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CLASS MATE MATTER. PHHADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1914.

Put Air in the Tenements

FOHE people of Philadelphia are not par-L ticularly interested in what certain owners of tenements think of the constitutionality of the housing law, That is a question for the courts. The vital issue is simply whether or not Councils shall nullify a law of Pennsylvania by the subtle expedient of refusing to appropriate funds to carry it out.

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There is nothing radical about the law. It merely provides guarantees that tenants' rights shall not be trampled under foot and the health and safety of Philadelphia be imperiled by unendurable housing conditions. "It is impossible," says Director Norris, "to ascribe a neglect to put this act into effect to any other than one of two causes-either the sinister influence of slum landlords or a willingness to sacrifice comfort, decency and life itself rather than put in jeopardy the positions of a few favored officeholders,'

It is probably a little of both. But Mr. Connelly, as he himself has often said, favors the poor and loves to fight their battles. As chairman of the Finance Committee, therefore, surely he will not permit those who are living under the menace of intolerable conditions to be defrauded of the enjoyment of their rights one unnecessary moment, Surely Mr. Connelly will use his great influence to procure quick action. A window in every room-that is not much for even a poor fam-My to have. It is only one of the things the

new housing law would assure every tenant. Councils is either for slums or against slums; for disease-breeding conditions or for health-giving conditions; for the law or against the law. Councils is either in favor of a square deal for the poor or in favor of sium landlords, who wax fat on profits from insanitary property. Obviously, Councils, when facing such an issue, can decide in one way only. Clearly Councilmen represent the people, not the slum-owners; health, not disease; law, not lawlessness. They will not let a few officeholders stand between tenants and their fundamental rights. That is why citizens of all classes are looking to Councils quickly to appropriate money to put the housing law into effect.

Honored by His Works

OHIO is making preparations to welcome home an American hero of the European war, Myron T. Herrick, who, after working overtime under the compulsion of strange and strenuous circumstances, is about to relinquish his post as Ambassador to France to another Ohioan.

It is altogether fitting and proper that Ohio should give some special recognition to a native son who has done so much to honor his State, but when Ambassador Herrick comes back to America next menth he will be greated with manifold evidences of the admiration and gratitude of the whole country. He has been something more than Ambassador to France in the trying days since the first warlike demonstration in Europe, and the exceeding efficiency and tactfulness with which he has solved the innumerable difficult problems confronting him as diplomat and relief worker entitle him to the praise and good will of the people not only of America and France, but of other nations

as well. His splendid work has added both at home and abroad to the prestige of our whole dip-Iomatic service.

Autocratic Prohibition

VODKA has been the Russian national drink for centuries. It is a deadly beverage and its widespread use has had a dissistrous effect upon Russian health, commerce and morals. By imperial ukase its manufacture and sale have been prohibited. As the Government had a monopoly of the traffic, naturally the prohibitory law became instantly effective, and, as the authorities still have the power to send offenders against the law to Siberia, there is probably little effort to evade the imperial will.

With the abolition of vodka there has come. according to reports, an immediate improvement in social and moral conditions, particularly among the peasant class. The increase in efficiency and thrift is said to be offsetting same of the ill effects of the war. Such a thing could not be effected in America because the people rule. Evils cannot be eradicated by edict in a democracy. But the spread of local option sentiment is so steady and elvone that there is no doubt about the ultimate issue in this country.

Compensation That Works Both Ways

WORKMEN'S compensation is included in the legislative program of Governorsleet Brumbaugh and is one of the vital subfeets of discussion in the convention of the American Federation of Labor and in the Industrial Welfare and Efficiency Conferonce at Harriaburg. Pennsylvania, in justide to itself and to its people, cannot lag no far behind the times as to ignore the tirgent ascessity to which attention has thus

