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# Evening Wiedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY RUS H. E. CURTIS, PRESS

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De Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. BHTHERD AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFTICE AS SECOND- CLASS MAIL MATTER.	
he only mixed	t last a little longer if I his buncombe brains.
THE New York Le	Full Crew Question gislature, acting under when Sulzer was Gov-

ernor, is planning to repeal the full crew law. The majority of the Senate has agreed on a repeal bill, and the Assembly is likely to follow the lead of the smaller house. The bill provides that the State Public Service Commission shall have jurisdiction over the size of the crews operating trains, with power to adjust it to the needs of the traffic on the different railroads in the State.

The Public Service Commission was created to perform functions of this sort. There is a large group of questions involved in the regulation of the railroads which cannot properly be treated by inflexible legislation. just as there is a large body of subjects which should never be regulated by provisions in a Constitution. The principle may be laid down very properly in the laws; but the application of the rule that the railroad trains should be properly manned can safely be left to a board of discreet men, just as the fixing of equitable rates in interstate commerce is left to a board of men supposed to be gifted with wisdom. The abuses of commission rule are small in comparison with the evils arising from the attempt of the Legislatures to prescribe the details of the operation of railroads or of any other busi-

We have a Public Utilities Commission in this Commonwealth, created to secure fair treatment of the employes of the railroads, as well as proper service for the public. The reasons which are leading New York to commit the full crew question to its commission run with equal force here, and ought to lead to the proper action in Harrisburg.

### Are We Men or Just Burnt Mud?

WHAT to all appearances was a marble wall, capped by a granite coping, has surrounded Independence Square for years. They are tearing away this wall to replace it with one in keeping with the Georgian architecture of the Colonial period. And it appears that it is a wall not of marble at all. but of baked mud, with a thin vencer of marble respectability presenting its face to the street.

Is this typical of Philadelphia? Is the citizenry of this town baked mud, held together by a mortar of dry sand, and faced with a

are strong for participation. The time has ne, they are convinced, when Austria can be humbled and the ancient glory of the Peninsula revived. The scales seem heavily weighted in Italy's favor. More than that, by joining with the Allies now she can practically decide the contest and thus win for herself a prestige and power never heretofore deemed possible.

It has been evident for weeks that Italy was certain to take the field eventually. It in just as clear now that the decisive step will be taken in the near future. Premier Salandra has given more than one intimation of the inevitability of such action. The entrance of Italy will change the character of the conflict, be a mighty factor in hastening the termination of the war, and will bring against the amazing German military excellence a preponderance of power that even the great Teutonic machine will not be able to overcome. Diplomacy, in so far as it may determine the course of Italy, is as important a factor in the European military situation as are the armies in the field.

## Let the P. R. T. Prove That It Stands by Its Agreement

DIRECTOR NORRIS pointed out at the transit demonstration Wednesday night that the politicians at the time of the attempted gas steal in 1905 were not only attempting to "put one over" on the people of Philadelphia, but also on the company itself, which was likewise unwillingly driven by the same politicians into an apparent willingness to be the beneficiary of the steal.

It is not strange that suspicion has been directed toward the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company as responsible in fact for the transit hold-up. The company is on record as agreeing to the Taylor plan, subject to the approval of the Union Traction Company. Yet there is no public evidence to indicate that it has ever at any time attempted in any way whatsoever to influence its subsidiary to support the program.

It is generally understood that the P. R. T. can roll the obstructionists out of the way by a simple declaration that it favors the achievement of its own agreement.

Said Director Norris, and the great mafority of citizens agree with him:

if the officials of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company are guiltless in this matter, I now call upon them to disown this trick ordinance reported to Councils, and I want them to say to the public that they desire Councils to pass the ordinances prepared by the Department of Transit and Introduced in Counclis. If they do not do this they have no just cause to complain of the present growing suspicion that they are at the bottom of the councilmanic action.

