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SUBSCRIPTION TERMS That bold the carrier Dants Ontr, sky certa. By mail, postpaid God is necessible of Thindshiplin, except where foreign postage And Natur resulted, Dant Ontr, one month twenty-five centary algents several Ontr, one year, three dollars. All mail sub-Than break binns payable in advance. The a grant L. 2000 WAENUT REYSTONE, MAIN 3000 The debt of the Address off communications to Evening

Herstofore Tann at the perlapelents postorrich as shound-

CLARK MAIL MATTER. It, but never babelfria, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914. who suffer from Get a Grip in Argentina

Two "mercy toUGH Ambassador Naon, Argentina this port ladentends to the American business man an the war; thoustion to utilize a waiting market which have been serch in opportunities. The problems in-Philadelplid in the establishment of a profitable efforts, but a permanent commercial connection becity, no maten the two countries are many, and some have cause them are difficult, but our manufacturers The city is exporters are usually not easily dishas joined by ed. Inaction and delay diminish the ad-

deprived the tage to be gained. that they pince the war there has been an almost ness of otherplete cessation of Argentine trade with One of the scale uple something else must be considered becarried on is I the mere exchange of products-somewhich served t besides exports and imports. We must children in that to sell to South America on long

DINNER ts, and measures must be taken to re-There were or lighten the present restrictions. We lar to that gir remember, especially, that European but on a sonal is at present employed at home. It Gallies Missic been withdrawn from Argentina, as it issued 350 tielalso from her neighbors.

sfore tablesuth America is faced with the problem turkey dinn financial stringency and business stagbus servedation. Capital is required for the market-In addition of products, for the moving o' crops and been mentice the continuation of industrial and agritaining turiftural development. South American secudistributed les need purchasers.

schools and he country which furnishes this capital The work & buys these securities will be the country has been wowin and hold South American trade.

150,000 pupils Confident Cornell tributed for of the poortHIS AFTERNOON Cornell returns to the that more scene of many defeats, with a cheery collect onfidence in beating Pennsylvania and the lartmouth score both at once. In view of were interhe many times Penn has trounced the "Big

led team," nobody can begrudge the New The Pro'ork college her elation. But she had best ing chicken din that before now she has come branches at Thanksgiving with a very similar out several hof expectations and gone home to climb the Kensin ectedly up "the Hill" to lessons,

northeasteri A Cherished American Privilege A feature MERICANS have always been very fond services in of noise. Until a few years ago noise was Many of thes the absolutely indispensable to the of ther celebration of Independence Day. The prayers of the noise the better. In political convenenjoyed. where they haven't been abolished, it is

The Gaston avorite method of nominating candistreet and Ls: and every college campus knows the the Bethel Itable tribute to a victorious football

and the Gra American is noisy. He likes noise, but edifice. The ikes his own better than that of his Presby terian hoor or his neighbor's boys or his neighthe Calva, cat. He moves out into the suburbs The declares that he can't get used to the animearthly stillness. Yet he protests about itarian very trolley car that goes by his door and Philadelplyery peddler that cries his wares on the opal Chitreet. He wants the schoolhouse moved a attended few hundred feet farther away. And if some that secrossier in the neighborhood wakes him up given thevery morning he says-well, he can't be eing th blamed. There are some noises that are quite tennecessary, both in city and suburbs, and

One it if Philadelphia can get rid of them, as Baltidving more is said to have done, all well and good. But he man who owns the rooster will make no turkey dinust noise about it first,

The case is Intermartial Mail

with mashed pEWHERE near the censor's favorite such a wn of "- " the French and Gerapples. Than troops that have been studiously atnet phoncempting officially and disinterestedly to nurder each other, set up a postoffice the the inmaother day in a milihouse half way between their lines. Second-class matter-French, The you german and American newspapers-made

Thanks, the bulk of the mail, but there were also a har few admonitory letters and some communieut for cations from German prisoners to their "home folks."