been called. That industrial accidents have been remond nearly one-half in the last six years is due partly, no doubt, to the workmen's consumnation laws which have been enacted a 22 of the States, and especially to those was which are so constructed, or so complemented by auxiliary statutes, as to make explosers and employee equal partners in the obligations and advantages of "safety Manuschmetty has succeeded in enablishing such a partnership—a partnership min is bermonipus, which has reduced the befor of infinite at a collected broken blue in the west and snow tricking "He sate, which had promitedly cleared the down between and yet people blame the

cases, which has made possible the speedy adjustment of accident claims without the litigation so expensive to State and contestants, which has afforded immediate relist to many afflicted by poverty and worry, and which has charged the cost of industrial Insurance to the cost of production, with a total levy on the consumer of only nine onehundreths of one cent for each dollar's worth of product purchased.

Frankford Sounds the Rally

FRANKFORD gave its answer on the rapid transit situation last night. Town meetings of this sort are nightmares to politicians. The comprehensive articles in the EVENING LEDGER, disclosing the intolerable transit conditions existing in the several sections which the proposed new system will serve, have prepared the way for the crusade which Director Taylor has begun; for the Frankford gathering was but the first of a series of town meetings which will show absolutely the practical unanimity of all Philadelphia in support of adequate transit facilities.

Councils and the Union Traction Company must act. The latter cannot defeat the plans; it can only cause a revision of them. The city is amply able to go ahead on its own account, build the new lines and then arrange for their equipment and operation. Union Traction participation is a desirable, but not a necessary, feature of the program. It is Councils that must decide finally whether or not the people are to have what they need and what they want,

Philadelphia is going to have rapid transit, comprehensive rapid transit, and Philadelphia is not going to wait ten years to get it. That is what the Frankford meeting meant and what the other meetings will mean. The omens are worth the study of obstructionists who think that they can delay indefinitely or prevent altogether the progress of Philadelphia.

New Schools a Good Investment

INDER the school code of Pennsylvania a Board of Education has the power and the authority to meet any exigencies that may arise in its district. The joint recommendation of the Department of Superintendence and the Department of Buildings for the erection of 17 new schools and 19 additions in this city should be acted upon affirmatively and promptly by the board,

If such provision is not made to meet the ongestion, children will have to be excluded from the schools or a double-session plan must be adopted. The first is unthinkable. The second is unjust to the pupils and teachers alike. It has been conclusively proved that good work cannot be done on the halftime schedule.

To provide adequate class room accommo dation is a matter of simple justice and is indispensable to the development of good citizenship. If \$4,000,000 is required for the necessary facilities, it should be provided without a moment's pause; if ten times that amount were needed it would be no justification for hesitancy. What Philadelphia will be a generation hence depends upon the provision we make for the children of today.

Adequate Military Defense

FILITARISM and Jingoism are never M likely to craze the American nation. Indeed, anything that savors of lust of conquest for the sake of conquest must be abhorrent to a people who have ample room for synantion within the hounds of their own country and who have scarcely scratched the surface of their own resources.

In recommending that the American standing army be increased to 200,000 men, with the gradual building up of a second line composed of 750,000 reservists, Major General W. W. Wotherspoon, retiring Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has simply spoken a word of caution. Our present military force, although unrivaled in quality, is little more than a toy when compared with the vast armies of Europe.

The position of America has changed within the past few years. From being an isolated and inaccessible unit we have taken our place in the family of nations; our insular possessions demand garrisons; the Panama Canal and our interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine necessitate a supply of forces readily available for distant service: our long coastal exposure requires stationary defense. These demands leave the nation with only a rump of an army in case of emergency at home. The War Department will be sure of the support of the people as a whole if the present military force is brought up to a standard more proportionate to the vast interests that are at stake.

National Range of American Movies THEN and twelve years ago moving plc-I tures-they were "cinematographs" and not "movies" in the days when only vaudeville specialized in them-were almost exclusively a French product. The present war has completed in three months the Americanization that has been going steadily on year by year. Everything shown in our moving-picture theatres today-unless it is a few Italian films-comes from American studios.

