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CHARR MAIL MATTER.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1914.

Prosperity Knocks at the Door TTHE resources of peace are being concentrated in the United States to coun-

teract the effects of the world war. Yesterday the new Federal Reserve Banks began operation, revolutionizing ordinary Spanelal procedure in this country and giv-Ing our currency for the first time such an elasticity that it is certain to respond quickly and satisfactorily to the demands of commerce. At the same time the New Work Cotton Exchange resumed business, with the market low but not demoralized. And the news dispatches have begun to tell of mills reopened instead of mills closed.

The general situation is more encouraging than it has been in months. It presages, in fact, an era of real prosperity. This nation has already become, in three months, the supply house of the world.

Goethals: The Man Who Did Things OTHERS dreamed and wrote and talked and prophesied; Colonel George W. Goethals spoke little and wrote less, but he handed over the completed Panama Canal to Uncle Sam. Among all living Americans he is one of the greatest. He has mastered nature, vanquished disease, organized a government, managed multitudes of refractory men and in doing it he has divorced two continents, wedded two oceans and changed the trade routes of all the world. Yet if he were asked what he had accomplished he would say quietly and modestly: "My duty as a soldier." That is enough; many a man has had a national monument for doing less.

New President of P. R. T.

THE election of Thomas E. Mitten to the presidency of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company not only indicates the complete dominance of the Stotesbury interests, but it should mean much for the achievement of rapid transit. Mr. Mitten's activity in the company, as chairman of the Executive Committee, has been marked by progressive policies, dictated in the main by a wide, rather than a narrow, vision. He glimpses the future. No man who does that can doubt the necessity for such comprehensive transit plans as Director Taylor has mapped out. It is not unreasonable to expect, therefore, that the new president will seek to protect his company against future and destructive competition by taking advantage of the excellent opportunitjes for protection and future prosperity offered by the present program.

Taking Care of the Careless

"CELF-PRESERVATION is the first law Oof nature!" Every one says it, but no one proves it. After unnumbered centuries men cannot take care of themselves. They never could. Each man is his brother's keeper. But it is harder now than ever, especially in a big city. A moment's negligence or absent-mindedness or temerity and the policeman has to ring for the ambu-

Recognizing the inability of people to take care of themselves and of the thronging. hurrying, self-engrossed inability of the units to take care of one another. Director of Pub-He Safety Porter has formed a committee whose duty it shall be to make Philadelphia a safer city in which to live. The idea is good and the committee has a large and difficult task to accomplish. The movement should have the encouragement of every hu-

Bragging About Philadelphia

NEARLY everybody confesses now and then to the opinion that bragging of a certain kind and amount is a good thing. It is even better for cities than it is for people. And Philadelphia has a great deal to brag about. Even the visiting Mayors who were here last week acknowled od this and reminded us of several points which we hadn't half appreciated ourselves, though one or two of them, in an attempt to be humorous, quoted a frazzled old saying which the facts refute. No, a thousand times, no! There are a thousand particular reasons why Philadelphia cannot be called slow; and, besides, there is much more virtue in being a live town, like Philadelphia, than a lively one, like New York.

When cities are mentioned let none of us dodge his share in the conversation. It would take only a few minutes to bring to mind scores of up-to-date facts of which Pattadelphia has a right to boast. Our city is famous the world over for many of its manufacturing products, from hats and shoes to ships and locomotives; it is the textile centre of the world; no other city has so many large factories. No other city has so much per capita wealth or so many separate owelling houses. But in fortifying ourselves for the bragging which we owe to Philadelphis, we must not forget the less obvious fastifications of pride. Terrapin that goes to grace the board at Windsor Castle is not to be despised, and as for Philadelphia scrapple,

Companions in Mischief-making THORGE BERNARD SHAW remarks: "I I know that even in the United States, where treatles and declarations of war must is made by Parliament, it is nevertheless smills for the President to bring about a mation in which Congress, like our House of Commons in the present instance, has no reative but to declare war." When Folk any President Congress had no other alterpetive. Polk, coveting California and New legion and theling it impossible to purchase

there is nothing like it.

