scrupulously diligent in interpreting

the mood of the people.

About the middle of the last century the Chartist movement in England was very similar to the Progressive movement in America. For a while it looked as though it would retire both of the old parties and make an entirely new alignment. But the Liberals under Russell, Bright, Cobden and Gladstone took practically all that was vital and pressing in Chartism and incorporated it in legislation. Then Chartism ceased as a

party and as a propaganda. With Doctor Brumbaugh leading the party in the State, himself pledged to many of the measures approved by the majority of the Pennsylvania voters in 1912, there should be constructive and remedial legislation of no uncertain kind. And this not only for the sake of the benefit the measures will confer, but for the honor and permanency of the Republican party.

Municipal Clearing House

THE most romantic thing in American development is the administration of a growing city. Having at last cast off the party politics tradition in municipal government, nearly every city of importance is trying adventures of its own. Some of these have been successful and many are still in the experimental stage.

The gathering of the Mayors in Philadelphia will form a clearing house, in which each executive will place whatever his experience has gleaned at the disposal of all the rest. Beyond this the conference will be a municipal laboratory, where all programs will be put to the test. That much gain will result from such an interchange of ideas no one can doubt.

No Intervention Yet

INSURRECTION has become a habit with the Mexicans. No promise of peace ever seems to come to fruition. Whether Huerta could have established himself if President Wilson's moral discrimination had not made him taboo no one will venture to say. It may be seriously doubted, however, whether the United States can continue to be a premonitory Judgment Day. Carranza and Villa are now at odds, and we shall have another long film of spectacular savagery unrecled just across the border.

There may come a time when definite intervention will be necessary upon our part, but that time is not yet. If the events of two years ago did not warrant it, the situation today certainly does not. All Americans have had ample opportunity to get out of the country; American investments in property are in no worse plight than they have been for many months; the responsibillities of the Monroe Doctrine have not grown suddenly peremptory.

Let the Mexicans fight it out in their own blind and wild way until America can formulate a logical and workable policy. But in the meantime it were foolish to withdraw our forces from Vera Crus. They form the one point of stability and guarantee any attitude we may take.

Militarism and Millinery

FORTY million dollars' worth of women's hats, designed and made in America, will be sold this year. The glory of Paris is departing, never to return. We may go to the gay capital to touch up our dull and jaded temperaments with its delectable pleasures. but we can find and worship the Goddess of Fushion behind the back of the Statue of Liberty. This is a sack of Paris of which no post ever song or prophet hazarded a pre-

America's Boarders

TN HER first book, Mary Antin moved us all with the report she gave of that thrill, compounded of gratitude, of released ambition full by the alien who lands on these stieres. It was a moving, but especially a flattering, tribute alike to us and to the newomer who strays to us. But Miss Antin's around book was different. In that she voiced the arrogance of the alien who al-

ready feels that he owns the country. With all our hospitality to the alien who comes here, it must be owned that he has a randsmy to enter the boarding house, fire the proprietor and try to run the plant him-When the Lawrence strike occurred, a good many of us were alarmed at this new nampton in our life. It seemed as if our Han visitors were a trifle too exacting. They ore kicking at the fare before they had abitable themselves as critica.

Well, their blick was symptomatic. It was stimatte of the splandid energies and mornious they brought with them here. are approposatio of the new and spirited ment they were bringing to mingle with Cautional life. Their business seemed to to make sure that the democracy of our exacture, threatened by much wealth, sixed as denocratic as our forefathers

a cold was what arent that? Will there

not yet the ideal democracy we hope to be. But take us as we are, are we not nearer to demneracy than the countries who are now slaughtering their best workers on the futile firing line? At home in the land of their birth our allens might now be shooting each other full of silly holes. Here they are at peace and at work. The boarding house is not so bad after all. The kickers are apt to be more contented with the fare than they were a little while back.

