EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915:



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CLASS MATL MATTER.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915.

So many men rise from poverty to riches that the wonder is that any one should be ashamed to be been moor

Shadow of Coming Events'

REPORTS coming from Europe indicate that a great crisis is approaching in the The responsibile authorities must dewar. cide whether to make peace or consent to a continuance of the wholesale slaughter of the brawn and muscle of the continent needed to restore the structure of industry that eight months of fighting has wrecked There is the persistent rumor that Austria by about to make peace on its own account, regardless of Germany's wishes. The pressure of the French on the West and of the Russlans on the East is so intense that Germany has no men to send to the relief of Austria The Russian forces, aware of this, are pressing through the Carpathlans, preparatory to the invasion of the great plain of Hungary The conditions confronting Austria are such that the report that she is seeking peace. would create itself out of the signs of the times, without the assistance of any suggestion from Vienna.

Likewise the activity of the French about Verdun is preliminary to the beginning of a great spring campaign for which preparations have been making during the winter, a campaign intended to push the Germans back into Germany and to gain every possible strategic advantage before peace negotiations start. And the irresponsible gossip about the planned German invasion of Holland springs from the speculation of what Germany would be likely to do before she consented to discuss any plan to lay down her arms. The peace thought is evidently filling the mind of Europe. The fighters are weary of war, however bold a front they may be presenting to the enemy.

Germany Consents to Pay the Piper GERMANY, which is setting her own tune on the high seas, is showing a commendable willingness to pay the piper. She insists that she violated no rule of international law when the Eitel Friedrich sank the Erve, but she consents to pay the United States claim for the loss of the ship after the amount has been properly adjudicated by a prize court.

The vital point is the payment of the claim. It is the only practical question at issue. Whether the obligation arises from diaregard of a rule of international law or grows out of an old treaty with this country little

Americans, there will be no danger of geographical disunion; and so long as we remember that we are neither rich nor poor educated nor liliterate, but fellow citizens with equal rights before the law, there will be no danger of social disunion.

This is an indissoluble union of equal, sovereign States, inhabited by sovereign citizens uniformly endowed with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, Appomattox established these great democratic propositions.

A Republican President in 1917

THE Republican candidate in Chicago I fought his fight on national issues. The Democratic candidate carried the indorsement of the Administration, and a vote for him was said to be a vote for Wilson. Confused local issues and divers factions contributed to the general result, but the unprecedented victory of the Republican could not have been achieved had not citizens seen in his candidacy a chance to record their condemnation of the Administration,

The nation is hungry for Republicanism. It has a deep longing for a return to practical government, for the ousting of theorists and Utopians. It wants prosperity of the sort it experienced ten years ago, and if it is convinced that legislation cannot produce prosperity it certainly knows from experience that legislation can prevent it. The country is tired of experimentation, weary of impractical schemes, and it wants once more to put into control a party, which, whatever its faults, has been conspicuously the party of efficiency.

Nothing but the Republican party can defout the Republican party next year. The Democracy has hamstrung itself, yet withal the President has a great personal following, and there can be no doubt whatever that his sincerity of purpose and his passion for high character in the public service have powerfully impressed the country. It will never again be content with the rule of bosses and political traders. It will not put up with Penroselem or Barnesism, or anyother standpatism that is out of sympathy with national aspirations and countenances no evolution either in method or practice. Leadership of the selfish type can kill Republican chances beyond hope of recovery; even though Mr. Roosevelt recovers his lost allegiance, as it is apparent he intends to do on the best terms possible. He will be fighting for delegates to the Republican convention, and he will get enough of them to exercise great influence on that body, not for a candidacy of his own, we surmise, but in behalf of one of his lieutenants.

The real battle for the next President, therefore, will not be fought at the polls in November, but in the primaries in which delegates to the Republican convention are selected. The paramount duty of good Republicans will be to send to it broad-minded men, progressive in their ideals, men who will think for themselves and refuse to be pawns in the hands of Penrose, or Barnes, or any other boss. A convention so dominated, building a platform about the principle of protection, indorsing an adequate army and navy and speaking holdly for a firm foreign policy, would name a candidate virtually certain to win-and the woods are full of good Republicans on whom both factions could unite and who measure fully up to the requirements of the office of President. To the selecting primarles, then, the rank and file must turn and determine in them to win the November election. The house must be put in order in the spring and discredited control wiped out; in which case there will be little doubt of a tidal wave that will sweep the Grand Old Party back into nower.