Semething of the same kind happened whic now and then on the border lines during the Civil War, where "Johnny Rebs" and Tunks" shipped messages on shingle sail-THAT bests across some dividing creek. It is littip evidences of this sort that speak the humanity still living in even such great murder machines as armies. It is not the spirit

that animated the wars of barbarism. Too Easily Defeated

TT MAY be true that numbers of men who have been arrested recently in the different cities for theft were driven to crime because their families had nothing to est. It is the old problem of unemployment, aggravated by the conditions of the last few Bronths. That problem, as it confronts the unemployed themselves, is sometimes not assacked, but evaded, Circumstances may so send and hind a man who has been thrown out of work that his best efforts to conquer are unavailing. But the difference between the deserving unemployed and the undeservtog is a difference in gumption, and if there are not enough jobs to the city, there are

quiziplessy in the country. "Tillie"-Champion of Cows

aste O'T in California they have a saw. Her all time quiside that surname is the tidy recand of producing 15 tons of milk in a single year. This at the age of 5. The Standard Of Company in its paimiest days was never such a dividend producer as Tills. The Callbenis of flowers and bees Is now without

call a land of milk and honey. is nich "brest" has never got the apmigition rous she deserved at the hands of Perhaps they're balous of seeing anybody an energie businesty. The milk-and-weigr size to the googlest.

poets have piped feebly of her virtues at landscape decoration. But the only really memorable verses on bovine characteristics have incarnadined her with a purple that is very far from royal. Now, of course, the proper man will arise to cologize her. For there stands the inviting form of Tillie.

Thanksgiving

TT IS the habit of this people year by A year humbly and with overflowing hearts to stay the accustomed tides of commerce and render thanks to the Omniscient and Omnipotent for His manifold goodness and mercy. For rich harvests, for dire calamities escaped, for the freedom and liberty which we have inherited we join in grateful acknowledgment, after the habit of fron-hearted men and women, who, in the drear days of our beginnings, followed the tenuous thread of their destiny into the broad highway of the future which they dreamed and we possess.

The drive of war has convulsed half the earth. Catastrophe is being piled on catastrophe. The thunder of reverberating guns settles into the murmurs of the hospitals, and long lines of rich graves parallel each other behind the trenches of the Xerxesian hosts. The wrack and ruin of battle has settled like a pall on the continent. The hideous cruelty of accustomed war has painted the finer attributes of men and fastened upon women and children its prodigious toll.

That from these things we have escaped we may be truly thankful, and the more so that out of the fulness of our material blossings we have been able to reach our hands across the sea into the very pits of desolation, hands bearing succor to the oppressed and help to the helpless. What an opportunity for proof of our gratitude, and how excellently has advantage of it been taken! It is a Thanksgiving laden with the service of charity, a service which sets old hearts athrill and makes the blood leap in glorious satisfaction.

The spiritual longing which exalteth a people has been abundantly evident in us. Our purpose has been crisp, and the richest of our blessings has been the masterful self-restraint which has held us straight amid the chaos of our earth neighbors. There has been manifest in us a stubbornness for international morality, which has already found its full compensation in our peaceful supremacy and promises eventually to wrap the world in the folds of pacification. The vindication of republican principles and liberty vitalizes our mission in

the world. Humbly, as so often before, we voice our gratitude and raise our pacans of thanksgiving, for our blessings have been magnified by the vision of calamity abroad, and the realization of the abundant good visited upon us is fixed as seldom before. Solemn recordation of our gratitude accentuates the depth of the feeling that in-

Punishment by Jury

HENRY SIEGEL is to have another he is going to begin the foot of the ladder. That sounds romantic and heroic enough, but as a method of punishment it is shamefully inadequate. The Judge who suspended sentence was actuated by the belief that this juggler of other people's money ought to be compelled to make restitution to those who were robbed through his shuffling.

It is an easier way out than the little criminal is offered; and there is strong likelihood that the victims of Slegel's trickery and fraud, when they get their money back, as they may, will go away contented and very grateful to Mr. Siegel.

The system of justice which lets this man off so easy is not the fault of the Judge. nor yet entirely of the jury; but a jury which thinks ten months in jall is enough for such a malefactor makes American citizens do a little thinking for themselves. One of the lawyers for the defense remarks that any jury that might have been obtained in New York city would have been in favor of hanging the man. What a range of vagarious possibilities from New York to Geneseo!

