Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. S. CURTIS, PRESCONS Charles H. Luilington, Vice President | John C. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip B. Collins, John B. Williams, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD: Cracs H. R. Cuaris, Chairman. JOHN C. MARTIN General Husiness Manager Published daily at Public Lerons Building.

Independence Square, Philadelphia.

PAYRAL Broad and Chestnet Streets
OCTE Press Vator Balding
E. 110-A Metropoitan Tower
826 Part Halding
8. 400 Globe Democrat Building
1202 Fribute Building
8 Waterloo Piace, Pall Mall, S. W. NEWS BURBAUS

The Fost Building
The Fener Building
60 Friedrichstrasse
2 Pail Mail East, S. W.
32 Rue Louis is Grand

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

By carrier, Dany Ostr, six cents. By mail, postpaid
sutside of Philadelphia, except where foreign postage
is required, Dany Ostr, one month, twenty five cents;
Dany Ostr, one year, three dollars. All mail subscriptions payable in advance. Norter-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 8000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1000 Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MAY WAS SEGIE.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915.

Two hands seere given to man to earn with and not for spending what he gets.

Two Thoughts for Uncle Sam

THE distance from Wilhelmshaven to the A Dardanelles-as the German submarine fles-is about 5000 miles. The distance from Wilhelmshaven to New York is considerably This fact. suggests the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, "will make the war party in the United States think twice."

Twice? Quite probably. Once about adequate defense and once about the interest-Ing fact, among others, that Cleveland brought down Great Britain in 1895 with a pea-shooter navy and a 42-centimetre national conscience.

The history of the United States has been the history of a confidence in national honor and in national power unimpaired by even the most deplorable lack of preparedness.

Who'll Be Famous Next?

WHO is Pennsylvania's most distinguished citizen? The Governor wants to know. We fear it will be a guessing contest, but still it is profitable for the people to run over the names of the State's bestknown men and consider their entitlement to fame. The Governor's question, indeed, might well be resolved into another, "Who is the citizen in whom Pennsylvania takes the most pride?" For this man, we are told, is to be "signally honored" at the Panema-Pacific Exposition, and the choice should be carefully made.

It is an interesting reflection that distinction usually comes more suddenly than greatness. We have heard of a poet who twoke one morning to find himself famous. He wasn't, of course, a better poet than he as the night before. And-the other way out-the world sometimes wakes up in the prning to read the name of a great man shom it had never heard. Then there are "village Hampdens" and those who exemplify the words of Browning.

'Tis not what man Does That exalts him, but what man Would Do.

"Safe and Sane" Prohibition

T PAYS to advertise a "safe and sane surth," but advertising alone is not suffi cient in any kind of enterprise. It is all well and good to warn parents and children that cannon, guns, pistols, firecrackers, squibs and rockets are dangerous, but that isn't enough. When all these things are temptingly displayed in the stores and on the streets, you can't prevent a youngster from digging down into his pockets for his penuies. Stop the selling and you stop the buying. The way to make the Fourth safe is to make it safe.

Aesop on "Social Unrest"

TT IS the modern theory that man was not born a "social being," but that he became social through self-interest. If now there is class conflict, it is largely due to lack of social consciousness. But the phrase, "enlightened self-interest," is becoming more and more familiar in talk of child labor, slums, workmen's compensation, freedom of speech in colleges and universities. Its meaning appears in Aesop's parable of the social un-

"A Woodman came into a forest to ask the Trees to give him a handle for his Ax. It seemed so modest a request that the principal seemed so modest a request that the principal Trees at once agreed to it, and it was settled among them that the plain, homely Ash should furnish what was wanted. No sooner had the Woodman fitted the staff to his purpose than he began laying about him on all sides, felling the noblest Trees in the wood. The Oak, now seeing the whole matter too late, whispered to the Cedar: The first concession has lost all; if we had not sacrificed our humble neighbor we might have yet stood for ages ourselves. might have yet stood for ages ourselves."
"When the rich surrender the rights of the poor they give a handle to be used against their

So the economic hereny of "enlightened self-interest" is at least as old as Aesop.

Hope for Low Cost of Drugs

THE very rich and the very poor have no worries over the high cost of medicine or the high cost of doctors. Fat bank accounts and free dispensaries and hospitals take care of that. As in so many other matters, it is the middle class that suffers.