THE COMING OF PEACE IN 1865

Today Is the Fiftieth Anniversary of Appomattox - Philadelphia's Jubilation - How General Lee Faced a Great Crisis.

By ROBERT HILDRETH

FUFTY years ago this day a great civil war ended as none ever had before Whatever vindictiveness may have survived was submerged in the more general sentiment so simply expressed by General Grant, "Let us have peace." "Reunion" was the golden word which, despite the petty politics that sought to minimize even Appomattox, stood out in the press comment on the surrender of Robert E. Lee on Sunday, April 9. The Public LEDGER, in an editorial in which Lee was called "the greatest soldier produced by the rebellion," and in which "the blessed return of peace and a united country" was hailed with natural joy, printed the "United" in "UNITED States" in capital letters. A news item in the same issue (Monday, April 10) said. "The Langer lighted up its 36 stars, which blazed with unusual brightness."

Joy in Philadelphia

The news of the surrender was received in Philadelphia about 9 o'clock Sunday evening, and flashed through the city like wildfire. As the PUBLIC LEDGER'S account of Monday sald: "Night was turned into day. Men, women and children came upon the sidewalks and took part in the grand demonstration. Every street was througed with people on the way to Chestnut street, and Chestnut street itself never contained greater crowd of pedestrians than it did last evening. Between 5th and 6th, Chestnut was crowded with firemen and citizens and the noise made by them was deafening. By midnight the roar of cannon was added to the other demonstrations of lov, and it seemed as though every individual in Philadelphia felt called upon to add his voice to the general rejoicing. Generals Grant and Meade were remembered everywhere, and the mention of their names was sufficient to bring forth cheer after cheer Bonfires were lighted in various parts of the city, and long after midnight there was no appearance of a diminution in the vigor of the demonstration, the like of which will never again be witnessed in this country.

The jubilation continued through the week -until Saturday, when the news came of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the streets once more were thronged with citizens, whose joy had turned to sorrow.

The dramatic scene of Sunday afternoon in the sitting room of the McLean house in Appomattox village has been many times described-with some disagreement of versions The familiar "apple tree" myth may still deserve a brief explanation. The conference between Grant and Lee did not take place in an apple orchard. It was under an apple tree by the roadside however, that Colonel Babcock, bringing Grant's note in reply to Lee's request for an interview, found the Confederate commander

In the McLean sitting room Lee and Grant stood in striking contrast. Grant, who had been for days away from his baggage train and had not an opportunity of changing his shabby fatigue uniform for more suitable attire, looked unkempt and huggard after his night of severe headache. But this was the man whose magnanimity, as revealed on that occasion, even though he exceeded his authority, is one of his chiefest titles to the world's esteem.

The Treaty of Peace

It was a simple, scantily furnished room where these two met. A cordial handclasp, and in a moment they were chatting about old times when they had served togetherthough widely separated by age and rankin the Mexican War. This talk ran on until Grant was quite oblivious to all else and had to be reminded by Lee of the circumstances of the present moment and of the purpose for which they had met. Down to this time Grant had given no thought to any terms or phrases, and when Lee asked him what terms he had to propose he almost stammeringly replied that he had nothing to suggest except that Lee's men should lay down their arms and not take them up again. To this Lee assented, and then they again rambled off in's talk of old times, until once more Lee called a halt with the suggestion that those terms, simple as they were, had better he put into writing The main details of the surrender were talked over, and Grant, according to the account of Dr. George Haven Putnam, looked about the group in the room, his eye falling "upon General John Morgan, a brigade commander who had during the past few months served on Grant's staff.