Mr. Barnes' Politics vs. the Women's MR. BARNES, of New York, has given a dollar to suffrage. Conversion? Dear no! The boss that made the Progressive party famous got caught in a cartoon show at the Woman's Political Union and paid the price for the privilege of getting rid of his opinion of suffrage.

"It's unimportant," he is reported as saying. "The women are working in the wrong direction. They are trying to use politics to accomplish reforms. That's a mistake. Politics is to keep the people satisfied."

Now this is not Mr. Barnes' way of announcing that he has gone over to the I. W. W. and "direct action." He still likes politics. He knows what he can get out of ft. But it's a very different sort of thing from what the women are after.

One thing, at least, Philadelphia may be thankful for-these clear November days. "West sells farm machines for use on bat-

tiefields." For mowing down the enemy? It must relieve the man in Germantown to know that the new suburban rates are going to save ex-Governor Pennypacker a

lot of money. It's a little hard to understand just why Gifford Pinchot should develop a fondness for Pennsylvania that necessitates changing his residence from Washington to Mil-

Considering the numerous widows left by each of her alain soldiers, it gives us pause to think of the gigantic pension roll Turkey will accumulate as a result of her entry into the war.

Judging from the indiscretion of the Turks in firing on an American vessel, they don't resiles that this is the very time of the year when our appetite is keenest for sailing into

These are strange days, indeed. The meat dealers are uniting in protest against the addition of \$20,000,000 to the country's meat bill in the form of advanced freight raise.

THANKSGIVINGS OF THE PRESIDENTS

Washington's First Proclamation Summoned People to Give Thanks for Rational Constitution-President Johnson Fixed the Feast in November.

By J. C. HEMPHILL

ond Thursday in September, 1813, as "a day

of public humiliation and prayer," on which

the people should pray for the pardon of

their "manifold transgressions and awaken

and strengthen in all the wholesome pur-

poses of repentance and amendment," and

that God would "bestow His blessing on our

arms in resisting the hostile and persever-

ing efforts of Great Britain to degrade us

ing and of prayer to Almighty God for the

safety and welfare of these States, His bless-

ing on their arms, and a speedy restoration

(who died after being in office only one month), John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary

Taylor (who lived only a little more than a

year after his inauguration as President),

Miliard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce or James

Under Mr. Lincoln, however, there were

frequent calls upon the people to fast and

pray for the Divine favor upon the cause

of the Union-"a day of public humiliation,

prayer and fasting" on the last Thursday in

September, 1861; "a day of thanksgiving and

praise" on the last Thursday in November,

1863; "a day of national humiliation and

prayer" on the first Thursday in August,

1864; "a day of thanksgiving and praise" on

May 25, "as a day of humiliation and mourn-

ing," "in order to mitigate that grief on

earth which can only be assuaged by com-

munion with the Father in heaven." Five

days later Mr. Johnson issued another proc-

lamation recommending that the day be

changed to Thursday, the 1st of June, his

attention having been "called to the fact that

the day aforesaid (May 25) is sacred to large

numbers of Christians as one of rejoicing for

the ascension of the Saviour." During the

remainder of his term of office Mr. Johnson

issued four proclamations appointing days

for national thanksgiving and praise, the

first setting apart the first Thursday in De-

cember, 1865; the second naming Thursday,

November 29, 1866; the third appointing

Thursday, November 28, 1887, and the fourth

and last appointing Thursday, November 26,

1868. The national Thanksgiving Day as a

fixed feast in the month of November may

be said to have been established by Mr. John-

gon. "In conformity with a recent custom

that may now be regarded as established on

national consent and approval" were the

opening words used by him in his proclama-

tion in 1867, and since that time without

variation all the Presidents have proclaimed

the last Thursday in November as "a day of

thanksgiving and praise" throughout this

land. The day was selected in November be-

cause in this month the harvests have all

been gathered and the Presidents have

thought that it was only meet and proper

that the Lord of the Harvest should be pub-

licly thanked for his goodness to the sons of

IN THE main the thanksgiving proclama-

I tions have all been expressed in the hap-

plest and most devout language, the procla-

mations of Mr. Johnson, possibly, being the

least distinguished in style; but Mr. Johnson,

If the public records are to be trusted, was

frequently not in a devotional state of mind.