No sound objection, either in finance or engineering, against the Taylor plan has been brought forward. The influences which are attempting to prevent rapid transit are selfish and concealed. It is necessary now for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to clear its skirts and prove that it is not the Warwick that pulls the strings.

### All-roundness

LIFE holds more enjoyment for the young man or woman with many interests than for those who hold their nose to a single grindstone. Terence, the Roman comic poet, had the right idea when he remarked that as he was a man he was interested in all matters of human concern.

Not long ago one college president said at the inauguration of the president of another institution that it was time for men charged with the education of the youth to understand that young men do not go to college nowadays to become scholars, but to get a broadening view of life, a certain social training and a store of memories that will last them to the end of their days. This was putting Terence's poetry into prose. It was put into 20th century business formula when the late Cecil Rhodes provided in his will for international scholarships at Oxford to be enjoyed by young men who were, first, "good fellows"; second, fond of athletics, and last, capable scholars. There is consolation in these facts for those who find it difficult to master their books. Many a dull student is companionable, makes friends easily, or is skilful in sports or apt at mechanics. Such "all-round" qualities, added to a small knowledge of books, have frequently been more valuable to a young man than the specialty of the bookworm has been to him. While attention is called to the importance of all-round qualities, the need of special knowledge of one's business must not be forgotten. But a man may know all about the technical part of his business and fail, if he have not the ability to get along with men. And a skilled student of human nature, who draws men to him by the charm of his manner, if he have ordinary diligence in business, can frequently outstrip his rival who has neglected an important part of his education.

# HANDS OF ESAU IN TERRE HAUTE

The "Organization" of the Indiana City Brewed a Muddy, Foul Concoction of Beer, Politics, Money, Contracts and Patronage, but the People at Last Refused to Swallow It.

# By IRWIN L. GORDON

II. "The Hands of Esau" are as much a menace in Indiana as they are in Pennsylvania. The Taggart and Penrose hands, while dealing widely different national cards. play the same game at the State and municipal tables. It is, of course, a game of blpartisanship, of political expediency, of patronage and contract control.

Crawford Fairbanks, a man more than 70 years old, is the real political leader of Terre Haute. He is Tom Taggart's business partner. These men built the French Lick Hotel, for which a New York concern recently offered \$3,000,000. The place is known as "The American Monte Carlo," Taggart now owns the Pluto water resort, and the two men continue to have wide business interests.

Politics and Money Make Good Mud Fairbanks made his money through the Terre Haute Brewing Company. The brewery has a real estate department, known as the Terre Haute Realty Company, which floats saloon mortgages. Fairbanks heads this. Thus, with the financial backer of the Democratic party in Indiana so deeply interested in conditions at Terre Haute, it became necessary always to elect the liquor candidates.

Terre Haute for decades was a Republican city. Vigo County, in which it is situated. was the same. As Fairbanks grew in power and his beer became popular in Indiana a change was noticed in the political complexion of the region. The people gradually noticed that it made little difference who was elected-Republican or Democrat-Fairbanks always was master. That is to say, John E. Lamb was master.

# The Quay of Terre Haute

For nearly 25 years this man was the Taggart-Fairbanks lleutenant at Terre Haute. He was the man named by President Wilson as Minister to Mexico at the outbreak of the troubles in that country, death preventing him taking his post. Lamb might be called the Quay of Terre Haute, for it was he who laid the foundations for the present machine-It was he who represented the railroads and traction lines and dealt with the franchise grabbers. Lamb, however, without the Fairbanks money, could not hold power. After 20 years a break came, when Lamb could not induce Taggart and Fairbanks to back him in a fight to become United States Senator.

