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SUBSCRIPTION TERMS By earpier, Danie Octe, six cents. By mail, postpaid uside of Philadelphia, except where foreign postors required, Pair, Oxie, one month, issenty-five cents; the Oxie, one year, three dollars. All mail sub-riptions physids is selvance.

RETSTONE, MAIN 2000 Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Aquare, Philadelphia ENTRES AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICH AS RECOVE-

CLASS MAIL MATTER. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1914.

State.

WEI

What's the Use Hanging Back? THE new currency system is in operation. The war has contracted productive ina dustry in Europe to the vanishing point, and by so doing has practically established a protective system for the United States. We have no real competition at home and little elsewhere in the world. We and we only are the makers of wealth, the people who are for converting raw material into the finished products that civilized beings must have, Our own markets have been opened to us and with them the markets of the entire world. We are granary and workshop, middleman and retailer for the earth. The comand ing era casts before it shadows of a prosperity incomparably greater than any which we have heretofore enjoyed. There is a to whisper of it in the huge orders which Eua rope has placed here within the last few weekn.

It is a time for building and preparation. There should be no unemployed in America. New plants should be in the making and the ring of the hammer should be in old ones se getting ready for the expansion which is sure to come. There is no reason to be timid; there is every reason to be energetic, optimistic and bold. The trade of the world is offered on a platter and we must take it. We are going to take it, every bit of it that we can handle, and we must be ready to handle the vast bulk of it.

The President is right to anticipate an era of good times, even if his Administration can claim little credit for it. Only a blind man could fall to grasp the significance of passing events. They, all of them, point to inevitable prosperity. And the largest part of it will be gathered up by the men who have vision and courage enough now not to hesitate, the men who push ahead with their preparations and seize the present period of twilight before cawn to have everything in readiness.

Gompers on Statesmanship

"TT IS not a political organization, not po-Littical statesmanship that labor needs today," said Mr. Gompers on Saturday last. "We need industrial statesmanship, human-Itarian statesmanship."

If all voters in municipal, State and national elections grasped the significance of those santences there would be fewer men eating up the taxes as a machine reward for political

Mexico Abandoned to Its Fate

MODAY is the time appointed for the evacuation of Vera Cruz. There are buzgards in Mexico who will rejoice when they see our forces retiring. The one haven of civillustion and justice left in the whole country is being abandoned and made a football for the factions which have fastened on Mexico with so firm a clutch that it seems impossible to tear them loose.

Three Governments have protested to the United States against the evacuatio.. They are apprehensive, as they have every right to be, lest their own nationals be outraged when the sole force that stands for law and order anywhere in the country is withdrawn. The situation is no better than it was when the marines landed. In many respects it is worse. The estensible champions of freedom have become the blatant advocates of loot. There is no responsible authority anywhere in the republic, nor is there one leader in whom this country or his own could repose any confidence.

We want no more to do with the several bandit clans of Mexico. But we did hold until today a strategic point, the moral influence of which was very great. It assured some moderation among the chiefs. It furnished a haven of refuge for the pillaged. For the United States holding Vera Cruz was a pistol held at the head of the Mexican buccaneers. Good fortune may prevent the translation of this event into a great catustrophe, but all the omens are the other way. The average citizen cannot share the optimism of the Administration. He fears the auteome.

The idea of a free Mexico seems to have been definitely abandoned. Villa is being looked to as a man strong enough to establish a real dictatorship, after the mannar of Dian. The hope of universal suffrage, freely exercised, is seen now to be futile. For Mexico is the Mexico of a hundred years ago, patient and stupid, tolerant and suffering. It is a fit prize for the man who can take it, and the evacuation of Vera Crus by our forces gives such a man a free hand.