evitable showed his greatness and his statesmanship. A testimonial to the noble commander's spirit in facing what was a very real crisis in our country's history comes from E. P. Alexander, brigadier general, C. S. A., and Longstreet's chief of artillery. He it was who, in the time when Lee was waiting for Grant's answer, and the Confederates were anxiously speculating upon what the terms would be, made the proposal for the dispersal of the Army of Northern Virginia. Alexander believed that no terms could be had which would save them from trials for treason and confiscations. He urged his plan on Lee as they sat by the roadside. Alexander writes, in his "Military Memoirs of a Confederate":

"He heard it all se quietly, and it was all so true, it seemed to me, and so undeniable, that I felt sure that I had him convinced. His first words were:

"'If I should take your advice, how many men do you suppose would get away?" "'Two-thirds of us,' I answered, 'We would be like rabbits and partridges in the

bushes, and they could not scatter to follow us. "He said: 'I have not over 15,000 muskets left: Two-thirds of them divided among the States, even if all could be collected, would be too small a force to accomplish anything. All could not be collected. Their homes have been overrun, and many would go to look after their families.

"Then, General, you and I as Christian men have no right to consider only how this would affect us. We must consider its effect on the country as a whole. Already it is demoralized by the four years of war. If I took your advice the men would be without rations and under no control of officers They would be compelled to rob and steal in order to live. They would become mere bands of marauders, and the enemy's cavalry would pursue them and overrun many wide sections they may never have occasion to visit. We would bring a state of affairs it would take the country years to recover

BEST THOUGHT IN AMERICA

DIGEST OF THE MAGAZINES

tire trade, * * * As for the employers, I know of one who has been long in the gran-ite business who has been so impressed with the benefits of an eight-hour day that he has been experimenting with seven hours.

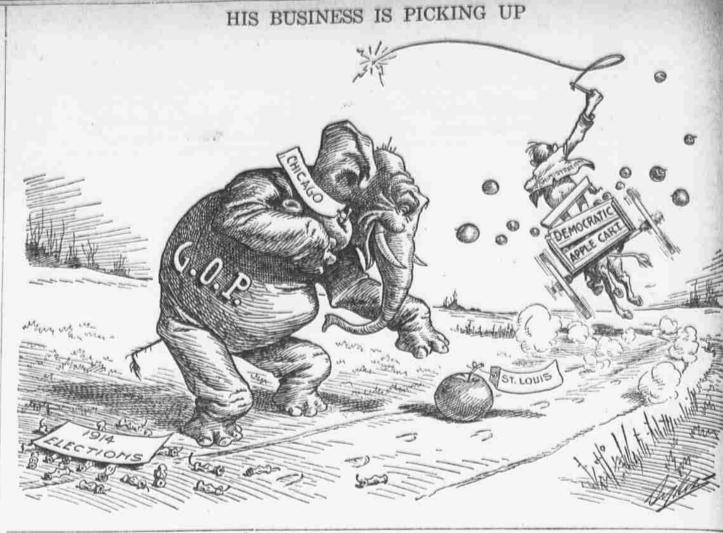
Eight Dollars a Week

"More than half the people employed in the factories and stores investigated in New York city get less than \$8 a week." This is the statement of Dr. Howard Woolston, director of investigation for the New York State Factory Commission, and the text of an article by Walter Lippmann in the New Republic (3):

Every one knows what to think of a get-ich-quick concern which asks people to subscribe to its capital stock and then uses the money invested to pay profits. We call it a fraud. When a mercantile establishment pays its labor less than labor can live on, it is showing a profit it has not honorably earned, it is paying a dividend out of its vital assets, that is, out of the lives, the health and the happiness of its employes. A busi-ness that exists on labor paid less than a living wage is not a business at all, for it is not paying its fixed charges. They are being paid either by the family of the woman, worker, or by her friends, or by private charities, or by the girl herself in slow starvation.