A new political figure rose on the horizon-Donn M. Roberts. Here appears the first of the contractors, Roberts, an engineer-contractor, chafed at the refusal of political preferment by the Lamb-Fairbanks outfit. Slowly he built a political machine, the main spokes of which were John F. Nugent, a bipartisan politician, who has since pleaded guilty to conspiracy charges; Dennis Shea, ex-saloonkeeper, who afterward became Sheriff, and is now under indictment, and Richard A. Wernicke, the prosecutor in the present debauchery cases. Through Nugent he got hold of the City Council. He began organizing a revolt against the Lamb machine. At first he was unsuccessful. His race for posltion was strikingly similar to that made by William S. Vare against Penrose and Mc-Nichol in the primary of 1912. Defeated, however, this man did not lie down, but fought on to an ultimate victory, which came when Fairbanks threw over Lamb and financially backed Roberts. The latter appointed himself city engineer.



# OUR HOPES TRIUMPHANT O'ER OUR FEARS ARE ALL WITH THEE, ARE ALL WITH THEE!

# BEST THOUGHT IN AMERICA

# DIGEST OF THE MAGAZINES

(5), as taken down by R. H. Schauffler. It begins:

I realize that this is an unprofessional thing to do; but just now the ministry is in a bad way and needs all the help it can get. There are far too many weak men in it, and too few strong ones.

Chief among the minister's temptations is laziness. Usually he begins his work in a small country parish where there are not enough professional duties fully to occupy his time. He drifts imperceptibly into negligent habits. He takes to preaching "potted" sermons. His mind disintegrates from lack of use. Great numbers of us clergymen have lost our hold on cultivated, clear-thinking people because we have let ourselves sink below the mental level of the active mind.

Against scandal the minister is the most defenseless man in the community, because, like Caesar's wife, he must be absolutely above suspicion; and there is no one whom the community suspects with more zest. The minister's chief temptation is to become a politician, to become subservient to the "invisible government." As a rule, every minister except the strongest has a boss. If this, boss were the most spiritual man in the community things would not be so bad. But he is not. He is usually the richest. He is the boss because he represents the money power in the church and can cut off the minister's head at any moment. I know a pastor in Illinois who has repeatedly tried to expel one of his large contributors from the church because he is the sort of a man whose presence is a menace to the young girls of the congregation. Yet the bosses will not hear of his expulsion because he brings \$100 a year into the church treasury. Quite recently he was allowed to spend several weeks as the only man in a summer camp for girls maintained by this church.

was appealed to, but he would do nothing. Reference to Poole's Index, however, shows Joseph Roach, who had been pardoned by that "Biliy" Sunday has never broken into Governor Marshall when serving a sentence the real magazine class at all. He has for killing a man, and who was a former never got beyond the weeklies. According to Poole's, "Billy" first appeared in print with a notice in Collier's in 1911. There was nothing more in 1912, but in 1913 he got another notice in Collier's. Last year the Outlook gave him two notices. This month several of the weeklies are mentioning him, but it is interesting to see that the notices are all unfavorable, or else ironical. Togo, Wallace Irwin's Japanese schoolboy, writes most amusingly of Sunday in Life (1): We are ushered into that religious amidst pipe-organ playing "I'm Glad My Wife's in Europe." Then Hon. Pipeorgan outburst "Sister Susie's Saving Souls from outburst Satan." Hon. Rev. Bill hold up hymn-book with two-handed expression peculiar to Hon. Tie Cobb. "Play ball," he preach. "Hon. Devil are in the box, Hon. World behind plate, Hon. Booze at first base. We must worry. Hon. Rev. Billy Sunday are at batt with gospel to do all present the second seco Rev. Billy Sunday are at bart with some for the observation of the state of the sta swung great swoop with book.) "Another hellish scorch got passed me—I shall get you yet, Desperado Desmond. Old Sate can pitch brush league game, but he got glassy arm. Charlisteed leg and other deformities. Come on, you Devil." (He make enlarged swing by book.) "Ah, fairish ball." (With those words he commence running remnare words he commence running ramp around pulpit, where he slide skilfully the seat of his stummick and touch fingers to wood. Loudly cheers of "Bully for Billy" from elsewhere.)