It would hardly be fair to say, probably, that

there have been two rather distinctive styles

in the compositions of these messages, or

three at the most-the Prayer Book style, the

Shorter Catechism style and the Pilgrim

Father style; the first easily recognized in

the proclamations of Washington; the second

in the proclamations of Lincoln, Cleveland

and their latest successor, Wilson; and the

third in the proclamations of John Adams

and Mr. Taft, and all breathing the fullest

not in the Constitution"; but that makes

APRIL 25, 1865, Andrew Johnson issued

proclamation appointing Thursday.

the last Thursday in November, 1864.

pendent nations."

of peace."

Buchanan.

THIS is Thanksgiving Day by proclama- another proclamation setting apart the section of the President and of the Governors of the several States of the Union. It will be observed generally by all the people throughout the country and in our Islands in the sea. It is not generally known that "there is no national holiday in the United States, not even the Fourth of July," though Thanksgiving Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas in all the States are observed as such. Sundays and fast days are observed as legal holldays in all the States which designate them as such. In a number of States and in the District of Columbia there are special legal holidays, and, in the States generally, election days are legal holidays. In Colonial times there were special occasions of thanksgiving among the people, and occasional observances of days set apart by the authorities for fasting, humiliation and prayer. That was long before the introduction of the tango as the test of intellectual and spiritual grace, and when men thought more of their souls than of their socks; when men fell upon their knees before falling upon the Aberigines, an old joke which has been worked off on many a New England dinner on Forefathers' Day for the last hundred years or so. In the beginning Thanksgiving Day was observed as a strictly religious feast or celebration; but in the progressive times which have followed the Purltans it has been made over along with Decoration Day and Christmas to suit the tastes of a forgetful and irreverent people.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S first proclama-It was issued at New York, October 3, 1789, and set apart Thursday, the 26th day of November, as the day when all the people of all the States should give thanks to God for His 'care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation,' and "for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness," and when the people might offer "their prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations" "to render our National Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a Government of wise, just and constitutional laws," That was before the adoption of the primary system of elections and before the initiative, referendum and recall had been recommended as the surest and best means of destroying epresentative government. General Washngton further recommended that prayer be offered "to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us), and to bless them with good governments, peace and concord." There is a fine human touch in the "especially" parenthesis which the godly people of the times doubtless kept clearly in mind in making their supplications. Six years later General Washington issued another proclamation from the seat of government in Philadelphia calling all the people to meet together on Thursday, February 19, 1795, to give thanks to God for the general peace and prosperity of the country, and particularly for "the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it" in western Pennsyl-

DRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS recommended I the 9th day of May, 1799, "as a day of solemn humiliation, fasting and prayer," on which the people should abstain "from their customary world occupations," and humble themselves before God, acknowledging "their manifold sins and transgressions" and praying for the pardon of their offenses and for the continuance of the Divine favor. Mr. Adams issued another proclamation setting apart Thursday, April 25, 1799, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. At the time the country was "in jeopardy by the hostile and insidious acts of a foreign nation' (France); a number of towns and cities had been visited by pestilence, and the purveyors of principles subversive of the foundations of all religious, moral and social obligations had been actively engaged in their work.

THOMAS JEFFERSON did not bother him-I self about such matters, and during his eight years in office he did not call the people together to either fast or pray or give thanks. At the request of Congress, President James Madison set apart the third Thursday in August, 1812, as a day of humiliation and prayer, especially for the purpose "of offering fervent supplications that in the present season of calamity and war God would take the American people under His peculiar care and protection," "guide their public councils, animate their patriotism and bestow His blessing on their arms." Mr. Madison issued

HUM OF HUMAN CITIES

acknowledgment to what Mr. Lincoln called "the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God." It has been protested that "God is

CURIOSITY SHOP

In the English, as well as the American, mind Pittsburgh has been almost synonymous with smoke. Obviously if that city can master the smoke nuisance there will be hope for every other beamutted town in Hays: the country. Pitisburgh is making a great effort, as a recent public meeting called by the smoke inspector demonstrated.