Let us assume that the minimum wage act is passed in New York. The commission is created and establishes wage boards, These boards, after investigating the cost of living and the existing wage scales, order a gen-eral raise of wages from a median of \$6 to \$8. It is estimated that to raise the wages of 2000 young women in New York candy factories from \$5.75 to \$8, confectioners, in order to cover the cost, would have to charge 18 cents more per hundred pounds of candy The profits in department stores average over 5 per cent, on a year's business. But as the stock is turned five or six times annually. the yield on the investment is 25 to 30 per cent. By raising the wages of girls under 18 to \$6 and of women over 18 to \$9, the cost might be increased 13_4 per cent. If this were taken from the profits instead of

being added to the price, it would reduce the return to about 19 per cent. If we had not witnessed whole nations glowering at each other all winter from holes in the mud, it would be hard to believe that America, with all its riches, could still be primitive enough to grunt and protest at a living wage-a living wage, mind you; not a wage so its women can live well, not enough to make life a rich and welcome experience, but just enough to secure existence amid drudgery in gray boarding houses and cheap restaurants.



(1) Century-"Unemployment."

(5) Leslie's-"The Plain Truth."

(3) New Reput

(2) American-"The Golden Rule in Busi-

ness-Hours." (3) New Republic — "The Campaign Against Sweating." (4) World's Work—"For a Square Deal."

ABOUT MAKING LAWS

ABOLISHING all vodka drinking in an empire of 150,000,000 men and women by

the stroke of one man's pen sounds so dra-

matic and sensational that it suggests a

"movie" plot rather than real life. But as

all the world knows, it is life, and it illus-

trates the high speed efficiency of an autoc-

racy as compared with our blundering young

generations to come, through miles of tracts,

democracy, where we shall plunge about for

and cubic gallons of oratory and yards of

"white ribbons," trying to dry up the liquor

Discussion of our industrial situation is

especially rife this spring, partly, no doubt,

because of hard times, and partly, perhaps,

because the sombre shadow of the war has

turned many of us to introspection, both

personal and national. The magazines are

devoting a noteworthy amount of space to

articles analyzing the industrial situation

and suggesting remedies or condemning an

excess of effort in this direction. It is very

significant that a study of all the leading

magazines and weeklies, exclusive of the

all-fiction periodicals, shows that the num-

ber which consistently present conservative

and reactionary policies is insignificant, not

more than five in a list of 50, with per-

haps another five wobbling on the fence.

Of course, nearly all of them try to give a

business of the United States.

Q **

moment in comparison with compensation.

Quintessence of Optimism

DRESIDENT HOWARD ELLIOTT, of the New Haven Railroad, has told the Norwich, Conn., Chamber of Commerce that there should be a Secretary of Transportation in the Cabinet. "Such a man," said he, "would of necessity have to champion somewhat the rights and privileges of the transportation business."

But would he? Does any politician of influence in the country today dare champion the rights of the railroads? Have the railroads any rights that the Interstate Commerce Commission, or Louis Brandels, or any one else, is bound to respect? Have they not looted the rich and oppressed the poor and are they not outlaws to be driven from the society of decent enterprises?

Of course, there ought to be some governmental body which will stand between the men who are attempting to save the great railroad corporations from bankruptcy and the men in 48 States who are doing their utmost to drive them into bankruptcy. But what statesman with hope for a political future dare defend the railroads? Mr. Elliott is optimistic, indeed, if he thinks that any champion is to arise in Washington.

Fifty Years After Appomattox

TTIME has healed all the wounds and there his no acar left to show where they were. There is no North and no South, no East and no West, but one great nation, loyal to the principles of freedom which were formulated by Thomas Jefferson, here in Philadelphia, in 1776. This is what 50 years have done, when nided by the spirit of a free people conscious of their common interests.

Grant at Appomattox started the healing process when he treated the conquered ermire of the South as friends and allowed the soldiers to take their horses back to their homes to be used in cultivating the fields, and permitted the officers to retain their side nems and their self-respect. He was not dealing with enemies, but with fellow citinens of the same country, with whom there had been a difference of opinion. When the argument was concluded he extended his hand in friendship.

And the events have proved the soundness or his views and justified his confidence. Men and once fought against the Union have when arryed it most faithfully in Congress, in the diplomatic service and in the Cabinet. and when the Spanish war broke out they served if in the army. General Wheeler exused the universal sentiment of his Southretands when, as he donned the blue unlform to go to Cuba, he said that it seemed tike getting back home again after a long shance.