Through Pensions to Bankruptcy

FILE cost of the war is great day by day, but the greatest cost of it will come after peace has been declared. The newspapers to London-and Mr. Shaw-are urging the Covernment to be quick and liberal in its provision for pensions. There must be adequata pensions for wounded sailors and sol-Ciecs and adequate pensions for the wives and children of those killed during the camyelson. If the murtality is one-tenth as great as the dispatches indicate, this means that pustarity will be faxed in vast sums for decades to come to recompense individusls for the martifices they offered to madilite game.

the United States has paid more than count of the secount of the bell War. It is paying more now every wir than the over of the building program | can't make school interesting enough to hold a upper of the pays. How will the Conv. the trungle?

tinental nations be able to survive so enormous an increase of their normal expenses In time of peace? The answer is that they won't. There will be more than one debt and more than one contract repudlated when peace has been declared, and there are civic disturbances foreboded that will shake more than one Government into pieces.

Public Service Commission Must Give Citizens an Immediate Hearing

THINGS are in a pretty pickle when intelligent citizens are in grave doubt as to whether the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania or the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington is the proper body to give relief from the exorbitant advances in commutation rates which the railroads are about to make, But the Interstate Commerce Commission has been usurping authority at such a rapid rate that few lawyers would be willing to deny its control of anything,

It is remarkable that commuters as a rule are not objecting to an advance, but they do object and ought to object to an increase which doubles cost. The railroads made an implied contract with every commuter. The issuance of 50 and 100 trip lickets for a great number of years constituted a promise that they would be continued, although there might be some fluctuations in cost. But the railroads propose to discontinue them entirely. It is as if a man who had granted a public right of way over his land for half a century should suddenly close the highway The law would prevent him and the law should prevent the railroads from taking simi-

The Public Service Commission is without ower, it seems, to suspend the proposed new rates. But it has full authority to act after a hearing. It behooves it, therefore, in face of the present exigency to provide for an immediate hearing. There should be no delay whatever. The importance of the interests involved requires most prompt action. This mmission is the instrument provided by the people for their protection and it must not be hesitant or dilatory in considering the justness of the burden they are asked to shoulder. Meantime, a wise public opinion, actuated by sound common sense, should manifest itself in demanding the repeal of the extra-crew law and any other measures which have increased the cost of railroad operation unnecessarily. There should be a balancing of accounts. But it will be an impossible undertaking for the railroads to excite sympathy on the ground that the extra-crew law is a highwayman's measure when they themselves are endeavoring to make up for it by doing a little highwayman's work on their own ac-

Everybody's Automobile

WHEN motor fuel can really be sold at 2 cents a gallon, when tires can be made that will neither puncture nor blow out, when carburetors can be built that will always carburate and magnetos installed that will never fail to spark, when cylinders can be constructed that will not leak nor clog, when the cost of advertising and marketing can be taken off the retail price of machines, when bodies can be enameled with a substance that will never wear off, when toll gates are abolished and garages are free, then every one of us can own a car.

Suffragists Have One Paramount Duty AJURY has no power to render a verdict until it is empaneled. In deciding not to define the attitude of women toward prohibition until they are formally granted their right to the franchise, the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association is acting with wisdom and foresight. a

For the present the suffragists have one duty and one only-to claim that to which nature, education and their stake in civilized society entitle them. Nothing must swerve them. Politically, their opinions, or even their convictions, can play but little part until they possess the legal power to enforce them by the ballot.

As soon as their fight for their inherent rights is won they can champion any cause and their championship will count.

America, the Entertainers' Refuge

BRIEUX lectures the American Academy. Barrie, Davies, and sundry other playwrights, with Jerome K. Jerome to boot, visit New York in the midst of what would ordinarily be a rushing London winter. Cecil Chesterton, brother to the mastodontic G. K. C., announces a lecture tour in January, while any number of smaller fry are invading America for purposes more or less vocal. The fact that Brieux planned his trip before the war broke out doesn't alter the fact that America has now become the only country where lecturing is a possible occupation for men of letters. It is just the same in the concert field. Our cities are the only open hunting grounds for hundreds of public entertainers who used to be spread thinly

over two continents. So far as the lecturers go, America is going to benefit greatly by closer acquaintance with the men and the literature of other nations. It should bind us a little more firmly in friendship to all the world.

Another New Haven wreck!