Organized Labor and Experience EVERY movement is composed of two ele-Already in the meetings of the American Federation of Labor the radical wing is pressing its views with the ardor that usually characterizes extremists. In the various bodies of Union labor, from the local up to the Federation, the radicals are generally young, aggressive, indefatigable men who have not known the sobering of experience. In course of time they may tone down, for all history proves that the real and valuable changes to the structure of human society come by evolution rather than by revolution,

The extravagances of organized labor have come, in nearly all cases, through the default of the older and wiser men. These abstain from attending the regular meetings of their body, perhaps because they have become weary of resisting their impetuous fellowmembers or perhaps because their interest for the time being has been otherwise engaged. This may prove a fatality to the entire labor movement. It is to be hoped that during the sessions of the Federation being held in Philadelphia all the men who feel the responsibility resting upon them to represent those who have credentialed them will never fall to be present at the meetings. The extremists must not be allowed to push the program of labor beyond the point that experience has proved to be both desirable and workable. This also applies to many local unions, many of them having come to grief because their affairs have been surrendered into the hands of the thoughtless and inexperienced radicals.

Three Centuries Apart

NEARLY three hundred years ago a band of earnest men and women who hated oppression and yearned for freedom left Holland with their faces set westward. The land to which those exiles came is now send-Ing food-laden vessels to her Ambassador in the Netherlands for distribution among the Belgian sufferers. The pages of history will forever tell the sad and noble story of that first winter on Plymouth Bay, when the flower of the colonists starved and died in their new home. But it is more than a memory; the spirit of it has been built into the temperament of the American people, and on every needful occasion it is manifested in some deed of charity to the unfortunates of other countries. The Thelma and the ships that are to follow her are the symbols of sympathy from a people whose forebears taught them the grandeur of heroic self-

Tide of Threatened Childhood DHILADELPHIA'S Juvenfle Court Judge I can hardly be accused of overstatement when he says: "The child problem is perhaps the most important problem before us in dealing with criminology. The more we do for the child now the less we have to do for the man." It is a lesson that the public is only slowly learning. It has taken a stupendous effort on the part of America's

juvenile courts to drive it home. Two things make the wayward childheredity and environment. Often enough heredity's contribution is only a heightened sensitiveness and more determined initiative -things that, directed aright, make the great men of the world. But environment, compounded of poverty and evil associates, steps in, and there is one more case to add to the 5000 that the House of Detention has had to deal with since the year began. Everything it can do to stem this tide of threatened childhood deserves Philadelphia's applause.

Birth of a New Great Britain

ONLY war problems and war finances will be considered by the British Parliament in its present session. The Conservative Opposition has pledged its full support to the Ministry, thus bringing about a harmony never before known in the House of Commons.

Germany entirely miscalculated when she banked on home rule dissension to divide the British Isles in case of war. Not only has the Irish question fallen into the place of a trivial detail, but the disestablishment of the Welsh Church and the fiscal question are now considered almost as irrelevant. Bitterness against the titled aristocracy necessarily faded away when every list of casualties contained the names of scions of noble families. Indeed, officers with titles have fallen out of all proportion to the number

in action. In face of the peril of national disaster, the old divisions of Angios, Saxons, Normans, Celts, Gaels and Scots have melted away and for the first time in history Great Britain te a unst.

Postmaster Santa Claus

No one should let the Belgian relief ships wear out his charitable impulses. Christmas is not a great way off. Already little fingers are laboring with big, inky pens in the process of manufacturing pathetic appeals to Santa via the postoffice. Every year thousands of trusting children drop these appeals into the welcoming maw of the friendly letter box. And every year the postmaster turns over these letters to reputable individuals or institutions. Answering them is as sweet a charity as any one may ask to gladden his soul in the season of good cheer.

There have been dead men before Roger Bullivan.

England feels the "buy-a-bale" propagands and responds by reopening the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

Sam Weiler must be in the headline business: "Supplied Karisruhe's Coal Is Charge Against Wessels,"

With New Yorkers facing a turkey-less Thanksgiving on account of the quarantine on live stock and poultry. Philadelphia may yet have to equip a Theima for relief nearer

Millions of says shipped from New York for the British army may be a cheering evidance of prosperous trade, but the ultimate consumer tso't so tickied at the increased demand on the already overworked hep.

Philadelphians who were up by half-past six this morning saw one of those brilliant November sides that mean good weather the day through- a mostling, pluncet an empension of finky. Bittle, gold clouds upon a or dear Laborator and Enterior strikes there dold of hive with the cliver morning more strike to be it is only be that we are more piding above.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Authoritative Discussion of Its Transmission and Effects-Highly Contagious Character Renders Vigorous Measures Necessary. Precaution Among Human Beings Is Wise.