The last trace of bitterness disappeared when the South embraced the opportunity fered by the Spanish war to demonstrate te inpairy to the flag. And when a Virginian a sircted to the Prosidency in 1912, for the fras time since Zachary Taylor held that the this hand of inden was scaled with the bootherhood isseentant bootherhood.

be here as we all remember that we are sitter Marthamars mer Southarners, but | boying belligerant.

\$40,000,000 Worth of Confidence

WHEN a business man backs his con-fidence with money it rests upon a safe foundation. And when the men engaged in the steel business in two American communities plan to spend \$40,000.000 in enlarging their plants, those engaged in other business enterprises have no longer any excuse for tiraldity. The future is full of promise for most industries, because when the steel business booms all other enterprises boom with it.

Mr. Schwab's announcement at Bethlehem that it would be necessary to spend about \$30,000,000 in extending the plant and in developing its mines in Chill, and that the money would be taken from the earnings of the company, discloses the kind of optimism that makes business. The company has been fortunate in getting a large number of

war orders to occupy its mills, and Mr. Schwab is confident that when these orders are filled the revival of business will produce demands for other forms of steel suffcient to justify the company in preparing to meet them.

But Mr. Schwab is not the only steel optimist, for the shareholders of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company have authorized an issue of \$5,000,000 worth of new stock to provide for extension of their plant. The Republic Iron and Steel Company has let it be known that it is about to spend \$3,000,000 for enlargements, and \$2,000,000 is to be spent by the Youngstown fron and Steel Company for a similar purpose. Our national prosperity rests on a foundation of steel, and these new announcements merely show that it has become necessary to broaden the foundations to support the growing superstructure.

There are so many new fashions to be seen that the Mayor of Atlantic City says one Sunday is not enough for the purpose.

The friends of Bryn Mawr College are doubtless aware that M. Carey Thomas, backed by several million dollars in her own name, is a more powerful individual than M. Carey Thomas without the millions.

Modern phllanthropy as illustrated in tenement houses, which the Organization wishes to preserve, made the Swarthmore students gasp when they inspected them under the guidance of their instructors.

The commander of the Eitel Friedrich hopes that his friends will believe that he has as much courage as the bull which charged an approaching locomotive, but that he has shown better judgment than the

"'General Morgan, I will ask you,' said Grant, 'as the only real American in the room, to draft this paper."

"Morgan was a full-blooded Indian, belonging to one of the Iroquois tribes of New York.'

The Crisis of the End Before April 9 the end had been foreseen. The manner in which Lee accepted the in-

DAVID HAS JOINED ACHILLES

D AVID is dead, not the immortal child who lives in the pages of Barrie's "Little White Bird," but this child grown to be a man and a soldier. He was a lieutenant in the British Rifle Brigade and was killed in action in Flanders. His real name was George Llewellyn Davis, and he was the adopted sen of the novelist. The passing of the man will bring crief to the hearts of the thousands that loved the boy who will never die They will hope that he retained to the end that fine faith which characterized his childhood, a faith so fine, as Barrie wrote, that it made him think his mother so good that "she will be able to get him into heaven, however naughty he is," and so vital that "he had his first fight with another young Christian, who challenged him to jump and then prayed for victory, which David thought was taking an unfair advantage." It may be It may be that his early admiration for Achilles, of who he was "so enamored that he wants to die to meet him." led him to enter on a military career. Now, also, his desire has been granted, and it may be that the prophecy of Barris is fulfilled that David would take Achilies by the Now, alas, his desire has been hand, call him father and drag him away to some Round Fond in the Kensington Gardens of Elvaium.