goaded by the action of General Taylor, who was under the direct orders of the President. attacked an American force and killed alxteen of our dragoons. Congress then acquiesced in the war policy of Polk. Cleveland came near involving the country in conflict with Great Britain. Washington saved us from a war, and history may say

that the same tribute can be paid to Wilson We cannot afford to delude ourselves, through our common use of the mild term "lingolam," int. thinking that America can have no militaristic peril of its own. "Balance of power" may be a menace peculiarly European, but the green-eyed monster of national jealousy stalks around the world and commercial egotism is its companion in mischief-making.

It should be borne in mine that condemnation of militarism is entirely consistent with urging preparedness for war.

Phantom Money for the Unemployed TS IT a puzzle or a conundrum or an acrobatic exhibition of imagination that confronts the unemployed of Philadelphia? A few weeks ago millions of dollars flashed before their hungry eyes and they saw honest labor sufficient to tide them over the winter. Presto, the millions vanished. In their place came hundreds of thousands of dollars, but

the sum seemed to play hide and seek for

a while among the various city departments.

Presto, the hundreds of thousands vanished,

Now Councils is going to "permit" the U. G. I. to spend \$400,000 in taking care of the hungry, disillusioned, oft-disappointed unemployed. Will that vanish also like the morning mist? If things are as bad as they have been painted and the out-of-work multitude can find nothing but the baseless fabric of a dream on which to subsist, it is probable that undertakers will be more to the point than Councils.

Making Streets Into Playgrounds

A NEW idea in playgrounds is winning the attention of American municipalities. New York has already adopted it by closing certain sections of certain streets to traffic during limited hours of the day and thus creating a great number of new playgrounds for the children.

Keeping the children out of the streets, quite as much as providing exercise for them, has been the avowed object of the playground movement. The mere physical dangers to boys and girls of dodging under the feet of horses and scurrying in front of automobile trucks is appalling. It is only a pity that no city can find the funds or the land for the number of public playgrounds that are really necessary to take care of all its children.

The new proposal makes the best of the situation by taking the danger out of the streets, when it finds it can't take out the children themselves. Many a cross street sees little traffic in morning and afternoon hours that might not go by some other route. Devoting such blocks to the children means bringing a public playground at little or no cost into districts where it would otherwise be unattainable.

Laggard War News

ALMOST three weeks after it happened America hears that the Audacious has been sunk; actual photographs of the mishap arrive as soon as the story. And this is only an extreme specimen of something that has distinguished this war. The news of the sea battle off Chili came along two or three days after the event. Every official announcement carries back more than 24 hours, and the really important war moves are never learned till they are cold.

With war correspondents under lock and key, the world seems almost a century back, so far as quick news is concerned. In the days before cables the battle of New Orleans was fought after the War of 1812 had been ended by treaty. Nowadays, even with the wireless crackling through the skies, we find ourselves almost in the same situation.

If You Are Thankful

FF DEATH has passed by your door and left

your circle unbroken; If you and those you love have been free from accident and illness;

If you have not been crowded to the wall and left bankrupt during the recent months of bad business; If the laughter of happy children fills your

house with the richest of all music; If you have enjoyed the benefits of civil and religious liberty in an untroubled land; If you have friends whose doors always

swing in with a welcome when you seek their company; If the inalienable rights granted to you under the Constitution are yours because no

foe is strong enough to flich them: If-if you have even the least cause for gratitude, prove your sincerity by sending a thankoffering of money to the Thanksgiving Ship that is to carry relief to the Belgians who have lost everything that you prize,

No End in Sight

AS THE war is now being fought in Bel-A gium and Northern France no immediate issue can be expected. Each side has seasoned troops, and is conducting a campaign in which gains and losses are measured by the unit of 100 yards. The spectacular features have been eliminated, and everything is reduced to movements of troops from one line of trenches to another. It is a duel of infautry against infantry and artillery against artillery, with a heavy daily toll of life. Patience is no less important than courage. Judging from the official reports of both sides, there is no reason why the struggle should not be protracted indefinitely.