But even the well-to-do have probably noted the effect of the war on drug prices. Germany, that treasury of so much quast-scientific industry, is locked tight. Its patented compounds, synthetic chemicals and standard drugs under copyrighted trade names no longer reach us.

The situation, however, is in many ways decidedly advantageous. Under the new atimuins, new processes are being developed, and gven new discoveries made. More important still, it probably means a reorganization of the patent situation. England has annulled numberless legal monopolies in trade names and processes that Germany has enjoyed. When the war is over a world-wide read-

will undoubtedly play a part. America will surely not be too finicky in the handling of these patent rights. Drugagood drugs, cheap drugs and plenty of them -are one of the primary needs of civilization. A liberalizing of the patent laws cannot | often very hard to get.

Justment will be necessary in which America

hurt the inventor or discourage initiative; for a great deal of chemical advance comes through salaried research work in both government and private laboratories. Disease is the common enemy toward whose extinction every weapon must be turned.

Lobster Palaces Glitter in Statistica

THERE is wealth and wealth. New York has one kind; Philadelphia another. Nobody can regret that. Therefore, nobody can regret the fact brought out by the newest Census Bureau menegraph that, while New York's assessed wealth runs to \$8,304,862,480, Philadelphia is content to lead the rest of the cities of America with \$1,583,791,867.

When these figures spread over the country it is more than probable that no newspaper will print in a parallel column the facts regarding housing in the two cities; no newspaper will point out that while the average number of New Yorkers accommodated in each dwelling has risen in 20 years from 12.9 to 15.6, the figure for Philadelphia has gone down from 5.6 to 5.2.

Yet there is a solidity in Philadelphia's wealth which corresponds to those housing figures. In a comparison of the wealth of the two cities a great deal besides differences in population must be allowed for. Drop out New York's big luxury factories; throw aside theatres, "lobster palaces," tourists' hotels and all the glittering mechanism for transient, unproductive money-spending, Add to these large items the still larger share of New York's money which goes only into instruments of exchange. Then contrast with that city of office buildings and amusement palaces, this city of homes, which is also the workshop of the world. By every sign of smoking stack and humming workroom, by the sight of busy factories and full railroad yards which every turn of the corner brings, the wealth of Philadelphia is constructive. Buch wealth means security and prosperity in one.

The License of the Seas

ONCE more it is said, in a cable dispatch from Berlin, forecasting the reply to the second American note, that Germany is fighting our battles for us, that she is battling, in fact, for the freedom of the seas. We cannot feel any sense of gratitude, The trouble with this thing called the freedom of the seas has always been that some one nation fights for it and then, if successful, keeps it if it can.

Germany's possession of the freedom of the seas would hardly be an improvement on England's. In other words, who rightfully owns the ocean? We know whose might is ruler of the waves.

Adding Unto Justice

SADIE ORENAN will not go the way of her sisters. Not if the first session of the new Morals Court means anything.

If Sadle Orenan had been arrested a day earlier she would have been haled into some Magistrate's court, heard in the hurry of an overcrowded docket-perhaps by a not very sensitive or sympathetic Judge-fined a few dollars and shown out on the street again, a little bit sadder maybe, but decidedly wiser. Not reformation but evasion would have been her goal.

As it was, the first case in the Morals Court got sympathetic, understanding treatment. The Judge, the attorney, the probation officer and the defendant's lawyer tried, informally and helpfully, to work out the problem before them. The result was the return of Sadle Orenan to her home and her child under the guidance and help of the Court Ald Society.

The first case before the Morals Court seems a good omen for its future. Social service and time for mercy have been added unto justice.

Weeds, Bugs and the Minus Sign

THE Iowa State College is all worked up Lover weeds. It has got out a pamphlet to show that the farmers of the State lose \$25,-000,000 a year thereby. While far from all of Iowa's two million inhabitants are of farming age or inclination, weeds must be a pretty large ifem in each agriculturist's profit and loss sheet.

But what about potate bugs? Before the summer's out Kansas will doubtless furnish the annual statistics to show that the chief consumer of Paris green stands between at least four or five million farmers and the Fords they might buy. Also, lack of proper soil preparation, the neglect of suitable fertilization-these must cost the farmer more millions in losses. Bad seeds from irresponsible Congressmen, wet Augusts and cold Junes, hallstones, rabbits and crows-they all mean small fortunes that might have

been, if we believe the rural statistician. Think, for a moment, if the farmer fended off all these troubles and made the best of every advice-monger in the country, Morgan and Rockefeller would be sorry "pikers" beside him. And if these losses really did occur-why, the gentlemen on the farms would be doing a minus quantity business year in and year out.