(1) Life -- "Letters of a Japanese (2) Reedy's Mirror—" 'Billy' Sunday."
(3) New Republic—"Blinders."
(4) Town Topics—"Saunterings."
(5) McClure's—"What It Means to Be a Minister. (6) Leslie's-"The Trend of Public

Opinion. (7) Atlantic Monthly—"Social Service and the Churches."

# ABOUT BEING GOOD

BEING good used to be a solemn and bore-some business. It meant reading plous books like Baxter's "Saints' Rest" and Young's "Night Thoughts." It involved really worrying about one's soul and sitting around the house all day Sunday, except for a couple of hours spent at church. It excommunicated all such pleasant diversions as dancing, theatres and playing casino.

In these latter days, however, goodness has been popularized almost beyond recognition. While condemning the legitimate theatres indiscriminately as "leg shows," "Billy" Sunday provides a form of religious entertainment closely akin to vaudeville, and quite as diverting. As one of our most startling modern phenomena in the goodness field, Sunday might be expected to pull down some considerable attention from the magazines, especially in view of his almost incredible success with the newspapers.

from elsewhere.) "That are way," this eminent divine re-port, arising uply and brushing dusts from his frockaway coat, "that are way for sin-ners to obtain eternal happiness. We will now sing 'Old Hundred"—and I don't want no shorty-sports to sing "Nineity-and-Nine" so they can save 1 per cent on salvation." \* \* \* "Perhapsly," I narrate, "It would be more better to enforce Sunday-closing law."

a minister's confession, printed in McClure's I am going to make a minister's confession.

film of sceming vigorous independence which is easily pried off by the crowbar in the hands of the gang, leaving the bricks to be tossed about at will? Are the voters of the city mere bricks in the yard of contractor politiclans, or are they men with independent wills, and with courage to stand up and smite the bosses who think they own them? Who rules this city, the people, or a group

of exploiting self-seekers?

The Conversion of Secretary Redfield F AN effective law is passed preventing foreigners from controlling our markets, Secretary Redfield thinks that American chemical works and American manufacturers of dyestuffs could develop the dyestuff industry so that we would be independent of Germany. American consumption of coal tar dyes amounts to about \$15,000,000 worth a year and American production amounts to only \$3,000,000 worth. The Pennsylvania coke companies could produce coal tar in much larger quantities if there were a market for it.

Secretary Redfield has started in the right direction, even though the law which he wants is one to prevent foreign trusts from competing with American independent producers. It matters not what form the discrimination against the foreigner takes; any discrimination acts as a protective duty on American products. As the Secretary of Commerce has admitted the soundness of the principle as applied to dyestuffs, he may therefore be expected to withdraw his critietsm of manufacturers who are insisting that the removal of protection has seriously affected their husiness. Indeed, Mr. Redfield is likely soon to become a high tariff advocale, for the convert usually goes to extremes in his enthusiasm.

#### Italy Will Enter the War

DRINCE VON BUELOW, German Ambassador at Rome, so the report goes, has notified Berlin that Italy has expended \$400,000,000 in war preparations since August test wherefore action on her part is becoming daily more imperative.

The high cost of bread and the increase in unemployment occasioned by the industrial Iosses incidental to the great cataclysm press harder and harder on the masses, in whom there has been evident for many days a determination to redeem the nation's loat targitory in Austria at this ripe period. Italy is suffering from the war almost as much ng 11 if were an active participant. Yet the national interests and hopes can be realized coly by aggreesive action, in favor of one aldo or the other, that Italy may have a voice in the drawing of new maps and the reapporthem not of territory that is certain to follow Distant Au-

my pursuing a wise policy of watchful watting. Italy has been able to bring har startial might in the highest point of excelups is amply provided with all the my of war. Her troops are well mud enthusiastic. They have a puras definite an that which has urged elward to secure once more Alazco value-finita Irradanta. In addia declaration af declaration of alternate a proposation of the mainten. them into a dising root of the second strategy at home . The constants for sub on the table.