Seven million dollars the first day isn't a bad start for any bank.

One way for the South to raise money is to raise something besides cotton.

It takes St. Louis 10 years of agitation and lawmaking to get a free bridge over the Mississippi-and St. Louis hasn't Philadelphia's Councils!

Supplying work for the Belgian refugees in England seems quite as necessary for their mental health as supplying food for those still marooned in their ravaged motherland.

The German "machine" is operating in one direction if it has come to a standstill in another. The Allies may hold the German army in cheese, but the Teutonic language goes reientlessly on, making Calais into "Kales" and Boulogna into "Boonen."

Half the continent pulled out its thickest overcoats this morning and discarded the umbrellas and raincosts that have lately proved so useful. The shock of a northwester is a good deal like a cold sponge in the morning-s little hard the first day, but delightfully, tinglingly refreshing after the determined on wer. The Mexicans, introductory plungs.

## CAPITAL GOSSIP

Administration Prophets Attempt to Construe Election Returns Favorably. President Sure of Renomination-Necessity of Cotton Exchanges. Kitchin Will Be Democratic Leader of House.

MR. BRYAN is very much pleased with the recent elections. He did over it; but he would be a sorry sort of leader, not win in his own congressional district; he failed to bring down Senator Cummins, the worst critic of the present Administration, in Iowa; he falled to accomplish desired ends in other States where he worked for Democratic success; but he is satisfied, or at least he bears with Christian fortitude and resignation the reverses which have befallen in the gratification of victories he did not in his heart anticipate. Other high officials of the Government are trying to make out exactly what it all means. "Tom" Pence, the publicity agent of the powers that be, is on the defensive as a political prophet and sitting up nights to explain how it happened that New York, Illinois, Ohio and one or two other States which he predicted would "go Democratic" actually "went Republican." "Tom" was always "first at Bethel, furthest at Gettysburg and last at Appomattox," and could easily explain that figures of speech are never to be mistaken for election returns. Whether or not the presidential bee is buzzing in the Borah bonnet has not been positively proved; but the Senator from Idaho is wearing a confident and self-satisfied look.

NPERTS have been demonstrating by care-E fully prepared charts that if the President had been voted for this year the electoral vote would have been cast against Mr. Wilson, which claim will be used doubtless by the reformers as only another and conclusive argument in support of the plea for presidential primaries. The fact is, nobody is quite sure what it means. "It can hardly be claimed," said a Democratic politician, "that the tariff is to blame for Democratic defeat in Pennsylvania and other highly protected States seeing that in these States there was a marvelous resumption of manufacturing activities immediately following the election, although the election gave the party responsible for the revision of the tariff further control of the legislative nowers of the Government to the end of the present Administration. If the tariff legislation actually killed the industries of the country, as our friends, the enemy, have insisted, is it not remarkable that these dead industries should have come to life the very next day after their final obsequies had been per-

SENATOR SWANSON, of Virginia, takes an altogether hopeful view of the Democratic situation. "Count all the doubtful or disputed States against us," said he yesterday, "and the recent elections assure the control of the Senate to the Democratic party for the next soven years, or until 1921. I have not seen this fact commented upon by any of the analysts of the election returns, and you can figure it out for yourself-the Democratic majority in the Senate, and a working majority, cannot be changed whatever the result of the elections for members of the House of Representatives and the election for President in 1918 and 1920, and this is a stupendous fact which assures Democratic control of the Government during the present and the succeeding Administrations. So, I say, the elections last week really were a great triumph for the party in power which no amount of false figuring can disturb. To control the House for two years is one thing; to control the Senate for seven years is an entirely different thing, as even a blind man should be able to see."