The Russians have copped Kop.

Where is that fabled "impetuousness" of

Do the Councilmen who refuse to travel with the Liberty Hell fear the contrast?

It has now been fully demonstrated that there is no trace of anti-Frank mob spirit in Atlanta.

Final tableau, "The Drive on Warsaw," repeated by special request. Then complete change of bill.

If that first "e" in Lemberg were only an "i." think what terrible execution it would do among the near-humorists.

Dunkirk can start quite a nice little steel

industry if the Germans keep up the present dumping rate of 36 tons a day The Aero Club of America confesses to being considerably elevated mentally over

the difficulties of assembling air racers just

To Atlantic City bathing guards-Why not spend the winter as submarine tenders? A harmless occupation for a couple of able-

bodied men. The reports of allfed advances in the neighborhood of Gailipoli seem to place the accent definitely on the last syllable of the people

It takes a minute or two to commit murder, and three or four times that many years to exact the penalty of the murderer. Thaw case is still under way and the Becker case in not yet closed. Justice, like peace, is

STOP WORKING: BEGIN THINKING

The Man Who Earns His Bread by the Sweat of His Brain Is Sure to Get On in the World-The Example of Cecil Rhodes.

By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS

ABUSINESS man who was suddenly called away left his office in the care of his secretary. He did not expect any emergency to arise while he was gone. On his return he asked the man how he had got along.

"Oh, all right," was the reply, "Jones called up about his contract. There was a point that he was in doubt about, and I told him to go ahead in the usual way."

"What!" thundered the man-they always thunder in such circumstances. "What! The contract was not like the old ones, and we put that point in that he says he did not understand in order to change the conditions so we could make a little more money out of it. Why did you not tell him the difference?" "I never thought of it!"

"But why did you not think of it?"

"I suppose the real reason, Mr. Harrison, is that if I were able to think of such things would not be working for you for \$20 a

This man at that moment started on the way to promotion, for the reason that he had entered that group of men known as those who know not and know that they know not. The next time he would think,

Cecil Rhodes was one of the men who lifted himself above the general level because he used his brains. Once, in a reminiscent mood, he explained to some friends that after he had been in South Africa for a while he decided to stop working and to begin to think. He had discovered by observation and reading that the men who accomplished great things were the men who did some thinking in advance. They earned what they got by the sweat of their brains and not by the sweat of their brows alone. When Rhodes began to think he saw a great South Africa, united to the British Empire. and enormous wealth for the men who had the courage to risk everything in the development of the resources of the new coun-

There Are No Canine Caesars

The difference between Rhodes and the African lions was that the lions were content with satisfying their animal appetites. If animals think it is in the most rudimentary way. There are beasts, I know, who post sentinels while they feed, in order to detect the approach of danger. I have a dog which knows enough on a hot day to stir up the fresh earth under a shrub that he may get a comfortable place in which to lie, and when his bed has become hot from his body I have seen him get up and turn the cool side of the pillow uppermost by digging the earth over again to bring a fresh lot to the surface. And when Teddy is hungry he will eat, and he drinks when he is thirsty. But reason with him as I may he will hide under the bed during a thunderstorm, or else cling to my heels as though I were a Higher Power that could protect him from the ter-

The dog is about as intelligent an animal as we know. But there are no canine Caesars. And you may search the books in vain for the records of a Socrates among the lions or a Moses among the bull moose. So far as we know the law of brute life is based on a narrow range of intellectual activities. The animals have never organized a State nor formuated a system of philosophy. They have not built cities and they would not work 20 years on a problem in chemistry or physics or go hungry while searching for a process of making a porcelain glaze. There ire no Palissys among the beasts.

But the Man sits him down and thinks and thus distinguishes himself from all other animals, brute and human. Lincoln's meditations during the years of his apprenticeship to life were to some purpose. He lived in the free outdoors and worshiped in hypaethral temples open to skyey influences and illuminations, and grasped firmly the elementary principles of truth and justice. Martin Luther's mind worked and he got hold of an idea, to him a rare and precious thought, for which he was willing to die. Watt thought and the steam engine was, Edison thought and the electric light illumined the dark places. Henry Ford thought and the automobile was transformed from a toy of the rich into a necessity for the man of mod-

erate means, and a tool of everyday use.