Now for the Army and Navy!

And yet the Tinker who left a fortune behind him had never been in baseball.

Everybody knows who put the punch in the Yale bowl. "Buy an ounce of cotton and save a soldier's life," is the way Austria steps forward

to help the South. Neutrality is an easy matter in regard to

Mexico. It's impossible to separate the contestants. Unionizing the workers in the hop fields

has nothing whatever to do with the high cost of modern dancing lessons. The Atlantic City beach combers who

picked up stickpins, rings and necklaces cast

up by waves now know the meaning of that frequent phrase, "the Jeweled sea." A Hartford company which has received an order for 160,000 rifles announces that a

missionary ordered them-one wishing to convert the Germana into corpaes, no doubt. There may be little puddles of ice here and there in the streets these mornings, but

now that Philadelphia has got used to the idea of winter, it seems a little difficult to pick out cheerfor weather. The National League of Compulsory Eduoation speaks out for punishing the parents instead of the trunnt children. But what

shoul a little reproof for the teachers who

"TWILIGHT SLEEP" EXPERIMENTS,

New Treatment Tried With Success by Dr. Heller in Brooklyn-Birth Without Pain in Ninety Per Cent. of the Cases-Memory Seems Obliterated.

By VANCE THOMPSON

TF THERE is one man in New York whose | As to details: Of the 150 cases 131 were opinion on the "Twilight Sleep" is worth having, that man is Dr. Jacob Heller, of the Jewish Maternity Hospital in Brooklyn. So I did not ask Dr. Jacob Heller his opinion on the "Twilight Sleep." I knew that Doctor Heller had seen an

article in a lay magazine dealing with the subject and that he had stated that the article in the lay magazine had "brought down upon itself the just criticism of the medical press."

What was the use? I don't want any just As a matter of fact the physicians of the tranquil parts of the world have pretty well pronounced their definite judgment on the

mother-sleep. It is by no means so new a thing as the lay readers of newspapers might fancy. Ever since the discovery of anesthetics drugs have been used to still the pains of childbirth. Anything that deadens the nerves does that much. What Doctor Gauss, of Freiburg, did was o get the degree of anesthesia he wanted

by administering scopolamine - morphine. The result was to smother the pain of child bearing in a pleasant kind of drugged halfsleep. The point at issue was whether this treatment was without danger for the mother-without injury to the child. For nine years the medical men have been fighting over this question in their magazines and reviews.

In Paris a few months ago the chief physician of the maternity hospital told me that the defect of the scopolamine-morphine anesthesia was that it not only deadened the nerves, but the muscles as well-that it checked the natural and rhythmic muscular action on which a safe birth depended.

Results of the Tests

At last, however-and in New York-the Gauss method has been tested under conditions which permitted a physician of the highest standing and the most conservative Judgment (I have named Dr. Jacob Heller) to pronounce strongly, almost irrevocably, in favor of the "Twilight Sleep." And the "Twilight Sleep" he has experimented with is precisely that of Doctor Gauss, of Koenig's Klinik, in Freiburg. His report, extremely technical-of course it was not meant for a lay mind-but perfectly clear in its statement of fact, has just been published in the Medical Review.

Doctor Heller did not believe that the method had ever been tried with any scientific degree of thoroughness, save, of course, at Freiburg, where it had become a routine matter; and he determined to give it a thorough trial at the Jewish Maternity Hospital in Brooklyn. He had the co-operation of Dr. Kurt Schloessingk, who had worked with Doctor Gauss at Freiburg and was familiar with the technique of the method. Now be it understood that his report is based on 150 cases, taken from the charity and private service of the Jewish Maternity Hospital in Brooklyn. Before touching upon the details of the multiple experiment I shall give you-in a sentence-the astounding result; it should send a wave of hope and courage through the woman world of pain.

Thus: Judiciously used, and with proper precaution, the method is capable of re-lieving pain in 90 per cent. of cases; and it is free from any danger to life or health of mother or child.