Both Senate and House are securely Democratic for the next two years-that much is certain, and with the assurance of continued power it is hoped that there will come an excess of caution in the legislative course of the new Congress which will begin its work compel, the renomination of Mr. Wilson for a | dential entries for the 1916 stakes. second term as President. He has not bothered

(Resolut Washington Correspondence.) indeed, should he fail to respond to the call

> AT THE late session of Congress a desperate attempt was made by sundry statesmen of the true demagogic type to break up the cotton exchanges of the country by legislation of the most drastic character. The fight was led by Senator Clark, of Arkansas, who, although of a rather more pleasing exterior than the late Jeffries Davis of his State, is really at bottom no better than Jeff. He wanted to put all sorts of restrictions and penalties upon those ongaged in the business of buying co.ton-restrictions and penalties which would have driven the dealers in cotton out of business. But he failed, thanks to the better sense of Senators who looked at the subject from a strictly business and not from a mere neighborhood and political point of view, I have received within the last few days a letter from Covernor O'Neal, of Alabama, one of the samest of the Governors of the States, in which he

"For many years the South has been led to believe, through demagogic appeals, that cotton exchanges were gambling institutions and that with their abolition the price of cotton would be materially advanced. As a result of the war cotton exchanges have been closed. There was no method by which spinners could protect their purchases or ascertain the actual value of cotton. Prices varied in such localities and the stern realities of foreign war have absolutely convinced the South that the cotton exchanges are necessary adjuncts in the marketing of its crop. There will never be again the South any clamor for the aboution of the cotton exchanges. Over a year ago, when the Clark bill was pending, which sought to close the cotton exchanges of the country, I wrote a letter to Mr. Underwood, calling his attention to the fact that the leading writers on political economy were all united in the opinion that the cotton and other exchanges performed a necessary function in modern commerce and that their abolition would entail enormous losses upon the South and put the cotton producer at the mercy of the foreign and domestic spinners and consumers. This war has removed many illusions."

This is a most significant indication of the return of sanity among the peoples. Mr. Lincoln was entirely right-"You can't fool all of the people all of the time."

CIPEAKING of Mr. Underwood suggests the Organization of the next House. Who will succeed him as Democratic leader of that body? The man most talked of is Representative Claude Kitchin, of Scotland Neck, North Carolina, the ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, and now serving his seventh term in Congress. By all the rules of the game, he ought to follow Underwood, but it is not dead sure that he will. Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, is spoken of as a possible competitor of the Tarheel Congressman for this place of honor and hard work. Neither of these men is quite the same sort of leader Mr. Underwood has proved himself to be; but of the two Mr. Kitchin has probably the lead on the gentleman from New York. Kitchin is a better speaker than either Underwood or Fitzgorald and he has always been very attentive to his duties in the House; but facility of speech is not the surest sign of the gifts of leadership. It may be said that Kitchin is not quite so easily disturbed as Fitzgerald, and however he may boil in his heart he keeps the bubbles down. The elevation of Underwood to the Senate will help that body, but next year. There is general agreement that | it will create "an aching void" in the House. the recent elections not only assure, but It will also put Underwood out of the presi-

CURIOSITY SHOP Baron Jean Baptiste Clootz, who lived from 1755 to 1794, was an enthusiast adopted and preached the doctrines of the French Revolution. He dubbed himself "The Orator of the Human Race" and "Anacharsis Clootz."

Contrary to general belief the "Babes in the Wood" were not innocent darlings, but utlaws who infested the hills of County Wicklow, Ireland, many years ago.

Those who have tasted that savory dish, Finnan haddle, know little of its origin. Its correct name is Findon haddock, derived from the Scotch village of Findon, lying on the seacoast, some six miles south of

Napoleon said that Providence was on the side of the last reserve. Others have it: God always favors the heaviest battalions. Sevigne, in "Letter a sa fille," says: La fortune est toujours pour les gros ontaillons."