The city has a Smoke and Dust Abatement League, composed of the leading civic organizations. It held an exhibition last year, at which the 100,000 visitors had their minds disabused of the idea that "smoke means prosperity." The movement was be-gun by the Melion Institute of the University of Pittsburgh. Nothing, says J. C. O'Connor, in the American City Magazine. has done so much to cause an understanding that smoke means waste and to enlist the manufacturers of the town in an effort to demonstrate it by practice.

In July of this year an ordinance was adopted which required the smoke inspec-tor's approval of all new installations. The railroads are showing a lively interest, as

well as manufacturers. In September the president of one large factory presented to the stockholders the result of an effort at amoke abatement. In the old plant were 55 boilers. These were all removed and replaced with eight 600-horsepower units having double steam pressure with mechanical stokers, and with a coal and ash handling apparatus which included every mechanism known. The whole cost \$130,000. But it is saving \$1500 a could every mechanism known. The whole cost \$130,000. But it is saving \$1500 a month on the payroll, and \$3000 a year in the coal bill. Besides this, it has increased the capacity of the whole mill through a greater mill supply.

It is held that such a demonstration ands It is held that such a demonstration ends the objections to proper steam making ap-paratus as a means of economy through the prevention of smoke. One has only to imagine a whole city with factories and mills thus equipped to feel the enormous economic gain to the mills and the still greater gala to the people, by having a city free of smoke. If Pittsburgh can do this, what city need be neglectful and dirty?

Danger Ahead

From the New York Oloho.

A regrettable feature of the post-election period is the respicarance of divers positioni relice, who construe the result as license to return

very little difference so long as He is in the hearts of the people and of their chosen representative at the head of the nation.

A "carpet knight" is a man who is knighted In Britain without deserving such an honor Randle Holmes, in his "Academy of Honour,"

'Carpet knights are such as have studied law, physic, or other arts or sciences, where-by they have become famous, and seeing that they are not knighted as soldiers, they are not therefore to use the horseman's title or spurs; they are only termed simply miles and milites, 'Knight,' or 'Knights of the Car-petry,' or 'Knights of the Green Cloth,' to distinguish them from those knights that are dubbed as soldiers in the field."

Prince George of Denmark was nicknamed "Est-il-possible" by James II. It is said that when the startling events of the revolution of i688 succeeded one another with breathless rapidity, the emotions of Prince George found vent in the repeated exciamation, "Est-il-possible?" King James, enumerating those who had foresken him, said, "And Est-il-possible has gone too!"

In the lath and 16th centuries the fame of In the lath and 18th centuries the fame of Middleburg and Flushing, in Holland, extended all over Europe. The latter especially was so important that it was called "the key to the Dutch Seas." The Emperor Charles V visited the city, and spent some days in the small adjoining town of Zuvtburg. It was there that in September, 1556, he dated his act of addication, before sailing from Flushing to Spain and retiging to the from Flushing to Spain and retiring to the Monastery of St. Juste.

CRISES IN GREAT LIVES

Devoted as the French Revolution was to the people, it brought forth but one man to whom the title "The People's Friend" was allowed. That man was Jean Paul Marat. Carlyle has called him a "horseleech," an "obscene spectrum," a "homicidal maniac." Others have proclaimed him a saint. But ween these two opinions the obvious truth is that he was a brave man.

In 1788 Marat began to publish at his con-

that he was a brave man.