Fortunately the war found the manufacturers and producers ready. The present high level of the movies is a tribute to America's complete mastery of the silent art. Every sort of film is on the acreens. The movies show romance, history, the progress of science. They bring us the natural wonders of the West. They are invading education and politics. They make a valuable tool of instruction in social hygiene. The range of the movies is nothing short of national.

One thing is certain: The new subwayclevated system should be "Made in Philadelphia."

A year ago there was a general exodus from Mexico, and now it promises to be an erodus of generals.

Perhaps the commuters would prefer to have the low rates instead of the extra

There are tenants in this city who would rather have the housing law than the Councils.

The "Enow-Your-City-Better" exhibit would be worth seeing if it cost real money to get in. Its value is not impaired in the least because the admission fee is nothing.

Lowering black clouds to the east, a bit of

THE ART OF CONGRESSIONAL ORATORY AND SOME OF ITS MORE HUMAN SIDES

Most of the Orators Hail From South of the Line-Gallivan of Massachusetts an Exception-How Madden Maddens Mann. Paradoxical Mr. Kent.

By E. W. TOWNSEND

minutes the amendment was more in need

of votes than when Tribble concluded. The

latter asked for and obtained five minutes

more, and again passionately advocated his

views. Samuel McCall, of Massachusetts,

rose and asked Tribble to yield, and the lat-

ter, assuming that any Ma rachusetts man

would be opposed to him, refused to yield.

knew differently. As the matter stood the

least experienced man on the floor could see

that the Georgian was beaten. I knew that

McCall would not ask permission to oppose

a mah already defeated, and I whispered to Tribble to yield. He did. McCall, who

always had the strict attention of the House,

calmly pointed out that the Tribble amend-

ment would improve the provision involved,

and quietly gave his reasons, consuming his

five minutes in a plain, straightforward talk

as he might have made the same argument

at a dinner table. Tribble was as surprised

as pleased when McCall, having concluded.

the amendment was adopted. The orator

Three Members Who Interest

the House I have watched with interest:

James R. Mann and Martin B. Madden, of

Chicago, and William Kent, of the 1st Cali-

fornia district. They all came into political

prominence as members of the Chicago City

Council. Kent did prodigious work as a

municipal reformer in Chicago before going

to California, and Mann and Madden were

both in the political drama cast, playing

parts in the councilmanic upheavals of the

Mann is a standpat Republican, Madden

sort of a go-as-you-please Republican, and

Kent an insurgent, unhappy unless he is

insurging with all his might and main. Mann

has two "manners," as they say of com-

posers, in addressing the House. He is hap-

plest in his invective, denunciatory manner,

when he is telling the Democrats what a

futile and generally useless crew they are.

But occasionally it suits his hand to pro-

phonse," would sound rough-house compared

Madden, tall, white-haired, with a com-

plexion a belle might sigh for, seems to get

more comfort out of his membership than

any other man in the House. One likes to

watch Mann watch Madden. He never

knows what he is going to do-and that

plainly gives joy to Madden. The latter

seems to watch proceedings with a view to

getting into debate on an angle that will

A Republican amendment is up; many

Democrats are in their offices or doing de-

partment chores; Mann has whipped in all

his supporters; there is a chance to carry the

"Mr. Chairman" (the House being in com-

mittee of the whole), he begins, with just

that tinge of Irish accent which used to de-

light James O'Neill's audiences, "It seems to

Madden Smiles and Smiles

and smiles. He proceeds with a wonderfully

rich vocabulary to present his objects, art-

fully addressing his reasons to Republicans

be influenced. He is always smiling; the

amendment fails. Madden turns to Mann

with the aside, "Jim, I didn't quite like that

"I gathered as much," Mann rejoins, and

Kent is almost as hopeless for Mann, al-

though not as surprising as Madden. Noth-

ing that Kent does surprises Mann since

Kent, who raises hundreds of thousands of

pounds of wool in Nevada, voted for free

wool; who feeds thousands of beef steers

in Nebraska, yet voted for free beef; whose

district makes millions of gallons of wine,

yet he favors prohibition. Mann accepts

Kent as l'enfant terrible of the House, lets

it go at that-merely praying for the best.