One of the most amazing instances of reigious stupidity is recorded in connection with Marylebone Church, London. In 1860 some one cut the initials "I. H. S." from the altar cloth. The vestry was in full conclave to discuss the sacrilege when the vicar admitted that he had done the mutilation because he objected to the initials of the rector (John Henry Spry) on the cloth.

Where the French and German armies where the French and German armies are grappled in mighty conflict there are the "Ladies of the Meuse," two wood-crowned heights overhanging the river, near the town of Furnay in the Argonnes.

The "Hind of France" was "The Romance of the Rose," which was begun by Guillaume di Lorris and continued by Jean de Meugn in the beginning of the 14th century. The latter added 18,000 lines to the poem as a

Hercules slew the Nemean lion of Argolis. Hamlet refers to it: "As hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve."

Spencer, in his "Faerie Queene," accentustes the second syllable. "Queen Anne's fan" was the polite name for the action which consists of putting one's thumb to the nose and wiggling the four fin-

EVEN AS THE BEASTS

There is no hope for national—Search the page
Of many thousand years—the daily scene.
The flow and ebb of each recurring uge,
The everiasting To He which Hath Been.
Hath taught us nought, or little; still we lean
On things that rot beneath our weight, and Our strength away in wrestling with the air;
For tis our nature strikes us down; the beasts
Sizughtered in hourly hecatemba for feasts
Are of as high an order—they must go
Even where their driver goads them, though to

shughter, nen, who pour your blood for kings as water,
What have they given your children in return?
A heritage of servitude and wees,
A blindfold bondage, where your hire is blows!
—Lord Eyron.

HUM OF HUMAN CITIES The cities are growing optimistic these

days, as the conference of Mayors here showed, Louisville, Ky., is so cheered up over its progress that the Evening Post is listing the steps of its rise in even the last 10 years. There is much to record besides cleaner elections. Ten years ago the City Hospital was a disgrace to the community and a refuge for broken-down politicians. Today the City Hospital would be an honor to any commu-It was built without a dollar's graft at a cost of \$1,000,000; at a cost of about onehalf per bed that city hospitals in Chicago and Cincinnati cost.

Within 10 years Louisville has reconstructed its water system, reorganized its administrative affairs, largely rebuilt its nine system, more than doubled its pumping capacity, built and operated & filter system, at the time it was reducing rates. In 10 years the revenues of the company have doubled, and today it is financially the most valuable of the city's possessions.

The city has reconstructed its sewer system in accordance with modern principles. Louisville has reformed its school system, multiplied its schools, reorganized its admin departments and put a new spirit into education.

The city has secured natural gas, at nearly double the heat units of the artificial gas, at nearly double the heat units of the artificial gas, formerly used for fuel purposes, at one-half the cost charged for the artificial product. The standards of public service have been advanced. The engine houses are no longer the headquarters of visiting repeaters. There he different discipling within the roller dea different discipline within the police de partment. Louisville has made great progress in the building of streets and in the cleaning of streets.

With it all, says the Evening Post editorially, the financial affairs of the city of Louis-ville have steadily improved. "We have kept down the tax rate and we have added little to the city debt, though we have issued \$4,000,000 in sewer bonds, \$1,000,000 for hospital and \$1,000,000 for schools. The value of the water property alone is greater than the city debt, and it will not be long before the net revenues from the water company, joined to the revenues from the salcons, will suffice to pay the interest on the debt and provide a sinking

CRISES IN GREAT LIVES The greatest dandy and fop of modern

times was George Brummell, known as Beau Brummell. He lived a life delicate and leis-Brummell. He lived a life delicate and leisured, and since he was poor his living depended upon the favor of the court. The court at that time was represented in the set where the Beau's influence was felt by the Frince of Wales, who was, if truth must be told, not a siender man. It happened that the Prince and the Beau quarreied.