> By LOUIS A. KLEIN Dean of the School of Veteri

THE slarm and anxiety created among vet-Lerinary sanitarians by the appearance of aphthous fever or, as it is more commonly called, foot and mouth disease, is due to the highly contagious character of the malady and to the fear that it may escape from control and become permanently established in this country. Usually, it is not a very fatal disease, except among young animals. but it renders dairy cows useless for a considerable time and causes a loss of fiesh in meat-producing animals, while the necessary quarantine restrictions seriously interfere with the traffic in live stock and in certain farm products like hay and straw. The loss is often greater than if death occurred at once. In the countries of Continental Europe where the disease has gained a foothold, it has been the cause of enormous losses and great inconvenience.

THE virus which causes the disease is thrown off by the infected animal in the saliva, which dribbles from the mouth in large quantity; in the discharges from the sores on the feet, in the milk and in the exerement discharged from the body. Stables, stock yards and railroad cars occupied by diseased animals are contaminated with the virus and healthy animals subsequently placed in such places are likely to become infected and may carry the infection great distances on their hair and feet. For instance, in 1968 21 cattle, which were subse quently found to be infected with foot and outh disease, occupied a pen in the stock vards at Detroit for two hours, during which ime they were fed and watered. A lot of bulls which were placed in this pen four days later carried the infection to the Buffalo stock yards, and cattle shipped from the pens occupied by the bulls in the Buffalo yards carried the disease to various points in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Hay and straw stored in infected premises, litter and manure from places occupied by diseased animals, and hides from infected animals may also carry the infection. Horses, although practically immune to the disease, may carry the virus on their hair and feet. Persons attending to diseased animals may carry the virus on their clothing and hands and, subsequently, infect other animals with which they come in contact. In the 1908 outbreak of the disease a man, hearing that his son's cattle had the disease, visited the place and then returned home, a distance of three miles, and cared for his own cow. In a few days this cow developed the disease.

The disease is readily transmitted from one animal to another. If an animal affected with the disease is placed among a lot of healthy ones, one after another of the latter will become infected until all are diseased. In 1908 a farmer had a cow in a pasture in which several cattle from Buffalo had been placed. Six days after the arrival of the cattle from Buffalo he removed the cow to his own barn. Seven days later all of the cattle on the place, 16 in number, showed symptoms of foot and mouth disease.

On ACCOUNT of the highly contagious character of the disease, vigorous measures are necessary to prevent the spread of the infection. Communication with infected premises must be prohibited as far as possible and nothing which may carry the infection can be permitted to be removed from the place until after it has been properly disinfected. Those caring for diseased and exposed animals must be required to wear special clothing and footgear for this purpose and to disinfect the hands carefully on leaving the stable. Inspectors clothe themselves entirely in rubber, including rubber boots, gloves and hat, and this clothing is disinfected and fumigated after each inspection

The regulations must be stringent to be effective. Where the number of animals concerned is not so great as to make the expense prohibitive, it has been found most economical to destroy and bury all diseased and exposed animals. This is the most certain method of stamping out the disease and it is also the cheapest in the long run. It has been used with success in Denmark, where it originated,

and in England and the United States. In those countries in which the diseased and exposed animals are quarantined until new ascs cease to appear, the losses are considerable and continuous and the disease is a constant menace to the live stock industry. After the animals are disposed of, the premises must be carefully cleaned and disinfected; also all infected fodder and manure destroyed. At a time like the present, when it is not certain that all of the infected animals have been located, it is also necessary to prohibit cattle sales and the movement of animals from one farm to another. The removal of hay and straw from farms and the

shipment of hides must also be stopped for

the time being. THE disease may be transmitted to man L through milk and other dairy products. Cases were reported in man and especially in children during the previous outbreaks of the disease in this country. In the present outbreak, the affected animals are very largely steers and hogs and the danger from this source is probably less than in the 1908 outbreak. The danger from this source may be entirely avoided by heating milk at 158 degrees Fahrenheit for 10 minutes or at 176 to 185 degrees Fahrenheit for an instant. The virus circulates in the blood only during the first day or two, consequently the meat, except the tongue, will be free from the infection except possibly when the animal is slaughtered during the first stages of the discase. No cases of the disease in man which could be traced to the ment have been observed and the danger from this source is