Kent is intense. Not a bad thing, I fancy,

for a politician. He would die for the suc-

cess of the least important conservation meas-

ure; die a thousand times for peace-and

fight at the drop of a hat if you dispute his

Madden never tells Mann what he is going

"I rather like this bill. I think I'll vote

"All right, William," Mann replies, pa-

"But, Jim, I feel that I should speak for it."

minutes for his speech. His friends beg him

not to talk rapidly. He speaks a sentence

or two deliberately, then his face turns white

with eagerness; it takes too long to open

and close his mouth and through clenched

teeth and with a rapidity which is the despair

of official reporters, he fairly hisses his

views. He has finished in eight minutes. He

notes the time on the dial of the big clock

he faces, means "I yield back the balance

of my time," and retires to the lobby, mut-

tering imprecations on his own impetuosity,

But his remarks read like a carefully pol-

The Record comes in for a deal of editorial

animadversion, but in the making of so much

of it as reports what is actually spoken on

the floor of the House there is a variety of

entertainment and instruction for him who

ished essay.

Kent prepares carefully and is yielded 15

for it," he tells the minority leader.

tiently. "But don't speak for it."

to do until he has done it, so to say, but

translation of a line of Greek.

Kent 'fesses up in advance,

goes on with his endless task.

ne section of the country likely to

Mann looks worried. Madden sees this

give Mann the greatest surprise.

point. Madden rises.

amendment."

pitiate Democrats and thus "After you, Al-

to his least mild expressions.

early '90s.

There is a group on the Republican side of

DERHAPS Professor Draper, who wrote | ble's aid, but when he had used up his five so consolingly of the effects of soil, climate and food on character, could have explained in his excellent chapter on that subject why Americans born south of Mason and Dixon's line speak oratorically and those

born north of the line do not. That is a generalization, of course, but you will find few exceptions to the rule; very few in either branch of Congress. Underwood, a Southerner, to be sure, does not speak oratorically; Gallivan, of Massachusetts, is distinctly oratorical. But one would have to pause to think of other exceptions. Even Underwood, who usually speaks on the floor of the House as if he were talking to fellow members of a board of directors, can. and upon rare occasions does, speak oratorically. But that is when he is making campaign material for fellow Southerners to use. Then it is a tour de force, a straining for effects he was taught to seek when he was doing his debating bit at the University of Virginia.

It is interesting to consider the change which will come in the manner of leadership when Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, succeeds Underwood as majority leader in the House. His manner of speaking is distinetly oratorical, and his uncommonly rich voice and big wholesome person help his effects. In his 14 years of service in the House Kitchin has probably made fewer speeches than any other Southerner of even half that length of service. But his speeches are listened to and remembered. This is because he is recognized as an authority on the subject he most frequently talks upon-the tariff. Senator Hughes once told me, after serving years on the House Ways and Means Committee with him, that Claude Kitchin knows more about every tariff bill ever written by Congress than any other living man knows about any single tariff bill.

"Never Tackle Kitchin On Tariff"

The majority leader-to-be was once debat ing a tariff point when he yielded to a member uninformed as to some things about Kitchin, and who in two mmutes had controverted a dozen things Kitchin had stated and pretty directly accused him of misstating historical facts concerning one item the North Carolinan had discussed. Kitchin waited smilingly for the end of the interruption and then quietly, and without referring to any data, related the exact rate placed on the article under discussion by every tariff law, the exact revenue produced by it under each law and the industrial statistics of the American manufacturers of the article. Mr. Mann then whispered to the dazed member, "Never tackle Kitchin on a question of fact relating to the tariff. Tackle any other Democrat and you may get away with it."