Shoes with cotton soles may be followed by shoes made without any leather at all.

Warden Osborne says that the cells in Sing Sing prison are not fit for pigs. But they were not built for pigs.

The Prussians have taken Przasnysz by storming the consonants. The solitary vowel then fell without resistance.

Women police officers in Chicago are called copettes, but they have not yet begun to call the husbands of suffragists husbandettes.

The Allies have proclaimed a naval blockade of German East Africa. They may be expected to blockade German Samoa next.

The alarm clock maker agrees with the President that the only thing worth while in human intercourse is to wake some one up.

Mr. Taft does not go far enough when he says that the bane of America is undigested legislation. The real bane is the undigested thinking that procedes the legislation.

An anti-suffragist asks the New York Sun whather the men will permit the women to rule them. It is not a question of permission, but of getting along under feminine rule as best they may.

Judge Gary thinks that those idle from choice should be put to work. If he would only find a way to get work for those idle because they have no job he would earn the gratitude of thousands.

Delaware is planning a mothers' pensilaw, backed by an appropriation of \$7500. This is like promising a good square meal to a hundred starving men and then letting them into a dining room with about anough

By a long series of political moves, Roberts became county chairman. Lamb endeavored to "come back" by forcing Mayor Gerhardt to discharge Roberts as city engineer. For a year a legal battle was waged. It is said that the politician spent \$20,000 in this contest for a \$3000 job. Thousands of the citizens sided with Roberts, believing him to be persecuted by Lamb and the former Mayor. At any rate, they chose between lesser evils, preferring Roberts to Lamb. About this time the older leader died. Roberts became supreme-that is to say, under Fairbanks.

The Piggeries by the Wabash

Donn M. Roberts, whom virtually all of the 87 men who have pleaded guilty implicate is a master politician. In fact, this man combines the attributes and accomplishments of the leading Philadelphia politicians to a marked degree. He is a type well known in this community.

He is a contractor, whose professional work for the city of Terre Haute stands as a faulty monument to him. Much of his strength has been acquired through the foreign vote. The Little Italy of the city belongs to him; the Negro vote is his, while the tenement sections of the city, the cheap boarding houses and the saloons form the nucleus of h4 power. Roberts is responsible for the pigs which grunt along the Wabash River, as do the pigs in South Philadelphia. Indiana is famous for hogs, and no amount of public sentiment against the animals has been sufficient to induce the politician to remove them from the city boundaries.

Dr. W. H. Roberts moved to Terre Haute from Illinois when his son Donn was a child. and eventually placed him in the Rose Polytechnic School. Following his graduation. the young man became an engineer and contractor. Starting in an humble way, he managed to obtain a few municipal contracts. With no political backing, however, he fared poorly at the municipal table, and carried his business to Washington, D. C., where he laid several miles of sewers for the Government. Roberts next became a promoter. He secured the right of way for the Terre Haute and Merom Traction Company, a line which was to extend some 30 miles down the Wabash River. He formed the United States Construction Company and also the Fairbanks Trust Company, which was to finance the proposition. He attempted to stave off failure by issuing scrip to his workmen. This was discounted at 10 per cent. by saloonkeepers and grocers. These men found that the paper was worthless. The whole concern went to the wall in 1907, and is still in the hands of a receiver. Conrad Hernig, one of the men who discounted some \$2000 of the Roberts scrip committed suicide.