very slight. Cattle are the most susceptible to the disease. Next in order come hogs, and then sheep and goats. Symptoms usually appear in the second to the seventh day after infection takes place. The disease begins with a fever, which is often not manifested by any visible symptoms in adult animals. In two or three days vesicles or blisters appear in the mouth and on the feet, also on the udders of cows, and these subsequently rupture and form ulcers. The most noticeable symptoms are dribbling of saliva and lameness. The mouth symptoms are the most prominent in cattle and the foot symptoms in hogs and sheep.

THIS is the sixth time the disease has an-I peared in the United States. The first outbreak occurred in 1870, and the others in 1880, 1884, 1902-08 and 1908. The regulations of the Federal Government guard all the known channels through which the disease may enter, but in each of the recent outbreaks the disease has come in through some new and unexpected way. The infection in 1908 was imported in smallpox virus and that channel of infection has since been protected, but in the present outbreak the infection appears to have been brought in with some material used in tanning hides, a source never before incriminated. On all previous occasions of its appearance the disease has been stamped out. The outbreak in 1908 was suppressed and all quarantine restrictions removed in less than five months, a record time for such work. In the present outbreak, however, the infection was carried into the Chicago stock yards, the greatest distributing point for cattle and hogs in the country, and the disease is consequently more widely disseminated than ever before.

CURIOSITY SHOP

A bowie knife, the blade of which slid into the handle, was called an "Arkansas tooth-pick." Gaultier, in his "American Ballads,"

Straightway leaped the valiant Slingsby Into armor of Seville, With a strong Arkansas toothpick Screwed in every joint of steel.

A cockatrice was a fabulous animal of the basilisk species. Its distinguishing characteristic was a crest or comb like a rooster's. Sir Thomas Browne, in his "Vul-gar Errors," draws a clear distinction be-tween a cockatrice and a basilisk. He even argues for the existence of such an animal. Shakespears, in "Bomeo and Juliet," says: Shakespears, in "Romeo and Juliet," says:

" * "Say thou but T And that bare vowel, T, shall poison

more Than the death-darting eye of the

"Drat 'em" and "od rot 'em" are said to be contractions of "May the gods outroot them." Fops' Alley was located in Her Majesty's

Theatre, London. It was a promenade down the centre of the pit and between the latter and the boxes. There the beaux of the day the centre of the pit and between the latter and the boxes. There the beaux of the day were wont to stroll between the acts, ex-changing criticisms on the music and the singers, and ogling the belies in the boxes.

That ancient wheeze about the man who had been to a dog fight and was asked whether he or the other dog had won has a parallel in real life. This occurrence is not as old as the wheese, having happened not as old as the wheese, having happened only as late as 1871. It so happened that in that year Aubrey de Montdidier, a soldier of France, was murdered, supposedly by his comrade, Richard de Macaire. The former's dog, a sole witness to the murder, harassed Macaire so continuously and persistently that Charles V, hearing of it, ordered a fight between man and dog. The dog killed Macaire and was acclaimed as his master's avenger.

FATHER COYOTE

At twilight time, when the lamps are lit, Father coyote comes to sit At the chaparral's edge, on the mountain side— Father coyote comes to sit
At the chaparral's edge, on the mountain sideComes to listen and to deride
The rancher's hound and the rancher's son,
The passer-by and every one.
And we pause at milking-time to hear
His reckless caroling, shrift and clear—
His terms and swift and valoreus troil,
Ribaid, rellicking, scornful, droil,
As one might sing in coyotedom;
"Yo he he and a bottle of rum"
"Te well I wot there is little case
Where the turktys roost in almond-trees,
But mute forebodings, canny and grim,
As they shift and shiver along the limb,
And the dog flings back an answer brisf
(Curse o' the honest man on the thief),
And the cai, till now intent to rove,
Stalls to ber lair by the kitches stove;
Not that she fears the rogue on the hill;
But—no mice temain, and—the night is chill,
And now, like a watchman of the sites,
Whose glance to a thousand valleys fless,
The moon glares over the grants ledge—
Pered a siles on its upper edge
And father coyols walks no mere,
Enowing that down on the railey floor,
he a sandy nook, all cool and white,
The rabbits play and the rabbits ngit.
Plopping nimble, skurrying,
Careline new mits the surge of spiring Purposes, clubbs, abunying.
Careline new with the sunge of spring
Fuery lover, stack! stack! intro your tale o'er the inscult grass!