To be a dandy is not generally considered the first mark of being a brave man, but Beau Brummell gave instant proof that he was not only a great dandy but a great man as well. The details of the story are somewhat vague, but the main facts are certain. Brummell knew that his quarrel with the Prince would mean the end of his prestige, but he refused to yield, and on the day following the quarrel went waking with a friend, said to have been Sheridan. The news of the rupture between the Prince and there were not a few who gathered in the hopes of seeing a plassage at arms between them.

It happened that Sheridan and Brummell

met the Prince and his party. With princely ostentation the royal personage called Sheridan aside and spoke to him, pointedly ignoring Brummell, who stood by. Brummell did not flinch. In the crisis he was the only person who seemed to be indifferent. Then Sheridan returned. With a gesture of indifferent curiosity Brummell lifted his glasses to his eyes, and indicating with a slight wave of the hand the person to whom he referred, he asked in a clear but languid voice the famous question:

"Sherry, who's your fat friend?"

Brummell spent the greater part of the remainder of his life at Calais, an outcast, a broken man. But with the memory of his great rebuke, it can hardly be said that in the crisis he was found wanting.

## 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-There is at least one undeniable virtue of "watchful waiting." It means giving the subject a chance to prove the merits of the case. I think that, in spite of the Evening LEDGER's powerful editorial today on the present crisis in Mexico, there is still room for watchful waiting there. The situation may look to us at this distance like "a vast camorra which is itself split into factions." On the other hand, Villa and the large body of revolutionary leaders who stand with him (a majority of the convention to which Carranga at first showed a willingness to submit him-self) may be sincerely and honestly opposing Carranga for the reasons they give—that he is not at heart interested in the big fact for which the revolution has been going on ever since Diax's day, the necessity of returning the since Diax's day, the necessity of returning the land to the peon. If they succeeded in dis-placing Carranza and electing a man commit-ted to land reform, and if they then continue to bicker and fight, we may have just cause to say that Mexico loves revolution and that its leaders have no principles. But till then, give them the benefit of the doubt JOHN YOUNG.

Philadelphia, November 16,

"CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED" To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I have often wendered whether some way could not be found of limiting the terms of public officials who get into office on a mi-nority vote. For instance, Mr. Wilson is a minority President. Why should he serve the whole four years when it was not the will of the majority of the voters that he should serve at all? Why not review the mind of the coun-

try by another election, say at the end of two years? That would bring the Government more swiftly into harmony with the "consent of the governed." The same applies to Mr. Penrose. It is quite conceivable that with only one candidate opposed to him, focusing all the opposition, he might be repudiated long before his six years have expired. I know this his six years have expired. I know this would require a constitutional amendment, but we have amended the Constitution in the past meet evils and inequalities far less serious.

Thiledelphia November 16, H. B. K.

EMPLOYMENT AND EFFICIENCY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
Sir-In regard to the proposals for helping the
unemployed of Philadelphia through their employment by the city on municipal improve-ments, it seems to me that there has been altogether too much charitable hullaballoo. A city's first business is to be efficient, and in its disposition of funds and employment of labor that is the principal consideration. Efficiency first, charity afterward. That is the course which Philadelphia will pursue. All I object to is the self-advertisement of Councils in telling everybody how kind and tender-hearted it is and how many millions it wants to spend for charity. F. D. STEARNS. to spend for charity. Philadelphia, November 18.

BANNING FIRE WATER

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Uncle Sam has just established prohibition in one of his reservations, Good work, tincle Sam. Maybe you'll do as much for the palefaces after a while. EZRA J. WALL. Philadelphia, November 16.

Our Duty In Mexico

From the New York Press.
Our Administration had a very big responsibility before it sent our fleet and troops to Vera Cruz; but it has a bigger one now. Be-fore then our Government was chargeable with the protection and care of our own citizens also in the position of a trustee for all the Mexicans who, relying upon the power of the United States Government to shield them, went to Vera Cruz, at the invitation of American officials, and stayed there under the shelter of our ships and soldiers, whether commanded not to do so by Huerta, Carranza or Villa.