In that plain and careful statement there are wonderful hidden things-intimations of a new strange day when only 10 women out of 100 shall be left waiting under the ancient curse.

stage," but prolonged it notably in the second stage, since the patient, being in a semiconscious state, could not be taught to use the muscles to advantage. Usually, it is not until after the third injection that the patient loses her memory. She can still answer questions, but the memory seems obliterated. This drowsy, painless state lasts until the birth of the child. Then the mother falls into a quiet and natural sleep, fasting, on the average, three hours. And she "awakens rested and cheerful, free from any shock or sign of exhaustion, no

matter how long the labor has lasted." In-

deed, often the patient woke and asked:

"How soon will it be over?" It was hard

o convince her she had already borne her

spontaneous deliveries and 19 were arti-

ficially terminated. The drug seemed to

shorten the duration of labor in the "first

child. They had to show her the baby. And the effect on the child? Take once more the 150 cases. As two of the births were twins, 153 children were born. And not one was still born-that la, falled of resuscitation. Three of the children died a short time after birth-only three, which compares more than favorably with the ordinary child mortality. One hundred and twenty of the children cried out immediately; in 22 there was an average delay of five minutes; and in only one casewhere it had been necessary to give the mother repeated injections of the drugwas it necessary to resort to artificial res-

piration. For a week this child was feeble

and drowsy; but it made a good recovery,

To Reduce Number of Failures

The results may be summarized thus: In 122 cases there was complete amnesia and analgesia-that is, an unconscious and painless state. Everything that happened was blotted out of the mother's mind. She had no memory of birth or pain-it was serene mother-sleep. In 13 cases there was painlessness, but not unconsciousness. In 15 cases the physicians failed to obtain any marked results. And it is possible, Doctor Heller believes, to reduce the number of failures to a smaller figure, though there may always be cases where it would be unsafe to administer the drug in quantities that would insure a painless birth There remains 90 per cent, of cases in which the hideous and meaningless birth-pangs may be stilled or banished quite.

You can foresee the faintly swarming consequences-when nature's flerce check of pain is taken off the birth of humanity. It is not for me (unbloused layman that I am!) to point them out. They open like branching roads-these formidable consequences-and you may send your imagination down any road you please. To a densely populated world, if you will; or to that quiet room where mother-love wakes from a happy sleep and kisses a little, drowsy, new-born mouth; as you please. But what seems plain is this:

Clearly, dogmatically, science vouches for the "Twilight Sleep," Doctor Heller affirms its potency and its harmlessness - in 90 cases out of 100 its complete success. Efficacious and safe. I have not touched upon the technique of the method, nor the details which would carry conviction to a scientific mind. What seemed important was to state the fact that-in New Yorkcareful experiments have substantiated every claim made for the "Dammerschlaf" of Freiburg. And if it be not perfect (if 10 women out of every 100 are left outside this sleepy paradise) there is no reason to believe it may not be perfected.

HUM OF HUMAN CITIES

CURIOSITY SHOP

The abbreviation "Ps." to signify pesos, was the origin of the America dollar mark, according to a Spanish-American scientist. When America was first settled, the Dutch and the Spanish were strong competitors for the trade of the world. The word dollar is but a corruption of the Dutch "thaler" or "thaller," a coin much used in commerce at that period, and which superseded the "pieces-of-eight" of Spanish coinage. The peso or plaster, which was the Spanish name for "pieces-of-eight," was worth approximately the same as the thaler, and as the Dutch name was easier to say, it found a place in our language in the corrupted form, while the abbreviation for the peso remained as the sole reminder of the Spanish mintage in our financial records.

"Sparse" is not an American idiom, as is generally supposed, having been used in 1611 in "Sternhold and Hopkins' Psalms": Thou mad'st us fly before our foes

And so were over-trod, Our enamies rob'd and spoyl'd our goods When we were spars't abroad.

This evidently points to the word "dis-perse" (which in country places is usually pronounced as though written "disparse") as the origin of "sparse." Anything dispersed or scattered would, of course, be "sparsely" localized.