#### Father Against Son

Roberts now saw that he must have political power to make money. With his father roined-Doctor Roberts declares that his son's ventures caused him to lose \$75,000-and the estate of his wife, assessed at \$30,000, virtually gone, the engineer-contractor looked toward politics as his salvation. He finally became the big independent leader of Vigo County. His baltle against the former Mayor and John E. Lamb had attracted many citisens, who believed he was being politically. Roberts supporter now working with the reform forces, was appointed special prosecutor. A special Grand Jury was called and evidence presented. This jury was called by Judge Charles M. Fortune, a Fairbanks lieutenant. Donn M. Roberts was indicted, together with Marks Meyers, of the Public Safety Board; H. R. Redman, son of Judge Ell H. Redman; William Huffman, superintendent of cemeteries, and Edward Brown, a political worker.

persecuted. Said the citizens: "We shall

They did give him a chance, and it came

last year. Roberts announced himself as a

Mayoralty candidate. His father was also

a candidate. During the campaign he bit-

terly denounced his son. Roberts, the

younger, won the nomination, and came up

Hie slogan was "Reform." His boast was

that Lamb and his crowd would forever be

driven from politics, and that the corporation

control of the city would end when he took

office. He promised to force the traction

lines to live up to their agreements with the

city. He waged a fight for a "city beauti-

paign cries. Twenty-seven miles of city

streets must be paved, new sewers must be

laid-Terre Haute must progress! The can-

didate shouted for "the will of the people."

While the candidate was preaching purity

from the platform, his organization planned

a gigantic steal in the Tenderloin. Enor-

mous sums of money were being expended.

On registration day thousands of fraudulent

names were registered. Roberts and his

backers meant to elect the ticket at all odds.

Thus, with a wide public sentiment in his

favor, coupled with the work in the Tender-

loin, he was elected Mayor. He took office

Mayor Has a Farcical Trial

Roberts had no sooner taken his seat than

a contest was begun by the decent citizens

to oust him. They saw he had tricked them.

It was charged that 2500 fraudulent votes had

been cast by his machine. The Governor

All this struck a popular chord.

Economy was one of his great cam-

give him a chance."

for election in the fall.

ful."

January 3. 1914.

The Roberts trial attracted tremendous attention. A few days before it occurred a fake trolley strike was arranged to divert public attention. This was pulled off by "Bat" Masterson, who was one of the "break ers" employed in this city during the last car strike. It was engineered by the Roberts organization. Masterson is now suing Roberts for \$1900 in fees. Felix Blankenbaker, an attorney, had been appointed special Judge to try the case. Attempts were made to dynamite his house-a number of shots were fired through the windows of his bedroom.

When the Roberts trial was called the courtroom was filled with thugs, who hissed unfavorable testimony. The Judge could do nothing. In fact, he was so disgusted that he cut short his charge to the jury. Chalmers M. Hamill, who has figured in the recent investigation, and who was assisting Roach, resigned. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." That night there was a monster red fire parade of the Roberts-Fairbanks followers.

### "A Year Under Nero"

Still, the good citizens of the city did not lose heart-they began again to fight Roberts and his gang for the election frauds. The case was brought before the regular Grand Jury. Judge Fortune called this jury, too. He was bent upon a political clean-up. Suddenly, however, after the jury had returned indictments against the Mayor and a number of his followers, the Judge cut short the entire investigation and dismissed the jury. This did not happen until the papers an nounced that a warrant had been issued for Fairbanks.

Indianapolis and Terre Haute newspapers published repeatedly a story of a meeting held in the Denison Hotel, the Democratic headquarters in Indianapolis, between Judge Fortune, Crawford Fairbanks and Roberts. It has been charged in public print scores of times that a mortgage held by Fairbanks on Judge Fortune's house was canceled and that he was promised a position, which he afterward secured-that of Probate Judge. At any rate, the investigation was off-Roberts and Fairbanks ruled supreme, and Terre Haute entered into what has been called by the newspapers of the West, "A year under Nero." The decent citizens gave up hope-the organization was all powerfully intrenched.

#### SHARING TASTES

If one's intimate in love or friendship cannot, or does not, share all one's inisilectual tastes or pursuits, that is a small matter. Intellectual companions can be found easily in men and books. After all if we think of it, most of the works's loves and friendships have been userman people that could not read nor spell -Oliver Wentshi Robuss.