This boy assisted in the creation of Peter Pan, the child that never grew up, and, it may he, was really the original of that wonder may be, was really the original or that wonder-ful creature of a fantasilo fancy, for, saya Barrie. "when you release David's hand he is immediately lost like an arrow from a bow. No sconer do you cast eyes on him than you are thinking of birds. It is difficult to believe that he walks to the Kenaington Gardens; he slways seems to have alighted there, and were I to scatter crumbs I opine he would come and

is inclined to the belief that Barrie does not tell all when he says that in the "story of 'Peter Pan,' the baid marrative and most of the moral reflections are ming though not all for this boy can go a starn moralist; but the

"He paused for only a moment and then

went on. ""But I can tell you one thing for your comfort. Grant will not demand an unconditional surrender. He will give us as good terms as this army has the right to demand, and I am going to meet him in the rear at 10 a. m. and surrender the army on the condition of not fighting again until exchanged."

"I had not a single word to say in reply. He had answered my suggestion from a plane so far above it that I was ashamed to have made it."

ULYSSES S. GRANT

The claims of Grant to permanent fame will lie first in the fact that he commanded the largest armies the civilized world ever saw; sec-ondly, that with these armies he saved the integrity of the American nation; thirdly, that he did all this by measures of his own initiating, rarely calling a council of war and com-monly differing from it when called: fourthly, that he did all this for duty, not glory, and in the spirit of a citizen, not the military spirit, persisting to the last that he was, as he told Bismarck, more of a farmer than a soldier: then again, that when tested by the severest personal griefs and losses in the decline of life, he showed the same strong qualities still; and finally, that in writing his own memoirs he simple as regards himself, candid towards op-ponents, and thus bequeathed to the world r ok better worth reading than any military autobiography since Caesar's Commentaries .-Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

interesting bits about the ways and customs of bables in the bird stage are usually reminiscences of David's, recalled by pressing his hands to his temples and thinking hard."

And so when we read that David is dead cannot believe that it is the boy of the sk. He cannot die. The man was some other creature grown up in a mysterious way, leav-ing his childhood intact and vital behind him. The ever-living David does a thousand and one things that every parent recognizes as acts of his own child. Yet as one thinks th nks of he man who lies dead on the field of Flanders one cannot help thinking also of the little bo who lay for the night in a strange place and wolke with a wall. When told that he was not frightened, he answered, as his blographer

groping in the darkness, so I put out mine and held on tightly to one finger. "I am not frightened now," he whispered.

"'And there is nothing else you want?

"Is there not?" he again asked politely. you sure there's not?' he added. Are

What can it be, David?' 'I don't take up very much room,' the far-

away voice said. Why, David,' said I, sitting up, 'do you

"'Why, David.' said I, sitting up, 'do you want to come into my bed?" "'Mother said I wan't to want it unless you wanted it first?" he squeaked. "It is what I have been wanting all the time,' said I, and then, without more ado, the little white figure rose and flung itself at me. For the rest of the night he lay on me and across me, and sometimes his feet were at the hottom of the bed, and sometimes on the pli-low, but he always retained possession of my fingers." lingers.'

He went back to his mother in the morning He want back to his mother in the morning, but there is no awaking from the mean must lis forever in Fighders, his spirit roaming the aites with Achilles, while his immortal child-inced makes giad the hearts of all who meet it.

hearing to both sides and print articles from time to time from opposite points of view. But the tone of the majority of magazines is strongly progressive, and in many cases even radical.

A study of "Unemployment" (1) by Frederic C. Howe, in the Century, is backed up by descriptions of the way the situation is met in European countries. He draws an especially attractive picture of German methods

Labor organizations are voicing a demand for work rather than for charity. Is it true that a man has a "right" to work, or a "right" to public maintenance if work is not provided? As long ago as 1884. Bismarck proclaimed that man has a "right to work," which was only another form of expressing he right to live. He said: "Yes, I acknowiedge unconditionally the right to work and I will stand up for it as long as I am in this place. The healthy workman desirous of work is entitled to say to the State, 'Give me work.'

The labor exchange of Berlin, the largest in the empire, occupies a handsome four-story building. There are public baths in the basement, a medical dispensary where the men are inspected by physicians detailed for the purpose. Food is supplied at low cost, while cobblers and tailors repair the clothes and the shoes of the waiting workmen for an insignificant charge. In the hall, which accommodates from 1200 to 1500 persons, men sit at ease, with a glass of beer before them, or play at games dominos or cards. The whole of checkers, dominos or cards. The whole institution suggests a workingman's club. And the surprising thing about the men in these exchanges is their cleanliness, dignity and freedom from that haunting fear con mon among the workless men upon th streets of America. Everything possible is done to maintain the worker in a condition of efficiency and to protect his self-respect from impairment.