HUM OF HUMAN CITIES

While other States have talked about the While other States have taked about the community spirit generated by "good roads day." North Carolina has proved its existence by crystallizing it into an institution. This is called Community Service Week, and it has won warm indorsement eyen so far north as New York, where the Evening Post writes:

After the close of the road-working days After the close of the road-working days last year, according to the program now issued by the State, the acting president of the State University began saying: "If it is a good thing to have all the people drop their private interests two days and improve the roads, why wouldn't it be a better thing to have a week set aside for the consideration of all matters of public the consideration of all matters of public the state of the consideration of all matters of public the state of the consideration of all matters of public the state of the consideration of all matters of public the state of the consideration of all matters of public the state of the consideration of all matters of public the state of the consideration of all matters of public the state of the consideration of all matters of public the state of the consideration of all matters of public the consideration of all matters of public the consideration of the welfare? Why not a Civic Service Week?" The week has some very concrete tasks to set about, as is shown by a guiding pamphlet that is all but a treatise on rural sociology. If it results in an organized desociology. If it results in an organized de-mand for consolidation of schools, longer terms, or improved school taxation, the State superintendent promises to help the community. If it is a library that is wanted, the State Library Commission will give di-rections how to proceed. A Good Roads Association will co-operate with regions wishing better roads; the State Board of Health and director of hookworm work with those dissatisfied with health condi-tions; the State Department of Agricul-ture with those interested in farm producture with those interested in farm produc-tion; and various bodies with women or men desirous of establishing clubs. The week is to be the first in December.

CRISES IN GREAT LIVES

Alexander Hamilton was the only man for whose exclusive benefit a special clause was inserted in the Constitution of the United States. "He did the thinking of his time, States. "He did the thinking of his time," says a contemporary. He is considered by many to be the most clear-headed thinker of this country. All of which makes it absurd and ridiculous that the turning point of his career should have come in connection with a hurricane. It was nothing more than what the ordinary newspaper writer of today calls a "feature story."

Alexander Hamilton at the age of 15 was engaged as a clerk in a grocery store on the island of St. Crolx, near the island of Nevis, where he was born. Late in the summer of

where he was born. Late in the summer of 1772 a fearful hurricane racked the Leeward Islands. For days the inhabitants lived in terror, and the halfbreadth escapes, the missing adventures were numerous and terror, and the hairbreadih escapes, the miraculous adventures, were numerous and
thrilling. Young Hamilton decided to "write
them up." It was merely a boyish desire to
get into print. It succeeded, with momentous
consequences to America, and to Alexander
Hamilton. The account was printed in a
newspaper published at 8t. Christopher,
Newspapers were not so common then as
now, and the account created a furore. People began to talk about it, the brilliant execution of so difficult a theme. Never had a
man attempted to describe a bursicane before.

fore.

As a result the guardians of Hamilton (he was an orphan) were persuaded that they had a genius in charge. They decided to send him to America, and to America he came. However, much it did for him was repaid, for Hamilton, the hurricans-specialist, is the true father of American protection.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAVY

From the States Transcript.

Att. Mayer's plus for systematic development of our navy sing (News) thus is nice types, thus Even the charger who does not know a military must freely budge anchor must have prejured that communical between Grant

Britain and France and neutral countries goes on with almost the regularity of a ferry service, whereas Germany is commercially isolated, practically bottled up. Sea power is with the Allies, for their navies enable them to convoy their merchant marines on the high meas. Great Britain is today dominant in the Allantic because, as Mr. Meyer truly says, it furned a deaf ear to "the little navy men," whose arguments were, we may add, identical with those we heard advanced in Congress last winter for returing to authorize even a single new hattleship. If "the little ravy men" of England had had their way we might see Great Britain on the defensive along its own aborat bottle strategist, but as a perilously pressing condition. Britain and France and neutral countries goes

VIEWS OF READERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

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

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-it is quite certain that many Philadel-phia women felt deeply grieved to read in your columns on Friday last an account of a meet-ing in the Mayor's office, at which a woman read a paper accusing the Mayor and his di-rectors of playing petty politics in withholding work from the unemployed.