A rocky eminence on the outskirts of Granada. Spain, is known as "El ultimo sospiro del Moro" (the last sigh of the Moor), because, according to the legend, Boabdil, the last Moorish monarch, took leave there of the land of his birth.

Friar's Heel is the name given to a large stone at Stonehenge, England. An interesting tale surrounds the placing of this stone in its present upright position. It is related that Geoffrey of Monmouth said the devil bought some stones of an old woman in Ireland, wrapped them up in withies and brought them to Salisbury plain. Just before he got to Mount Ambre the withies broke and one of the atones tell into the Avon; the rest were carried to the plain. After the flend had fixed them in the ground he cried out, "No man will ever find out how these stones came here." A Triar replied, "That's more than thee can tell," whereupon the flend threw one of the stones at him and struck him on the heel. The stone stuck in the ground and is said to remain there to the present hour.

THE GREAT LAKES

(By agreement between the United States and Great Britain, these waters are free from warships and other heatile activities by both

No cannon-bristling equadrens rods at rest Within gun-sheltered harbors on these lakes: Here but the urgency of Commerce wakes The cloven waves to soog, with hosis desp-

prost Into their bosoms: hurrying sast and west. Trade's myriad-flagged Aymada ne'er for-Those seas at Desciation's heet, but makes A fruitful highway of their neutral breast.

O Shores and Oceans of the fort-stained Earth, What will the triumph of the Future be When hirds build sefety in your every gun! When all the ships innumerable that girth Your shining vasts shall share the ministry Of Frace and only her pleased arrands run:

-Mancies M. Whiten to the Futile.

In co-operation with the fire chief, the city Fire Department of Spokane has been transformed into a living constructive force, having a part in many tasks undertaken by the city government. Theretofore it was, as is so generally the case, merely an aggregation of men and apparatus for fighting fires, and doing nothing else except occasionally flushing streets. The importance of the new departure, as set out in an article in the American City Magazine in the It is in the American City Magazine, is that it is a part of a great co-operation with the Public Works, the Public Utilities and the Health and Sanitary Departments, making all a working body for the city's betterment. Last year it was organized on the two pla-toon basis, which meant more firemen, and there were fears that this meant only increased expense. But the result has so justified the change that it is popular. There is an inspection system by which firemen personally visit every building in Spokane. Careful examination as to fire conditions is made, and advice given to every one how to put things in shape and what to do in case of fire. A card system was installed by which every structure in the city had its record, so that firemen should know just what to expect in case of fire. Sanitary inspectors report bad conditions. Piremen inspect alleys, streets, sidewalks

and sewers and report to the proper department.
In addition to this a construction shop was In addition to this a construction shop was started for repairing the fire equipment, and this has developed into independent construction. There have already been built an auto hook and ladder truck, a combination auto hose wagon and chemical, and three automobile hose wagons. Some of the equipment has been in service for a year without expense for repairs. This shop work is so popular among the men that there work is so popular among the men that there is keen competition to get a turn at it. The shop is fitted out as a fire station, so that the men at work are immediately available as part of the fire-fighting force. The competition of the men for place in it is because they thus learn to be machinists, and so not only put in otherwise idle time, but acquire a useful trade. The shop is now building two trucks for the acquire a useful trade. The shop is now building two trucks for the water department and 20 auto sprinklers for the Street Department. Next year the shop plans to build five pieces of fire apparatus. The work saves the department about one-half the cost. the cost.

CRISES IN GREAT LIVES

The position of Pericles at Athens was per-flous in the extreme at the time of the La-cedemonian War. He had been assailed by enemies for theft of gold intrusted to him: his friend Phidias, the sculptor, had been thrown into prison; his beloved Aspasia was thrown into prison; his beloved Aspusia was accused of sacrilege, and the appearance of a likeness of himself in a frieze had been held as evidence that he wished to make himself a god. In war the Spartans had sagried everything before them, cooping up the quarrelsome Athenians within their walls. Pinally the disastrous plague broke out and the migery and desolation of the city made Feriches the apparent enemy of the people's happiness and safety.