Men of Action Are Men of Thought The orator who declared that the country needs men of action and not men of thought did not know what he was talking about. There has never been an action wo th while that was not preceded by thought. It was not blind impulse that won the Franco-German War, but careful planning and long years of preparation. You may say that this was not worth while, but the German will disagree with you. Carnegle did not blunder into mastery of the iron trade, and Rockefeller did not "just happen" to control the oil business. No philosopher wreatling with a problem in metaphysics ever put harder thought into his task than these men devoted to the mastery of the secrets of the forging of steel and the refining of petroleum. Your failure to discover the destiny of the human soul will not affect its ultimate fate; but if you fail to forecast the future in your business you are overwhelmed with disaster. A man by thinking may be unable to add one cubit to his stature, but he can broaden the foundation of empires. He can raise himself from a private in the rear ranks to the control of an army, and he can in one short lifetime transform half a continent from a disorganized jealous group of settlements into an integral part of a great nation.

He who despises thought and the thinker, therefore, despises the very foundations on which achievement is built. It was Fletcher, of Saltoun, who remarked that if he could write the songs of a nation he did not care who wrote the laws; but if it were given to me to direct the thinking of a nation Fietcher might write all the songs he pleased without changing popular sentiment one particle or affecting even the popular taste in

There are other reasons for going to church on Sunday, but the farmer's wife who said she always enjoyed the morning service because it gave her a quiet hour in which to plan the week's work was wiser than she know. It was the only time in the week she had to think, and she used it as best she

ECHOES OF WAR

From the Washington Times.
With all the school working in the Typola, a hattle cannot be quite so had as it sounds.



AS THE ACTUALLY WE'RE JUST ULTRA ABOUT AS GOOD AS PACIFIST ANYBODY ELSE WE DESIRES US. KNOW. ABLE TO GET ABOUT WITHOUT ASSISTANCE BUT ARE GRINDING NO AXES FOR OTHERS AS A NATIONAL PASTIME BELIEVE, HOW AS EVER, IN A SQUARE DEAL FOR EVERYBODY, INCLUDING

AS THE PERFERVIO

UNCLE SAM'S EXPENSIVE ARMY

Every Soldier Costs \$1000 a Year-Many Millions Could Be Saved by Abolishing Posts Originally Established to Protect Settlers From Indians.

By PAUL R. WENDT

NEXT to the smallness of our army, the most notable thing is the bigness of the cost of maintaining it. Uncle Sam, not satisfled with the distinction of having the littlest fighting force by many thousands of any of the nations of considerable size and importance in the world, has to outdo them all in his lavishness of expenditure. It is a distinction, to be sure, but not a desirable

While we have been "blowing ourselves" on the appropriations to our army, Europe has employed herself scientifically in curtailing in every possible manner the expense of maintaining her vast military machines. And if she had not done so her armies could not have been so vast as they were before the

In our regular army there are less than 90,000 officers and men, and on these we lavish in the neighborhood of \$90,000,000 annually. Figure it out, and you find each one of our soldlers costs us \$1000 a year, from two to five times more than is the case with any other nation.

In 1906, when Mr. Taft was Secretary of War, our regular military establishment cost us \$72,000,000. France, he asserted recently in an article on the national defense, spent in that same year only \$138,000,000 to support her fighting force of 546,000 men. Germany maintained 640,000 soldiers by an expenditure of \$140,000,000. So, Mr. Taft found, France kept an army nine times the size of our own meagre one at less than twice the sum we larger army than ours at just twice our ex-

Conditions have not changed perceptibly since then, and with an increasingly insistent demand from the people for more adequate means of national defense, it behooves us to inquire into the relative merits of all the items in our military expenditures, frown upon any evidences of profligacy, do some bookkeeping and stop up the hole in our

Professional Soldiers in America

But before putting our expenditure to the acid test, so that, in our sudden zeal for efficlency and economy, we may not expect too sweeping results from applying the cuttingdown process to the running expenses of our army, let us reconcile ourselves to the truth that just as it costs more to pay, feed and equip our boys in blue than it does other nations to provide similarly for their soldiers, so will Uncle Sam's military expenditures proportionately exceed those of any other nation. Ours is not a compulsory citizen army, but a professional fighting force, so that while Russia pays her soldiers the unthinkable wage of \$4 a year, we are glad to engage our regular army men at a liberal wage of \$150 at the minimum. Here is an item we would not think of skimping, nor) would we think of cutting down the reasonable cost of substantial food and serviceable clothing. We will telerate no policy of stinginess where the comfort of our soldiers is concerned; we want it known we are grateful to them as the guardians of our safety and honor. How, then, shall Uncle Sam practice economy without any robbing of Peter to pay Paul?