To any women who have kept in touch with scent events in City Hall and have read the EVENING LEDGER'S most illuminating articles, "The Hands of Esau," the situation seems so evidently the fault of Councils in failing to make available the money to pay the workers, that one must wonder at the lack of information betrayed by the accusation as well as by the lack of courtesy to our honored chief executive.

The whole unfortunate incident shows very clearly how necessary it is that women as well as men should keep themselves closely in touch with public affairs, especially when under-taking to represent a large group, working for

As a suffragist, the writer of this letter wishes

As a suffragist, the writer of this letter wishes to urge upon her fellow workers, who hope soon to obtain the franchise, the necessity of fully informing themselves on matters relating to city and State government. Simply to work for equal suffrage does not make one able properly to exercise it when obtained.

Also as a suffragist, I would impress upon the readers of this paper, which has opened its columns so freely to all suffrage matters, that the charge made against the Mayor in his presence did not in any sense come from other women, but only from the one that presented it. I cannot think it can possibly reflect the sentiments of any others.

As an officer of the Women's League for Good Government I wish to reaffirm my loyalty and

Government I wish to reaffirm my loyalty and that of the association I represent to our Mayor and his cabinet, and again to express my admiration for the work they have accomplished for Philadelphia during this administration.

ANNA BLAKISTON DAY,

First Vice Chairman Women's League for Good Government. Philadelphia, November 11.

HAIR ON END

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-As to the hair standing on end, the writer can cite an instance which was not only "literal" but "visible." At the battle of Selma (Alabama), April 2, 1865, after Forrest's lines were broken, I, with some thousands more, was captured. As I was marched off the field I saw a dead man lying on his back whose hair I saw a dead man lying on his back whose hair stood erect over his forehead. His cap had fallen off and his features were visible. I do not know whether he was Fed. or Confed., as my captors were in a hurry, and I saw him only as I passed him. But his hair was on end, like "quills on a fretful porcupine," all right.

E. GUTHRIE.

Glenside, Pa., November 9.

CONVERSATION HALL

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger; Sir-Cannot something be done to compet the Municipal Court to vacate the one-time beauti-ful Conversation Hall in the City Hall? This court has blocked the main entrance to the municipal building, so that visitors find it next to impossible to enter it, being compelled to walk around the entire building to get to the Mayor's office. It also is responsible for hiding the attractive statue of George Washington, which was bought by the pennies of the childean of Philadelphia, On o some little children go away from the hall disappointed when their father found that it was impossible to show them the statue of Washington back of Conversation Hall, Surely something can be done to end this outrage.

JUSTICE BEDONE.

Philadelphia, November 12.

NEEDY FAMILIES IN PHILADELPHIA

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-In reading in Tuesday's EVENING LEDGER
about Mrs. Thomas' fight for the unemployed, I wondered why do not some of the
citizens who responded to help the Belgians
think of the homes of the hungry in Philadelphia who are suffering not through carelessness but because there is no work for their ness, but because there is no work for their fathers. The ones who shared what they had for the Belgians let them set aside a fund for the unemployed. We all know the terrible tragedy of war, and our sympathy goes out to them, but let us think of our own needy A READER

Philadelphia, November 12.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

We suspect that the Colonel always hankered after philosophy. His boundless curiosity and love of generalizing that ran to the verge of platitudes were just as marked in his nature as his talent for practical politics and his gift for attracting a following among the masses. But his restless energy always kept him from giving himself up wholly or even mainly to intellectual things. Now that political activities seem to be at an end, the great venture of founding a party to replace the one that rejected him having failed beyond recall, perhaps the Colonel may become a philosopher. We hope he will. We like him much better as a philosopher. And he can be of great use to the country as one.—New York Tribune.

Under the circumstances, all the President and the Democracy can do is to proceed with their reforms and constructive program pru-dently, to the end that if the war should terminate soon the people may have as early as possible an opportunity to be convinced of the wisdom of these policies.—Houston Post.