"For what purpose does the gentleman rise?" the Speaker sometimes asks when a member rises at a time when the Speaker does not care to recognize him. Not that the Speaker does not probably know for what purpose the gentleman rises; it is only a play of parliamentary interference. The House quickly learns for what purpose gentlemen rise in their places, especially those who rise merely to have the record show that they took part in a debate. No one is so skilful in this practice as J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia. I do not say this in disparagement, because one quickly learns to appreclate "Hampy" Moore's many amiable qualities and his real abilities. On the subject of inland waterways Moore is a recognized specialist. But he does not wait for any subject allied to that great one to jump into debate; it may be one he has little or no knowledge of. That does not feare Hampy. I have seen him enter the chamber when a debate is on, ask what the bill is, send for a copy, find the paragraph being considered, read it hastily, then rise, brow corrugated as by some well thought out objection to the position taken by the member talking.

"Will the gentleman yield?"

The gentleman yields. "Let me see if I understand the gentleman's contention," Moore begins, and pretty soon he has picked up some good point badly made, elaborates it, states it better, and lo! -the Record next day shows that the gentleman from Philadelphia has taken part in a debate on an involved question and shone in it, too. What he has done is to take a lot of badly written copy and straighten it out into good copy. He has adapted his profession of editor to his occupation of legislator. Members with less quick wit and lacking Moore's newspaper training try his trick occasionally with sad results.

Oratory May Be Handicap

But I have strayed from my crators and non-erators. I doubt the value of oratorical methods unless they are employed to ornament sound reasoning. Is it because a man has the art of painting pretty word pictures that he is eager to speak, or the other way round, because he likes to speak does he learn to paint attractive word pictures? I should say, whatever may be the answer to that question, that oratorical style, even when skilfully employed, is of no effective aid to one in present-day legislative cham-

bers, and may even be a handloap. For example, once in the 62d Congress, Tribble, of Georgia, offered an amendment to a bill under consideration. He is a radical, and a rapid, impassioned speaker. He consumed his five minutes working himself up into a passion, not attempting oratory, however, and probably gained some votes, but not enough. Tom Haftin, of Alabama, distinctly the orator of the House, came to Trib-

CURIOSITY SHOP

Heizel, the French publisher who discov-

ered Jules Verne, is dead. Hetzel began with

Verne by a life contract, guaranteeing an

annual sum of \$4000, which seemed immense

riches to the unknown writer. It was not at

all proportionate to the rapid success and

world. Jules Verne was content with his

pargain, and for many, many years fur-

ulshed dutifully his two volumes a year. At

his death he left several more finished, or

nearly so, which explains the continued

speciance of new works bearing his name.

Heisel took pains to provide the writer who

was laying golden eggs for him with a

yacht and all other appurtenances becausery or useful to stimulate his inventive powers.

Soe-Foo-Choe, a town in China, is known as the "Vanice of the East" because of its immense floating population. The city is

intersected by furnisherable casule and to

though throughout China for its beauti-

sale of his books throughout the known

HUM OF HUMAN CITIES

likes the study of his fellowman.

Prisons, taking the outcasts of the cities, are ever a source of interest to the fortunates who do not go down in the struggla of urban life. And the prisons themselves are rapidly increasing the interest by novel

Of the 153 penal institutions in the United States only two are self-austaining. One is the Michigan State Prison. Eighty acres of string beans were planted on the prison farm after garden peas were harvested. Up to September 28 a product amounting to \$28,484.50 had been canned from this acreage. The State paid \$75 per acre for the Greenwood farm of \$45 acres—the largest single farm bought by the State—or \$25.875. So the farm was paid for by this year's string beans pack and a credit balance left over of \$255.850.

over of \$2497.50. Warden Wells, of the Kentucky State Prison, was heartly applicated when at a recent assaion of the American Prison Association he declared himself to be to favor

would find an echoing response in the heart of every prisoner in every silent and lonely cell in the land. For of all the methods employed to punish criminals, thinks the editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, that of refusing them permission to hold converse with their fellows is the most cruel and blighting to the human spirit ever conceived. One has only to isolate himself from his fellow men for a day or two, speaking to and being hailed by no one, to bring him a profound realization of the absolute need of conversation in one's daily life. With a prisoner, the prohibition against talking is afinitely more depressing than it would be with a free man. Cut off from converse with his neighbors, he is driven in on himself, the sickening sense of his isolation is made doubly real to him, and brooding and seness become almost second nature