In that situation Pericles determined to send an expedition to ravage the Peloponnessus. One hundred and fifty galleys were made ready to sail with heree and foot. Pericles himself had gone abourd and given the signal to start when an ominous thing occurred. It was an ecities of the sin. To the Athenian mind nothing could be more unpropitious. If the sun was clouded at the

propitious. If the sun was clouded at the

start, certainly disaster would come upon the

Whether Pericles was really an unbellever, as was charged, or simply a brave man who would dare the very anger of the gods to accomplish his purpose, cannot be told. But it is certain that in this moment of threatened disaster and peril he acted with swift and

Seizing his cloak he threw it about the helmsman's face. Smothering him so, he cried out, asking the helmsman whether he imagined there was any great disaster on ac-

ount of the cloak.
"No!" came the muffled answer. Pericles removed the cloak, "Why, then, oh oward," he exciaimed, "should you imagine there is any danger if a larger cloak is spread The trick saved the day, and the fleet de-

VIEWS OF READERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

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

To the Editor of the Hvening Ledger: Sir-Mr. Harry Lauder has song us a little song about the comparative advantages of getting up bright and early in the morning, and -lying abed. To reverse the sentiment, it is very, very unpleasant to sit behind a cocked hat at the theatre, but it's much more very unpleasant to have your eye suddenly distracted from the orchestra at a concert by the steady come and go of knitting needles. When I should have been listening to Beethoven I was actually counting-sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, that ends the side, back to one, two, there. By Apollo and the nine Muses! This is not music, it is torture. The Belgians need woolens, but they don't insist upon artistle accompaniment, any more than they care about music with their meals. As Hamlet was fond of saying, "Reform it altogather!"
LUCIEN BLUPHOCKS.

Philadelphia, November 21.

A SENSE OF HUMOR To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-That even friends may disagree is evident from the commentaries of a recent article by George Bernard Shaw by two zealous supporters of Germanic policies, namely, our old acquaintances, Herr Ridder and Herr Rupprecht. The latter gentleman, in his communication of November 16, assures us that he read the article in question with a "great deal of amusement." Indeed, it is this sense of humor, evidently characteristic of Herr Rupprecht. which saves him from too severe censure, for we are then enabled to laugh with him at some of his own droll assertions. For instance, he assures us quite gravely that there are "from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 of Germans yet ready to go to the front on both frontiers." Ha! ha! Yet who would deny that even the babies are n arms in Germany? ZERO.

THINKS PHONE SERVICE POOR

Philadelphia, November 21.

To the Editor of the Evening Ladger: Sir-Of all the six American cities with which have had any experience, Philadelphia has he worst telephone service imaginable. To begin with, it is an effort to get an answer from Central. It takes anywhere from one minute to ten to get a connection. Two times out of three you have to repeat the number, because the operator of your own exchange fails to relay it properly to the exchange you are seeking. There seems to be no reason, unless it is faise economy in regard to staff, why Philadelphia should not get as good service as New York and Boston from the same company.

H. L. AMES.

Philadelphia, November 21,

T. R. UNDER RESTRAINT

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—In your issue of today you print a letter from Mr. F. I. Jones, in which appears the keen observation that "among thinkers, men who are progressive in a conservative age are usually conservative in a progressive age. admit this is keen, but it is not universally nor even usually, as your correspondent says, true. And just think what we have missed in not being born in an age of progressivism. Then we should see a certain great naturalist-hunter and party-founder, not to mention private citizen and ex-President, chawing manfully at the bit, straining his every effort to drag the world back, back, back-to My Policies. DEMOCRITUS.

Philadelphia, November 20.

EIGHT OR EIGHT-FIFTEEN To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Philadelphians find it difficult to learn the hours at which different plays begin. Some papers of other cities overcome the careless-ness of press agents by printing a little index to daily amusements on the first page, irrespective of advertisements. These notices give accurate time for the opening of each theatre. The Evening Leigher would take a wise step and endear itself to theatregoers-if it fol-lowed this advice. DANE HEBER. lowed this advice. DA! Germantown, Pa., November 19.