We trust that Congress at the next session will take early action looking to freeing the country from dependence upon the commercial vessels of foreign nations by legislating for our own-marine in such manner as will result in the republic possessing one ample and efficient in every way.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

The remnants of the old guard of standpatism are not going to wipe out the laws passed by the 63d Congress, for they have not votes the 63d Congress, for they have not over enough. They are not going to revise the tariff upward in the interest of trusts, or put the in-junction shackles again upon lawful organized labor, or restore the Sherman law or hand Alasks over again to the looters, or call back the looby, because they cannot.—St. Louis Post-Tiscatch.

The Monroe Doctrine never has been and never will be stronger than the physical force the United States can bring to its support. Had this nation been challenged to support the Monthis nation been chalcoaged to support the mon-ros Doctrine by physical force on some occa-nions in the past there might have been a sorry story to tell. But it is to be hoped this war is teaching the United States the lesson it should have learned long ago—that we must always be, able to enforce the Monroe Doctrine by physical force if challenged to do so.—Enicher-

Alarm Clock Set for 1916

Alarm Clock Set for 1916

From the Detroit Free Frees.

A square facing of the facts will cave the caston make to be a superior of the facts will cave the caston which is a presidential election with the vote the way it stands now. They have lost the pivotal States and they will not clock their presidential candidate unless those are recovered. He President except Hayes has gone into office aince the reconstruction period eithout the vote of New York. With Ohio and New Jersey also in the opposition column the presidential nampoint trings its calculators who faur out some destined of boating the grains, but not only president New York.

A square facing of the facts will cave the foresting as on a winds. He wanting the profession of the profession of the profession trings its calculators who faur out some destined of boating the grains, but not only president without the vote of New York.

When Ca with the in "Frederics is utterly hopeless, Every presidential nampoint trings its calculators who faur out some destinant is a section make to eastless the faurant of the profession trings are profession to the faurant of the profession trings in the profession trings its calculators who faurant out the profession trings its calculators when the profession trings its calculators who the presidential nampoints trings its caston make the profession make the profession make the profession trings and the profession trings are profession trings in the profession trings its caston make the profession make the profession make the profession make the profession trings are profession trings and the profession trings are profession trings in the profession trings in the profession trings in the profession trings its caston make the profession trings are profession trings and the profession trings in the prof

SCRAPPLE

Our Mr. Wells on "Their Grubby Little Lives"

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George's decent gloves were crumpled and his new gray hat was awry. He entered the draper's shop by the side door and trod resentfully up the narrow stairs to his room. At the door a tide of disgust urged him to some thought of violence.

"Ere," he said, in a harsh voice, funding maliciously for the door knob. "Ere's biling maliciously for the door knob. "Ere's biling maliciously for the door knob. "Ere's a pretty pickle I'm in." The knob turned, will chair and regarded him with a resmall chair and advanced uncertainly.

"Come, George, said Sir Isaac, "it's time you got out of this. There are things for you to be doing in the word. The poor little people who work in drapers' shops and the people who work in drapers' shops and the poor little dukes in their castles should take a look around. The change is coming, George, Mark my words, this day a year will see the new State."

Sir Isaac got to his foet and began pacing the room, up to the bureau, back to the bed, flinging out a virile hand as he talked and blundering unconsciously into chairs.

"What do the poor little grubs want," he demanded. "To live out their little lives in a dark room and go on bringing dingy children into the world? You can't make 'em feel it. They go on living with their small thoughts in their small heads and the State.

George stirred in his chair.

"Look 'ere, Sir Isaac,' said he, coldly." I can see you're going to keep this up for 10 pages, and we're only in the middle of Book I. Tm going to bed."

Yes, Where?

Where is that famous garment that We knew in winters former, 'Twas worn by persons thin and fat, The knitted wool pulse-warmer? Forgotten are the olden ways,

And men with fingers bitten. By old Jack Frost, on winter days. Forget the old red mitten. Alas, that granddad's cosy stunts

Should get such cold rebuffs.

Mere man today is quite a dunce.

He will not wear ear-muffs.

Unfortunately "Paw, what's national honor?"
"It depends on the nation's Armament,
my son."