War's Fading Romance

From the New York Glebs.

Wars tend to become mechanical. Successful militarism is chiefly a matter of advantage in instruments of destruction. It is the inventors and constructors who count. Liese, Namur and Antwerp fell because the besiegers possessed the new 42-centimetre guns. That France has been able to do so well in the open country is because of the genius of Schneider, the Alsatian, who invented her wonderful field gun. Kitchener, to recover the mobility that has been almost destroyed by the acroplane, wishes to make it possible to move an army corps 160 miles a day by the use of automobiles. Bravery and numbers are still necessary, but they are not the controlling factors in modern warfare.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

If any country in the Western Hemisphere has violated its neutrality, it is right that at-tention should be officially called to such lapse In making these representations it is not neces sary for the offended powers to employ the United States as a medium. It is a matter, both of wisdom and courtesy, however, for the Powers to notify the American Government of any action taken.-Indianapolis News

A number of Southern States are making preparations to encourage the immigration of Belgian farmers who are now refugees in England, Holland and France. The Belgians are known as a thrifty and industrious people, and the South believes they would be of genuine value in developing the land.-Cleveland Plain

Perhaps one reason is that the old parties have stolen so much socialist thunder as to lessen the demand for the genuine article. Republican, Buil Moose and Democrat have each, in their platforms at least, purioined policies, or suggestions of policies, from the saner socialists. The American people are essentially hard-headed and conservative. They argue that there is no use running any risk with the vagaries of the socialists, if they can get the more substantial decirines within the tested old parties.—Atlanta Constitution.

The chances are that the Republican minority The chances are that the republican minority in the Senate will fight shy of making Penrose official leader, not because his colleagues are undeceived as to his personal and political power, but because they fear the popular effect.

Needless to say, all concerned are impressed with the necessity of instant and effective action for the suppression of the foot and mouth disease that has become so widely epi-demic, and it is encouraging to note the confidence of officials and packers that it can be quickly accomplished.-Houston Post.

You who read this, will you not give Bel-gium a place in your Christmas planning? This country has never falled when her world-neighbors called for help. It is part of the privilege of our nautrality to serve on own neutrality was torn from her by force. We have thanked God for his marcies to us in this hour of tribulation. Are we no make a thankful offering?-Chicago Evening

The opposition to putting the railways at the mercy of the Commission had foresight of present conditions because it had hindsight about similar State legislation. If the pre-sions experience with State anti-railway laws is to be repeated, the national anti-railway faw must be repeated, or interpreted differ-ently.—New York Times, SCRAPPLE

That's Why

"What man in history do you like most?" was asked of several hundred Philadelphia school children. These were some of the

answers:

"Columbus, if it hadn't been for him there wouldn't be anybody else here."

"Monroe, for doctrine the people and not charging for it."

"De Soto, for waden in the Mississippi te his elbows and finden his grave."

"Paul Jones, because he said: "Til beat them British or bust," and then done it."

"Andrew Jackson, for licken the British with an old hickory."

Add Horrors of War

The military experts know
A perfect raft of useless things;
Why Russia's flanking move is slow.
What song the Afric-Turco sings.
They know the routes the armies go
And why the sky is often blue.
We have their word these things are so—
Why should we doubt their words are
true?

true? They know the standard railway gauge,
The commissary's bill of fare.
They know each general's mother's age,
They know each city's public square.

They know each city's public square.

They know enough to fill a page
Each morning and each evening, too.
They know so much that they enrage
A simple-minded man—like you. Now I (four-flushing dunderhead)
Know naught of flanking and of rout,
I read the 95-point head
And wonder what it's all about. don't know shrapnel shot from lead, I don't know grape from mitrailleuse, have no brain, and so, instead,

I simply quote the experts' views. Exceeding the Limit

"So you don't think much of his new ma-"No, he says, it went faster on trial trips than the rate sworn to by the constable who arrested him."