If reformation, and not mere retribution. is to be the new note in prison management, then it must inevitably follow that conversation—if only in a limited way—may be indulged in by the prisoners. For how can a man be reformed if he is forced to consider himself so much of an outcast that he cannot even speak to and be spoken to by his comrades?

VIEWS OF READERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

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

had injured his cause; the colloquialist had To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-If the Philadelphia business men, who have had occasion to find fault with trade conlitions during the past months-and many of them no doubt have-will take the trouble to look up at the statue of William Penn on its lofty pedestal at the City Hall tower, and will also stop long enough in their mad rush to get o and from their places of business to gaze at the placid features of Benjamin Franklin, on Chestnut street, in front of the Post Office. pleased to see that there is a smile on countenance of both of these distinguished gen-lemen, who took such a pride in Philadelphia in their day, and whose spirits, if they hover about their earthly semblance (and who shall sny that they do not?), must be mightly pleased to witness the splendid progress this fine old City of Brotherly Love is making.

It is justly entitled to be characterized as the typical American city, in all that is best and noblest, as also much that is most attrac-

tive and desirable in any municipality.
Philadelphia has recently been doing big
things in such a modest and splendid manner that it ought to make every citizen proud of her and eager to say a good word for the city wherever opportunity presents itself, either at home or abroad. Within the past few days, for example, 50,000 tine-looking, up-headed, pa-triotic American workingmen and women paraded down Broad street to the music of 50 bands; 150 Mayors of other leading municipali-ties were here to study problems for the public welfare and advancement; one of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, which will hereafter be the financial centres of the country, was opened here; vast numbers of the citizens, including many from long distances, cagerly subscribed for a city loan offered direct to them at a comparatively low rate of interest; another new olundidly enlarged hotel has been added to the st of hostelries, not excelled anywhere else n the world; one mighty ship has been loaded oith life-giving provisions and sailed away to selgium, while another one will soon be ready o follow; and down, facing old Independence Square, there is being erected another splen-didly artistic structure with great Grecian columns, which, with the other buildings facing this sacred spot, make it an even more im-posing National shrine than it has been for the past century and a half-all of which, and much more that might be mentioned of equal or even greater importance, should bring pride to the heart of every citizen and a desire to see to it that justice is done to this noble city of peace, prosperity and happiness to a degree equaled in no other city anywhere in the New r Old World. Let's all talk up Philadelphia EDWARD NEWTON HAAG. Philadelphia, November 19.

CHARITY'S BIG MOVE

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Ali Philadelphia ought to be glad to hear the proposed co-ordination of institutions. The business man and the rich philanthropist, quite as much as the poor person, will benefit directly by any perfection of the organization. The man who supports chari-ties will be able to figure out just how much he can afford to give, turn it over to a general committee, and know that he will not be bothered further for a year, that the money will go to just those charities that he wishes to support, and that by the economy of organiza-tion thus effected it will go farther than is now possible. H. L. WHEELER. Wayne Junction, November 19.

SHOP EARLY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I thank you for the urgent request you make of your readers to do their Christmas shopping early. It is a slogan which nearly everybody adopts, but few live up to. Their procrastination is more than the thief of their time. It is the thief of the health of hundreds of cierks in the stores of every large city. I can tell you of an instance where a girl, after working at top speed through the weeks just before Christmas, and so tired at night that sometimes she simply fell on her bed and went to sleep in the clothes she had worn all day, suffered such injury to her health from overwork that for six months she never got over the effects. GERTRUDE FLORENCE NORTON.