Many cities supplement these agencies by providing distress or emergency work during the winter months or in time of depression Public improvements are projected, streets are built, etc. Of even greater service are streets the laws for social insurance, through which worker is protected from sickness, validity, accident and old age. Old age in-surance is also provided. The benefits from these funds are paid without litigation. They looked upon as a matter of right rather than of charlty.

Eight Hours a Day

Efforts to work out a satisfactory adjustment of our industrial situation have been described in a series of articles in the American Magazine by Ida Tarbell on "The Golden Rule in Business" (2). This month she takes up the question of hours and the possibility of standardizing the length of the working day:

It has taken years of observation and experiment to establish with anything like cientific accuracy the baneful effects on the laborer and his product of the too long day. This has been done finally with a complete-ness which even the courts are recognizing. An eight-hour day in a well-managed shop yields as large a quantity of work as a 10-hour day and cuts out almost entirely certain irritations and interruptions which have alirritations and interruptions which have al-ways characterized the ionger work period. As for labor, it has become an axiom that "shortening the day increases the pay." Many a manufacturer will tell you that shortening the day increases the profits. Take the experiences of the granits cutters; their first cut was from 12 to 10 hours and their output was not reduced. In 1890 the 10 hours was reduced to nine and again the output was not reduced. In 1900 the granits cut-ters secured as eight-hour day for the an-

World's Work gives editorial indorsement to a protest from the railroads against the full-crew law, a measure recently passed with the backing of the labor unions (4):

The Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading and the Ealtimore and Ohio have issued a joint appeal to the public, asking them to repeal the full-crew laws, which compel the use of unecessary men in certain instances, where the addition of these mea not only fails to increase the safety of travel, but actually demoralizes the service. The appeal states:

"This campaign of public enlightenment will be waged by the railroads in a manner that cannot possibly be legitimately assailed. There will be no lobbying, no star chamber conferences or private deals to influence pub-lic opinion or legislative action. The camits merits. Definitely and finally to give pub-lic notice that the railroads ask only a square s al all around in this reatter, the presidents of these roads announced on February 9 that the railroads intended to work for repeal of the full-crew laws.

the full-crew laws. """ This is a matter of public morals and fair dealing. It is a public opportunity to meet the roads half way. Unless some one shows that their appeal is less sound than it seems the full-crew laws should be repealed. Nor should there be any hesitancy because there may be other matters in which the railroads are still at fault.

Leslie's Weekly voices another protest against too many laws, in this case, the pure food legislation (5); -

Fads! We live in an age of fads. The guilible public is made the tool of a lot of tricky schemers who make a living out of human credulity. But the worm will turn the offer of Fattmers has been referred in human credulity. But the worm will turn. The city of Baltimore has just refused to pass an ordinance compelling dealers in per-ishable foodstuffs to indicate upon them us date when they wero placed in cold storage and when taken out. The Common Countil of Baltimore believes that "the public is the of these perpetual efforts to protect svery" body from everything"—and it is.

LIKE A SUNBEAM

As there comes a warm sunbeam into every cottage window, so comes a love-beam of God's care and pity for every separate need." Nathaniel Hawthorne.

SLEEP

To "the child in us that trembles before death."

Eay, hast thou never been compelled to lis

Wakeful in night's impenetratie do p. Counting the laggard moments that so creep Reluctant onward; till, with volceless cry Enduring, thou hadst willing been to fly From life itself, and is oblivion steep Thy tortured senses? To such langed-for

aleap

Death is a way; and dont thou fear to die?

were it this, just this, and naught b Merely the calm that we have angulated fea-The wayfarse might still be giad to hids From grief and suffering -but how might

more is death-life's servitor and friend-the suite What safely fervice to from shore to shall -Florence Earls Costs, in the Lordon Albente

"'Am I not?' And I knew his hand was