In 1788 Marat began to publish, at his own expense, a paper called "L'Ami du Peuple." "the Friend of the People," and presently the name was transferred to him. From the time the States General met, this paper was powerful. The inarre cries of the naws vendous hawking "The People's Friend" rang in the east of toyalists and moderates with a deastful instance. The editor concenies hing, spaced nothing. Min language was turbulent, emotional, terribly exciting to the overwrought Parisian mob. "Suspect overybody," he cried. Again and again the suspicions he directed were proved justified. The people began to believe in Marat Implicitly. Lafayette, at the head of the National Guard, bitterly attacked by Marat for his vacillating policy, realized that Marat and his paper must be suppressed. Marat was summoned to appear before the Mayor of Paris. He appeared, made an impassioned speech, and went home unmolested. When the crowds rose against the Court, Marat "fiew to Versailles and returned like lightning, making as much noise as four trumpets of the Last Judgment summoning the dead to rise." turbulent, emotional, terribly exciting to the dend to rise.'

Clearly such a man was dangerous, and Clearly such a man was dangerous, and again Lafayette summoned him to appear hefore a tribunal. He came, was questioned, answered everything, until Lafayette himself entered. Brought face to face with his enemy. Lafayette did not know what to make of him. At last Lafayette asked Marat what quarrel he had with Lafayette's staff.

"I will answer that in the next number of L'Ami du Peuple!" shouted Marat.

Against Marat at that moment was every organized force in France. With him, only his own power and a few haggard daredevils like himself. The man who could make that answer deserved better than death at the hands of an assassin, even if that assassin were Charlotte Corder. on the ocean, the common inheritance of all, from rights and immunities belonging and essential to the American people as a coequal member of the great community of inde-Mr. Madison issued still another proclamation setting apart Thursday, January 12, 1815. as "a day of public humiliation and of fast-

VIEWS OF READERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

Contributions That Reflect Public Opin-THERE was no fasting and prayer and ion on Subjects Important to City, Lthanksgiving under Presidents Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Mar-State and Nation. tin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-The Kaiser's conception of the royal of-fice is thus illuminated by Professor Hugo

Mucheterberg:
"He certainly does not take himself as a human being above others. He is far too sincers, too deeply deligious to exalt himself as a person. But it is different with the office which has come to him by inheritance. This is most fittingly expressed if in religious language the royal office is treated as if it were Godgiven. The crown is of divine grace; just as the wedding-ring is of divine grace. Of course, if you are radical, the wedding-tie does not mean any more to you than a contract, binding until you decide to have a divorce. If your mind tends more toward a conservative view, the wedding-tie is something sacred. The Emperor would certainly take this latter view of marringe, and so he takes the conservative view of the office of king." Analogy has been heard of before now. The

sacredness of marriage rises out of deep hu-man needs and aspirations and out of the divinity in men and women. Kingship is not an expression of the mind and spirit of humanity It is a political, even a religious tenet. A crown symbolizes the kingly office and, in the words of William II. a responsibility "only to God." not to the people; but a wedding-ring signifies a reciprocity which is not human on one side and divine on the other, and all the sanctions of which are both human and diving.

LEIGH RAYMOND.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1914.

APPLAUSE AT THE OPERA To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-May I call attention, through the columns your paper, to the signal rebuke delivered the stars of last night's opera to the ariahounds who make opera-going a tribulation of the soul? At the end of the first aria Mr. Martinelli made no acknowledgment of the applause which broke into the orchestral accompaniment. In the second act Miss Farrar made no acknowledgment of the ill-timed ap-plause which broke into the fine drama she and Mr. Scotti were playing. Even in the third act Mr. Martinelli refused to bow, or otherwise come out of character, to receive his applause. Don't you think that after a long, long time the audiences may realize that applause, except at the end of an act, is unnecessary, perhaps unkind, maybe vulgar?

Philadelphia, November 25.

RUM'S DEFINITION OF FOOD To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: 'Sir-When rum professes to find its vindication in science you remember at once that the devil himself can quote Scripture. The liquor crowd is citing scientific authority for the statement that alcoholic beverages are food. This is ling and the coins clinking in a million barrooms; the kind of "food" which makes sots, which turns homes into hovels of misery; the kind which puts men into jalls and prisons and their children into asylums for mental de-fectives; the kind of "food" which supports brothels; the kind of "food" which feeds a hundred wicked businesses, including the busi-

hundred wicked business.