Fashion Note Little dogs in blankets form the chief or-

nament of many young women, according to Dame Fashion's latest dictates. They are in good taste and add such an air of intelligence. Ballad Montmorency Offenbach
Lived a life remote and peaceful,
Never put his watch in hock,
Used to take snuff by the sneezeful.

Montmorency used to sigh For the days of old Romance. On his belly used to lie, Sneering at the modern dance.

Montmorency said one day, (Dressed in brown as customary), "Stage coach days were brave and gay,

Trolleys are too mercenary." "Come to town with me," I said. "Come to town upon the trolley.

Lamp the wine when it is red.

Rush," said I, "It will be jolly."

Montmorency hemmed and sneezed Till I said I'd pay the bill. Montmorency, slightly pleased, Came and drank—he's drinking still.

Montmorency now no more
Says this age is largely punk.
Montmorency was a bore,
Now he's permanently drunk.

Enter Gertrude Stein In "Tender Buttous," says her publisher, Miss Stein goes even farther than ever before * * casting away the last remnant of intelligibility." The one thing her publisher falls to explain is how in the world he persuades the typesetters to set

Miss Stein's poems, and when they are set, how he knows if they are right or not. Miss Stein's wit and wisdom cover a wide range of subjects, under the three general titles, "Objects, Food, Rooms." Yonder bright gem is from page 56. Subject: Ealing. Hat ting, eating a grand old man said

roof and never never re soluble burst not a near ring not a bewildered neck, not really any such bay.

It is so a notes to be is it a least remain to rest is it as old say to be, is it a leading are been. Is it so, is it so, is it so, is

it so is it so is it so. The Uttermost Limit

For yaps who on our system wear, Commend us to the bloke Who sticks a pin within our chair And thinks it is a joke. So Then, of Course-

"If you were not so athletic," he mur-mured, "I'd try to kiss you."

"Oh, you really mustn't," she quavered.
"When a man tries to kiss me I get so frightened that I haven't a bit of strength

Revenge The poet sat in his bare hallroom. Be-fore him on the table were many rejected manuscripts and 10 uncanceled two-cent

to resist.

He knew where he could get face value in cash for the stamps. Twenty ce would purchase sufficient food at a delicessen store to keep him for three days. The poet was hungry. He had not eaten for 24 hours, yet he hesitated to sell the stamps. The pile of rejected manuscripts He had not eaten galled him. Anger finally triumphed over

Selzing a pen he scribbled several editorial addresses on envelopes. Into them he thrust the manuscripts.
"I shall have revenge," he muttered.
Then he pasted the stamps on the envel-

opes and hurried out to post them. Another of Those Boarding House-er-Jokes "Hello," said Brown, meeting his friend in a cafe, "I thought you took your meals at the boarding house?"

"No, I take all I can get there to work up an appetite and then go to a restaurant and buy a full meal."

The Babbling Fool

Utah is a human attribute as well as one of the States of the Union. Polygamy is not a matter of geography. While one man can love two women at the same time, grist will be furnished the divorce mill. The dictograph is the latest invention of the devil to gratify the curiosity of woman and annoymen who are average to publicity. When men who are averse to publicity. When scales lie and make you believe 12 ounces are a pound, the owner is not to blame. Therefore, the scales not the man are confiscated; otherwise the Bureau of Weights and Measures would be out of a job.

I like a grouph just as I do a drop of

three would be out of a job.

I like a grouch, just as I do a drop of vinegar on an syster. Tabasco temperaments give spice to existence. The pepper box is always on the table. Disagreeable goodness is a Rembrandt shadow upon the joys of life. Meanness gives variety to existence, and Tiny Tim is better understood when Scroony is around.

The man who, is niways pointing out the spots on the sin is likely to dall attention to the spots on your vest or your character, while the fellow who loses his temper on occasion makes a spectacle of nimed as interesting as the man who runs after his hat on a windy day

Ewearing is the last resert of the anary. Profunity is the escape valve of the human

When Carlyle's assyant kindled the fire with the manuscript of the last volume of "Frederick the tireat" do you suppose he prayed? Profession is the emape valve in the manuscript of the heman capital February water, and there has been an apassable soutement of neutrality