Philadelphia, November 18. PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATISM

To the Editor of the Evening Ladger: Sir-In your editorial entitled "Progressive Conservatism" in today's EVENING LEDGER (November 19), you could have strengthened your position considerably by showing that among the thinkers, men who are progressive in a conservative age are usually conservative n a progressive age. The reason for this is that when every one is contented with things as they are the thinker sees the danger of as they are the thinker sees the danger of stagnation and emphasizes what should be changed. On the other hand, when a progressive movement is inaugurated the thinker realizes the danger of driving toe fast and tee far and helds back. It always has been so.

F. L. JONES.

Philadelphia, November 19.

"IMPERTINENT COMMERCE CONFUSERS" To the Editor of the Evening Ledger;
Sir—When your paper started a few months ago I thought it might be a high-brow journal devoted to setting forth the views of the privileged few. In discussing the Evenine Lengen with a circle of friends the other day we concluded that it stands for the best interests of all the people of the community. While I do not agree with you on woman's suffrage, I am extremely gratified by the stand you have taken on the transit problem and also the decisive position you have assumed on behalf of the commuters as against the railroads and the I. C. C., which initials ought to mean the Impertment Commerce Confuser.
J. HURLEY BENNETT.

Philadelphia, November 18.

AN OCTOBER DAY Oh, the cool an' misty mornin', When the day is jest a-dawnin', When the sun is gettin' lasy An' a-climbin' kinder stow,

Oh, the brown and ruddy grasses. An' the golden-rod in masses, An' the riof of the summe in the mosttime all aglow.

Then the big wnite moon a sailin' Fore the pinky flush is palin', kinder broodin'-like an' tander On the sleapy fields below.

Then the purple night a stealin' livings that sector peaceful feetin' Like when Mother kissed and tucked yer into bed so inng ugo. Sun an' moon and purple splendor, commerce mist and colore gay.
Seems as it dod steeped from Meaven
Jest to make a perfect day.

MACHEL MEDICAL EMITH.

SCRAPPLE

The Army in the City And the great city sleeps, its pulse scarcely disturbed by the feverish activity of the army of darkness. Or if the city catches a rumble of their movements and stirs in its slumber, it is only to turn over and go to sleep again. No hypnotic spell will account for this indifference of a city of five millions to the presence of an army in its gas-lit streets. It is merely habit. If here and there in the cubical hives where the and there in the cubical fives where the city takes its rest an unquiet sleeper tosses in his bed and resents the disturbance, it is not to wish that these prowlers of the night were caught and sent to jail, but only to wish that they went about their business more discreetly—this great host of marketmore discreetly—this great host of market-men, process, butchers, milkmen, pushcart engineers and news vendors who have been engaged since soon after midnight in the enormous task of preparing the city's enormous tank of preparing the city's breakfast.—Simeon Strunsky in "Belshazzar

Bad Business

Krupps, the German artillery manufacturers, have my their dividend from 14 to 19 per cent. this year. - Cable Dispatch.

What time the battle line is full, What time the merry cannon frown, The Krupp concern finds business dull, Their dividends go slowly down.

A pairry 12 per cent, this year,
Is all the Krupp gang can afford.
Unless peace comes, so much is clear,
This cannon game goes by the board.

He Just Dodges Mr. Straight-How do you expect to meet your bills?
Mr. Crook-When I expect them we don't

He Wasn't Looking Debutante-He said he would go through raging flood Just to look into my eyes. Chaperon—When, last night? Debutante—No; last night was raining too hard for him to

that it was call.-Judge. Setting the Date Mulligan-Oi want wan ov thim hoigh hats ye can smash oop without hurtin' 'em. Clerk-Opera

Mulligan-Sivinteenth av March.