JAMES G. CRANCH.

SPREADING PHILADELPHIA'S FAME To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I don't know why Philadelphia is so fond of putting its name upon food products.

but the number of dishes on a menu in New York or Boston, which are prefixed with the name of the City of Brotherly Love, is aston-"Philadelphia Cream Cheese," deiphia Chicken," "Philadelphia Ice Cream"-there are only a few of the products that industriously advertise our city. The people who started the habit were wise beyond their

Philadelphia, November 34.

CLOTHING FOR THE SUFFERERS To the Editor of the Burning Ladner Sir-If any readers of your paper have super-fluous clothing for men, women or children, which they would like to give for the suffering Which they would not so the sufferers of the Belgians, or for any other sufferers of the war, now raging in Europe, and will send them to the headquarters of the Ladles' Emerncy Committee, 1428 Walnut street, they will forwarded promptly to the desired destina-

Philadelphia, November 25.

The White General

From the Ohio State Journal. There is a wonderful military chieftain in Russia, known as the "White General." He is never seen, and is known only in legend. "If he looks a man full in the face," legend runs, "that man hears a charmed life. Those whom he passes with eyes averted are marked for death." There is a fancy among Russian soldiers that he has gone over into the German and Austrian camps, and is walking about among the soldiers with his eyes on

At the basis of all this singular legend is the ense of a spiritual presence evoked by the great common peril. But what has made the White General so important of late has been the closing of the vodka shops in Petro-grad through his influence. It is his orders that have made that city dry, and yet no-body has seen the orders, or the general riding by. It will be interesting to see what by. It will be interesting to see what the future maneuvers of the White General will

TO CERTAIN WAR-POETS The bugies have blown-O have done with your

singing! As a gnat's is your song in the roar of the No man's work is this, colored words to be atringing.

Deeds are the songs the world asks of its

sons; Too late for the pen-paper wars to be fighting. When the bayonsts in blood are doing the writ-How green are your gardens-how trampled

Those gardens of swords, with dead faces for Where the stream 'mid its rushes runs fright-ened and bloody.

And the soft skies of summer rain bullets for

showers: Ah! post it seems a poor trade to be plying. When all that is laft of brave living is dying. When the dead are brought home with a light

When the dead are brought home with a light on their faces,
Of your tears, if you will, you shall make up a song.
Singing them home to their safe laureled places, with the awestness of words for the strength of the strong:
But now is no lime for your munical talking.
When death and the war-sody are not at their

"Blebard Le Galissons, in Munsay's Magazina.

SCRAPPLE

Thanksgiving

This is the day upon which the average American eats himself into a comatose con-dition in the effort to express his thankful-ness over what he has or hasn't gotten dur-

ness over what he has or hasn't sotten during the past year.

Thankesiving was once a religious festival, now it is chiefly athletic. In the past 100 years man has advanced wonderfully in the art of getting a half-Nelson on a third plateful of turkey and downing it without the aid of a pneumatic tamping outfit.

It is going to be easier this year to be thankful than it ever has been before. Gratefulness is going to be particularly rampant today, and only those Americans whose lives have been permanently impaired will have the nerve to scowl reproachfully at the past 12 months.

Some Americans have had very poor health

12 months.
Some Americans have had very poor health during the past year, and have suffered from expensive and engrossing diseases, but they have not had to be operated upon for cannon

other Americans are only working a few days a week. Yet when they consider how they might be working regularly digging trenches all night and dodging shells all day they are almost supernaturally content. Still other citizens have lost their property

by fire recently, and in ordinary years would now be celebrating Thanksgiving with snorts of derision. But this year they can hardly of derision. But this year they can hardly hold enough turkey to express their grati-tude. If they were Belgians they would not only have lost their dwellings by fire, but the cellars would also have been blown out of shape and rendered useless for rebuilding

purposes.

Thus Thanksgiving has gathered in one mighty throb of gratitude the whole nation with the exception of the defeated candidate. In all the world there is nothing to match his peculiar and poignant woe, and even turkey will not alleviate it. The defeated candidate will always continue to be a death's head at our Thanksgiving dinners until the great holiday is moved forward into October -- George Flich.