First of all, there is our curious army post. Ask any American why is an army post and he no doubt will answer candidly he doesn't know; that they "just are." Then go to any Congressman or Senator whose district is blessed with one of these luxurious patches of green sward and put the same question to him. The chances are many times to one he will get hot under the collar, and then, like the citizen, enlighten you that they've just got to be. If he doesn't, it's a safe het either he is not going to be a candidate for re-election or else he is a pretty smooth one, and you had better look out for

Obsolete Army Posts

The fact is the army post doesn't exist nowadays for any great and good reason. Once upon a time army posts were needed to protect the white settlers as they pushed the frontier weatward. There was justification then for these strongholds; but now the army post offers no logical reason for using up good American money.

The army post belongs to the navy-yardgraft species of the pork-barrel genus. Uncis Sam squanders \$5,500,000 annually so that the politicians will not be constrained to go back home and explain to their constituents why these extensive military parks had to be abandoned. It is a case of "you vote for my postoffice or my navy yard and I'll vote for your army post" and of placing local considerations above national patriotism.

When Henry L. Stimson was Secretary of War he sent to Congress the names of all army posts "which have been located in their present situations for reasons which are now totally obsolete." Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Fort Meade, South Dakota; Fort Missoula, Montana; Fort Robinson, Nebraska; Fort Apache and Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Fort Clark, Texas; Fort D. A. Russell and Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming; Bolse Barracks, Idaho, and Fort Douglas, Utah, were the army posts he named. Since then, of all our 49 antiquated army posts, each of which houses some 600 soldiers, we have abandoned only four.

Stations of No Strategic Value

The army posts are wasteful because the cost of shipping soldiers and supplies to such Isolated "necks of the woods" and of maintaining them in general is fabulously

In case of war with an Asiatic or European foe, the army posts, because of their isolation from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, would not possess a tittle of strategic value. This is another reason for their abandonment and the establishment of mobilization centres in places of great strategic importance. Incidentally, from the sale of the valuable real estate these posts represent this useful military readjustment could be

After dealing with the hapless army posts in the manner they deserve. Uncle Sam should take up the question of reducing the cost of supplying his soldiers with the proper accoutrements for service and munitions for

By giving this and lesser leaks our earnest attention and stopping up that largest hole of all whereby \$5,500,000 escapes each year to the doddering, old political army posts, we can cut down considerably the cost of keeping up our military household, and thereby increase in a large degree the size of it.

FIGHTING PROFESSORS

They Left Their German Classrooms for the Camp When War Broke Out. THE war in Europe, wills not completely

L closing Germany's great universities, has practically depopulated their classrooms. In these institutions before the war there were more than 50,000 matriculated students. The University of Berlin had nearly 10,000.

Still at their tasks in the laboratory, however, scientists are working quietly but no less efficiently on problems raised by the war-the geniuses who are said to be discovering subatitutes for copper and gasoline and other things. They deserve a paragraph in the history of the war, because they give an inkling of the extent to which the best brains of the nation are "enlisted for the war"-which to every German is synonymous with a "winning War."

Many of the professors in the German universities laid aside their classroom notebooks at the beginning of hostilities and went to the real firing-line-not the firing line with which we associate the names of Hasckel, Eucken and the others who wrote for the benefit of outsiders "the truth about Germany." An American, writing from Berlin, says that the "German air raids, for instance, might not be quite as successful if the nearest moteorology professor. whom we dub weather-prophet at home, were not called up on the telephone first and asked about the matter. In many other ways the army meteorologist is as indispensable as the commanding general. And if one happens to be inquisitive he will discover professors of sociology and professors of economics, profassors of history and professors of languages. anthropologists, statisticians and most others in the catalogue plying their trade at the front or the immediate rear.

"The advantage of having professors of languages hanging around the neighborhood of a hattle is apparent even to the layman, but the amount of linguistic talent on hand is unbeliavable, if one did not hear it onesoit. If the Fill contingent should ever arrive you can be sure that some German professor versed in Fift will be there to put them through an oral

examination as fast as brought in. "All this does not begin to exhaust the Reld of professorial usefulness. If sucresplendents regretfully tell the world that the barbarians have sucked a city, destroyed this or that cathedral, manied the monuments of time to the detriment of future tourists, or plundared

Count de Squash's chateau of its paintings and Gobelins, the right kind of a professor is rushed to the scene, and then and there this expert makes a thorough investigation of the remains, if any, and writes a monograph on the subject, which is made available for the public if anybody wants it.