It is safe to presume, if the Aliles should And smash the full length of the line,

More Than Likely

And smash the full length of the line.

If they drive back the Teutons and capture
Berlin
They will wind up the watch on the
Rhine. Doctors, a Hint For You

"That young physician is working up a big practice and at the same time getting some wonderful cures."

"Yes, somebody with a lot of money is backing him. He tells every other patient the case is so unusual that he won't charge anything for handling it." Farewell Seriatim "We'll have to start home early, dear." "Why?"
"There's ourselves and the Joneses, and

that's 32 good-bys we'll have to say."

General Remarks Said Kaiser Will to Emperor Nick,
"I'm going to land you an awful kick,"
Said Emperor Nick to Kaiser Will,
"Go on, old scout. You'll pay the bill."

Said General Joffre to General French, "My men are thred in the trench."
Said General French to General Joffre,
"Aren't you a cheerful sort of duffer."

Famous Sayings

The barber to Julius Caesar-Getting a litle thin on top, sir.

The athletic trainer to N. Bonaparte-Well, not exactly fat. But you're getting & Socrates to Xantippe-This is going too

far. I won't have all Athens saying that I'm tied to your toga-strings. Diogenes to Alexander—Get out of my light. Can't you see I'm workin'?

Getting Even

Mother-Did you tell him you had false Daughter (weepingly)-Ye-yes, and every time I-I me-mention some o-other defect he tells me o-of some new debts he-he has."

The Fatal Error

The newly married printer was at the very low," said the specialist, "He's gravely. gravely.
"Pity, isn't it," murmured one of his friends. "I understand his people are very bitter toward his wife. They blame it on They do the lady an injustice," said the specialist; "it was a typographical error in the cookbook."

Personal

BILL-Come home, your tailor is dead. WIFEY.

Tongue-Twisters Of all who place, Upon the face Of English as she's spoke, a blot,
The one in ink,
We'd drown's the gink

We'd also soals The genial bloke And pound his nose and black his eyes. Who rouses us By speaking thus;
"He acts like he was rather wise."

Who says, "I do not know but what."

We'd also pan The business man, that multitude's his name. Who ne'er repeats Despite A word, but bleats In letters, "We will send you same."

Cause and Effect "How do you like the wine I imported from the Tyrol?" "My head's beginning to yodel already."

An Intermittent Rider "How do you like my photo on horseback?" "Must have been taken with instantaeous exposure."

"You're on the horse." Between Calls "Peanuts!" calls the train boy.
"Have no teeth, egad!"
Muttered Mister Toothless.

"Gum drops!" cried the lad. The Babbling Fool Specimen Dialogue from "Impossible Conversa-

Hona. She—But why do you love me?

He—Well, you see, you are the only person I admire—that is, whose judgment I admire—who loves me. I have been loved before, but I never admired the people who

leved me. Now you—

She—Then doesn't it ever occur to you that if my judgment is so good, it may only be the exception this time. Maybe I'm be the exception this time. Maybe I'm making my first mistake.

He—I've thought of that. So I've watched you. It's a year and a haif now and I haven't seen you make any mistakes. You are perfect and you love me. Isn't that flattering enough to make me want to marry you?

She-Is that the only reason you love

me?

He—Oh, no! You really are rather nice, you know. I should be proud of you—when people came to see me, they would say, "He must be a fine chap to have a wife like that," and so my reputation would go up. Besides you are inconscious of all the weaknesses in me which I hate, and you forgive all the frailties of character which I wouldn't give up for the world—not even for you. You aren't intelligent enough to disturb me when I want to appear wise. And you are just intelligent enough to appear to understand me at all times. I think we are like ally mated.

She—Quite so. But I dign't ask you may

She-Quite so. But I didn't ask you why