COMING OUT AREAD

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
Sir-Roosevelt took off "In God We Trust"
from the silver dollar (worth 40 cents), but Congress put it back because, said Sancho Panza, "It is better to trust God than each other."
We might now substitute Wilson, * * *
Thanks to the Wilson Democracy, Americans are now one big family like the farmers' boys, who spent all Sunday matching half dollars and each boy came out a dollar ahead. LESLIE CHASE. Atlantic City, November 21.

STRIKES OR LAWS, WHICH?

To the Editor of the Evening Redger: Sir-lan't this a rather remarkable state-ment? Says Mr. Gompers: "I would much rather the eight-hour law be won by strikes than by law." What a preference! G. S. B.

Philadelphia, November 31.

The Petering Progressives

From the Chicago Jeurnal.

The Democratic party must make up its mind to face a united opposition in 1918. The Progressives are petering out. In two years more they will have vanished altogether, and the old guard will have reformed its lines for an-other assault on the citadels of office and

MRS. ATKINS

The ladies, they is very kind in comin' round to And helpin' till the money comes, an' askin' how we be; I tells 'em of the rent an' clubs, an' all I got

to pay—
oh, my thoughts they isn't 'ere, my
thoughts is far away. But oh, They see, "So you're a gunner's wife, an' aren't yer proud an' glad.

And ain't it fire as baby 'as a soldier for 'is dad?"

But gone three weeks the postcard came, as see

"Alive an' well":
And if 'e got them things I sent, there's nothin' still to tell. I takes the paper every day, I tries to make it

I studies down the 'eavy fights, the 'ope o' Garman rout;
There's all the Russians means to do, but never nothin' said

Of 'ow the gunners gets their meals, an' where they lays their 'ead. The pictures is fair 'orrible; of nights I lays an'

Them stinkin' trenches on the 'ill, the chaps upon their kness.

The batt'ry somewhere 'idden near, the suns an' heams an' all:

And then I sees the burstin' shall—I sees a sunner fall.

If only I could know the place where 's must

take 'is chance,
But there's a most o' towns an' things acrost
the map o' France.
In one o' them 'is job may be, in one o' them
'is grave.

General Boulanger France has been too busy for some time remember much about General George Ernst Jean Marie Boulanger. Yet he was a man who would have got more satisfaction out of the war with Germany than any other living Frenchman. War with Gormany was his political platform for years, and his intense and deep-seated desire to scrunch the fatherfund into a collection of writhing remains came very near making an emperor of him in 1882.

SCRAPPLE

emperor or him in 1889.

Boulanger was a political disturbance, who swelled up into Napoleonic size for a few years and exploded with a loud report about years and exploded with a loud report about 25 years ago, leaving nothing but an old man with a shady personal reputation and unlimited regrets. He was born in 1837 and in his youth was a brave soldier, fighting for France with aword, fists, shoulders, tongue and pen wherever the enemy was thickest. After the capture of Paris he devoted himself to the task of hating Germany. So successful was he that he hated himself into a believalier generalship and then into a

self to the task of hating Germany. So successful was he that he hated himself into a brigadier generalship and then into a directorship of infantry, in which office he made reforms and improvements and yelled for vengeance until France began to regard him as the biggest man in the world and clamored for the privilege of following him over the Rhine, the Cologne Cathedral and other obstacles to Berlin.

Boulanger got into the Cabinet and yelled so fiercely for blood that he was known as the "brave general," and those politicians who opposed him retired from office under carloads of votes. The Royaliats swung in behind him and began to lay plans to instal another emperor in Paris, when Boulanger should have tipped over the republic and wiped out Germany. The anxious government fired him from the army and an indignant people elected him to the Assembly by a tremendous majority. He resigned in 1888 in an eruption of hectic patriotism and the people re-elected him so emphatically that the Cabinet became worried and the President of France began to look up the time tables for elsewhere. It looked very much like the United States of Boulanger in 1889 in France.