Roused to Fury Wife (awakening)-Ooo-there's a burgler getting in. Husband (sleepily) — Nonsense! Go to

sleep. Wife (as a last resort)—Maybe he's got a

Husband-Woop! Where's my gun? Shylock

"Can any one in the audience lend me a ten-dollar gold piece?" asked the prestidigita-'On what?" queried the pawnbroker in the

Exciting Times

"Weli," mused 6-year-old Harry, as he was being buttoned into a clean white suit, "this has been an exciting week, hasn't it, mother? Monday we went to the Zoo, Wednesday I lost a tooth, Thursday was Lily's birthday party, Friday I was sick, yesterday I had my hair cut, and now here I am rushing off to Sunday school."—Lip-

Disaster

The careless, clumsy waiter with a bowl of steaming soup Was rushing toward the table at a reckless,

rapid gait; When suddenly he caught his foot and did the loop the loop, And dropped the heated liquid down upon -a fashion plate.

Couldn't Turn It

"Brudder Perkins, yo' been fightin', heah," said the colored minister. "Yaas, Ah wuz." "Yaas, Ah wus."
"Doan you' 'membeh whut de good book
sez 'bout turnin' de odder cheek?"
"Yaas, pahson, but he hit me on mah
nose, an' I'se only got one."—Livingston

Hope Deferred

The frontiersman was hanging to the sharp, jutting edge of the cliff by one hand; the other was at his empty holster. Above him, an upraised tomahawk in his hand, flendish an upraised tomahawk in his hand, fiendish glee in his eyes, knelt a painted redskin.

Two United States army officers stood, motionless, and looked on. Their faces betrayed a total lack of interest. They looked almost bored. One of them puffed lazily at a cigaretta. The other flicked a speck of dust from his immaculate uniform. Finally they muttered something, turned and lounged away. Sighing, the artist replaced the picture on its easel.

Hail, Friendly Snow

The blizzard is a friend to me, it makes my Who pound a bum piano every night. Close up their doors and windows so the thunder of their labors

No longer comes to make me want to fight. Rheumatics grumble at the snow that may

be with us shortly, And e'en the young person oft complains, But I have found a joy in storm, though I am slow and portly, In that it halts the hurdy-gurdy's strains.

"What is this malady which has suddenly attacked the nations of Europe? "There is some doubt as to that. Some say it is the German rush, others that it is the Russian germ."—Christian Register.

From the Cub's Notebook

It was on the Saturday of the second game of the world's series. Plank and Rudolph were pitching masterly ball. Neither side had scored. In a saloon in the southern section of the city a group of men were clustered around a ticker, breathlessly watching the story of each play. Bets on hits were exchanged as the players came to bat. In the crowd there was an indi-vidual whose clothes and actions marked him as the professional gambler. He won frequently.

As the sixth inning came to a close the saloon door swung open and a swaggering individual of the skilled workman class, with drink-marked features, entered. He ordered a drink, drank it and joined the ticket throng. Soon he became hoisterous and arrogantly declared he would bet any one in the room \$20 the Athletics would win. He said he knew they would because a friend of a friend of Connie Mack's had told him so. He offered ridiculous odds because of the dependence he had in his friend.

dependence he had in his friend.

"I don't want to rob you, friend," the gambler-like man said quietly, "but I'll take your bet at even money."

The money was placed in the hands of the bartender. It was noticed the workman's came from a weekly pay envelope.

With the end of that soul-stirring ninth inning in which Besten won, the gambler collected his winnings and turned to go out. In the doorway a touseled headed, dirt-be-grimed youngster almost ran into him.

"Say, mister," he said, "is my daddy in there? He works only half a day on Saturday's, and he hasn't come home yet. Mun's afraid he'll loss his money. It's pay day, and she needs it to buy us kids something to sat."

Then, as the door swung open to let another patron out, the child rushed in and, throwing his chubby arms around the bettor who had lost, he shrilly shouted, "Daddy, come home, mom's waiting for you."

The gambler had seen him. He opened a fat wallet, took out the \$30 he had won, refufured it with another yellowhack bill and walked over to the lad.

"Son," he said, "your daddy lest his pay and I found it. Here it is. You take it home said give it to your mosn, with my compilments."

Standing on the corner he walched the pale disappear in a doorway half a block away. He then turned away whatling.