Speaking for Saint Louis, Reedy in his

Mirror takes a whack (2): Billy Sunday's saltatorial religioning gets Billy Sunday's saltatorial religioning gets columns and pages in the daily papers. Thousands of priests and preachers are go-ing about their Master's business, soothing aching hearts, comforting the afflicted, visit-ing those in prison, and the newspapers have nothing to say. Journalism today is the great distorter of values. And there's much of the essence of the worst kind of journal-ism in the "Billy" Bunday brand of religion.

Ignorant and Self-intoxicated

The New Republic disposes of "Billy" briefly and summarily (3):

The minister who has got over his abstract notion of sin is incapable of "Billy" Sunday enthusiasm. If "Billy" Sunday were not a profoundly ignorant, self-intoxicated man, he would distribute brimstone and fire less lavishly.

Town Topics seizes the opportunity for flinging a characteristically New York jeer at Philadelphia (4):

"Billy" Sunday is undecided to accept the invitation of 396 silly ministers to come here and blackguard New York. Wise "Billy"! He knows that if he came here he would be found out, and that it is safer for him to clown in a one-ring circus in small towns. But this does not excuse the 399 ministers. Dut this does not excuse the sys ministers. No sort of entertainment that can be de-vised by the most energetic and inventive brain hits sacrosance Philadelphia like a good old rousing religious revival. It amosthes down the pricking consciences of the pharisees to hear a lot of eld platitudes warmed over and experience the thrill of "asting religion."

is reasolionalism of another type in

Living on \$400 a Year

The report of the last religious census says that the average salary of all ministers in this country is \$663. Remember that this includes all the \$10,000 and \$15,000 salaries paid by the large city churches. I have it on good authority that one-third of our ministers receive today less than \$400 a year. This is less than half the pay of the New York hodcarrier. It is one-third of the pay of the union plumber. This census declares that from 1890 to 1906 church membership increased by only 6.4 per cent., while ministers increased by 48.4 per cent., or more than seven and one-half times as fast as their flocks. No wonder that salaries did not rise. There is in our day a craze for young min-

isters. The minister at 50 is as fit subject for pathetic literature as the woman who is losing her beauty. A clergyman not long ago published a book entitled, "At What Age Ought Ministers to be Shot?" I . ish that this book might have a large circulation, and lead the world to recognize the plight of the clergyman over 50.

#### Menacing the Menace

Fighting fire with fire and menaces with menaces is illustrated in the attack on The Menace and other similar papers now before Congress. C. B. Strayer, writing in Lealis's, says (6):

says (6): Three bills have been introduced in Con-frees designed to exclude from the mails of Maher advocating the measure, mentioned the Menace as the chief offending public-tion, and said. "There is no man who he is no man who have advocating the measure, mentioned the Menace as the chief offending public-tion, and said. "There is no man who he is no constant of a religion in conver-and scandalous language." The Rev. Ray advocations in the opposing the bills, said by the first of the religion in conver-tion of the scarribus description of the to advoce for 300 Frotestant clargymen of Washington. "I have no desire," said beer to advoce for 300 frotestant clargymen of Washington. "I have no desire, "said beer to advoce for 300 frotestant clargymen of Washington. "I have no desire," said beer to advoce for a striking at the bills of the to advoce for the more serious phases of re-to a striking to the more serious phases of re-

Turning to the more serious phases of religious thought, there have been an unusual number of controversial articlas on religious subjects in the general magazines this month.

The Atlantic Monthly presents an article criticising the modern emphasis on social service in the churches, by Dean Ball, a Wisconsin High Episcopalian (7). He du fines the churches' function as saving souls by supernatural means, and advises that the material measures of feeding the hungry and ministering to the poor be left to secular agencies.

# Burden-Bearing, Burden-Sharing

Durden Dearing, Burten-Sharing They can only bear others' burdens we adatiy and firmly bear their own burdens. To principle of acrice involves the possession strength. To stoop in pity one must first have learned to stand spect. Each one who has bly own burden has added to him the further blasting that he may bear others' humlens, in -F. G. Peabody.