But Royllanger hesitated. Weeks passed

ut Boulanger hesitated. Weeks passed But Boulanger hesitated. Weeks passed and he did not kick over the Government and eradicate the Constitution. The Government plucked up courage and issued a warrant for his arrest. To the intense surprise of everybody Boulanger fied, and as his coat tails receded in the dim horizon a great man dwindled into an adventurer and man dwindled into an adventurer and France's last danger from the Royalists dis-

Boulanger blew his brains out in Brussels in 1891 at the grave of a woman to whom he had been only partially married, and so great was his obscurity that not even the students in the Latin Quarter started a riot about it.-George Fitch.

He Was Wise The man who invented the pretzel may not have understood trigonometry, but he knew how to reach the human stomach in the most direct way.

> Blinks on the Subway Triolet Sequence.

Blinks is yielding to his wife,
But a fury on the trolley.
In their daily mortal strife,
Blinks is yielding to his wife.
But it is it is to be a second or t But it isn't worth your To repel him-it is folly, Blinks is yielding to his wife, But a fury on the trolley.

When he sees an empty seat Twenty feet or more away, Blinks has methods sure and neat When he sees an empty seat. Blinks will trample women's feet, Stamp on men who bar the way, When he sees an empty seat Twenty feet or more away.

Ouite Sufficient

"What makes humorists such a mournful lot of men?" "The suggestions of their friends for funny stories, I guess.

Awkward

Hostess—I want you to sing, Mr. Basso, but it's such a pleasant party I hate to break it up.—Boston Transcript. Caught

"Have you been kissing that young man again?" demanded her mother.
"No," she quavered, "I—his coat's rough, that's how I scratched my face."

Paradoxically Funny There's honor among thieves, 'tis said: I sometimes doubt it.
In some, all trace of honor's dead;

They seem to flout it. I find, 'tis strange beyond belief, In all my searches, No sign of honor in the thief

Who preys in churches.

Book News Stout Wife—How do you like my mas-querade costume? Pm a page, Husband—Page? You look more like a

That Neutrality Business Loyal Britons no longer exclaim "Save the nark." They say "Save the shilling."

When Talk Begins Hostess—People are very dull tonight, Adolph. I really can't get them to talk. Host—Piay something, dearest.—Judy.

Perversity One man went to business schools, Learned to do each thing by book. Another never studied rules,

What he liked he went and took. The first man should have fallen through. The second knew no word like "fail."
The first had brains—he's in "Who's Who." The second had none-he is in fail.

"Isn't he somewhat of a big game hunter?"
"Oh, yes, he kills a grizzly every month in one of the magazines."

The Actor's Balm

"I've spoiled three films trying to produce this drama," said the moving picture director, despairingly, "but I can't seem to get any life into the actors."

"That's easy," replied his assistant, "Hire half a hundred men to applaud and they'll run it off in fine style."

Habit Doctor-I have to report, sir, that you are the father of triplets.

Politician-Impossible! I'll demand a re-Caught Senator Tiliman was arguing the tariff

You know I never boast," the opponent began.
"Never boast? Splendid!" said Senator Tillman, and he added quietly, "No wonder you brag about it."—Washington Star.

From the Cub's Note Book From the Cub's Note Book

There is an enterprising young gentleman (name unknown) who will be rich and famous before he is 20, but who is now engaged in the prosperous business of sailing the Eventson Landam at the corner of Broad and Locust streets, in front of the Academy of Music. Last Friday afternoon when the crowd began to arrive for the Philadelphia Grehestra concert, the newsy, with fond mamories of Shibe Park, saw a chance for a killing.

a killing.

"Here ye are." he shouted, passing up and down the line waiting for the gallery doors to open, "Here ye are. Postscript edition, Evenson Language, Complete program of today's concert." One almost expected him to yell. "Line-up of all the players." which Mr. Stenowski and his men might not

In one of them 'to job may be, in one of them is grave.

And sin't yet stad, the ladies sen, because our lade jo brave?

Self-sin Delethin, is the Letter Christian but given gwey. But how was he to know that?