"Thus, on the heights overlooking Rheims, I once saw a professor squinting through a telescope at the cathedral-alternately squinting and taking notes for the best part of an hour-and a month later read his report in the papers, a model of sound reporting. "The official German war 'Baedeker' to Bel-

gium and France will probably be the greatest work of its kind in existence, for already a corps of experts have examined and reported on all historic buildings, fountains, art monuments, as well as inartistic ones, right up to the firing line. And if the German line ever advances the professors will not be far behind." Prof. Fritz Frech, of the University of Breslau, calls the attention of his countrymen to the need of geological knowledge in the army. This being a war of entrenchments, a commanding officer must know closely the na-

ture of the country to which he is called, that

he may adequately arm his men with the re-

quisite instruments. Further: "Somewhat more comprehensive knowledge is required when it is a case of seeking ground which shall unite favorably both for tactical and geological operations. Many field fortifications are necessarily erected at certain definite locations, the character of whose soil must needs therefore be taken into the reckoning. But when there is a choice between several possible tactical positions, the more easily worked ground would be chosen. Hence the leader of the troops should possess a knowledge of at least the fundamental principles of the construction of the crust of the earth, or, in important cases, should have advisers at hand who can tell without loss of time, by the appearance and by geological

to be looked for. "The trained eye will be able to discover, even on a rocky subsoil, strata of clay where advancement trenches can be quickly drives, or perceive the necessity of the carrying of artificial cover by the attacking troops, when, for example, in front of a fortified position sufficient cover cannot be cut in solid rock in a single night."

maps, where favorable ground conditions are

BACTERIA ANCESTORS From the Baltimore American.

Marvelous as were the discoveries of such prehistoric monsters as the mammoth, the mas-todon and the stegosarus, they are now eclipsed by recent investigations which show the most minute microbes and bacteria in fossil form. The ancestors of our modern infectious disease serms and microbes have been found in fos-sils of the earliest life on the earth. Fossil bacteria have been discovered in very ancient limestones collected by Dr. Charles D. Walcott. secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in Gallatin County, Montana. In thin sections of limestone from the collections in 1914 the microscope now shows these very minute forms of life, some 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 years old. The bacteria were discovered in three sections cut from an algal form included under the generic name Gallatinia, named after the great American explorer, Gallatin. The bacteria consists of individual cells and apparent chains of cells which correspond in their apparent apparents. sists of individual cells and apparent chains of cells which correspond in their physical ap-pearance with the cells of microcci, a form of bacteria of today. The world has believed that bacteria were modern forms of life, but now we are made to realize that they existed in the dawn of world history, many million years ago.

TEMPERANCE 5500 YEARS AGO

From the Christian Herald. A foreign exchange has this interesting para-graph: There is still in existence an Egyptian papyrus of the date of 3500 years before the Christian era, which contains the following caution: "My son, do not linger in the wise shop or drink too much wine. It causeth thes to utter words regarding thy neighbor which thou remembrest not. Thou fallest upon the ground, thy limbs become weak as those of a child. One cometh to trade with thee and child. One cometh to trade with thee and findest thee so. Then say they, "Take away the fellow, for he is drunk," This is believed to be the oldest temperance lecture in axistence.

THE FAITHFUL HOUSEFLY

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The dog cares not whether his master is rich or pour, but is as faithful to the cottager as to the owner of a mansion." Same way with the housefly. Never deserts a house because it is humble.

CHICAGO'S FIRST SETTLER From the Chicago Heraid.

Although not by any means our oldest.

Mayor Thompson is certainly one of our hest

AFTERGLOW Have you ever heard, in the ionesome night. The call of the wind-awept sea. Mighty and strong the great sea song, Ever pitched in a minor key?

Have you ever stood on a barren plain
When the red aun anni below
The curve of the world and the night was hurled
Like a pail o'er the aftergiow?

Have you ever seen a single leaf
Alone in the wintry blast
Like an old man, gray, outliving his day,
With his heart in the wisiful past?

Then surely you know of the sembre things.
Which God in his wisdom seeds.
To turn men's thoughts into kindler velo.
When the day's mad tabor ands.