Astounding

Fair Gwendoline could operate her speedy motor car, At golf she had a little on her Dad;

nd when it came to walking not a journey was too far For her to take it, nor a road too bad. Fair Gwendoline was quite at ease on land or

on the sea.

And equally proficient in the house:
But the strongest thing about the girl, or
so it seemed to be, Was the fearless way she'd face a little

Sometimes

mouse.

"Paw, what's the difference between charity and philanthropy?"
"Philanthropy, my son, is giving away
what one cannot use."

Transliterated

An optimist is a man living in Frankford, who believes in rapid transit; a pessimist, one who is used to present means of transportation.

From Eve's Diary

Saturday. I am almost a whole day old now. I arrived yesterday. That is as it seems to me. And it must be so, for if there was a daybefore-yesterday I was not there when it happened, or I should remember it. It could be, of course, that it did happen, and that I was not noticing. Very well; I will be very watchful now, and if any day-before-yesterdays happen I will make a note of it. It will be best to start right and not let the record get confused, for some instinct tells me that these details are going to be important to the historian some day. For I feel like an experiment, I feel exactly like an experiment: it would be impossible for a person to feel more like an experiment than I do, and so I am coming to feel convinced that that is what I am—an experiment; just an experi-ment and nothing more.—Mark Twain.

That's What Many of Us Need Sign on a Baltimore shoe store:

LOUIS MATASSA REPAIRED EQUAL TO NEW

Oh, That Coo Coo Clock He listens to his wifey snore-Three times the old clock toots. In stocking feet he climbs the stairs, He's scared out of his boots.

His Final Threat

Driver O'Flanagan (to his horse, which re-fuses to get up after falling)—Well, of all the lazy spalpeens. Get up, will yez, or Oi'll drive right over yez!—London Opinion.

"Grayce is engaged to four different men. wonder which one she'll marry."
"She doesn't know herself. She hasn't even had the rings appraised yet.'

Odd, Indeed The editor of Who's Who was giving in-structions for an obituary of a little-known humorist. "But hardly any one has heard of this nan," objected the writer, "What's the

"Play him up," insisted the editor. "He was never guilty of any variation of the mother-in-law joke." "Der Tag" T-urkey G-ermany -Boston Transcript.

International Rag The Russians have occupied Gumbinnen.-Was

"Die Russen muss'n gewinnen, Say the Germans without grinnin'. "They have taken our Gumbinnen." Bald die Schweitzer und die Finnen Will be out to make a win in This old war, and there's no sin in Making rhymes like this to skin in-To a poem on Gumbinnen.

Matchless Conceit Stranger—Have you a match, sir? Vain Individual—No, I don't think so. Boston Transcript.

As to Obvious News hough we are friendly to the press, by which we make an honest living. In glancing o'er its columns we have frequantly been pained, While all our garb's still soaking wet, to buy an extra-special giving
The startling news (ironic stuff) to us that

it has rained. Very Simple "Jones has figured out a scheme to avoid paying real estate tax." 'Let's have it.'

"Sell the preparty." From the Cub's Notebook

From the Cub's Notebook

At Broad and Cheetnut streets, the other day, a blind old man stood at the corner. Obviously he wanted to get across. His stick tapped nervously at the curbstone, and he seemed about to trust himself, unguided The policeman on duty did not see him, but a great many men, women and children did. They sidied by hurriedly, most of them looking the other way, as a salve to their consciences. Some who had been sauntering suddenly developed spurts of speed. Others found the clock under Mr. Penn's feet of extraordinary interest. It was wonderful to see how many things people could be interested in when there was une thing they would not see.

would not see.

Suddenly a tail, well-built man came looming down the street. It was a cold day, but he walked without a coat. He swung along rapidly, intent upon getting comewhere, and there was accustling about him which made one think that it would be worth while while he got there.

the got there.

He saw the blind man, caught blue by the arm and almost carried blue across the street. Thus he harried on.

Is was Judge Grindy.