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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1918.

Born of the deep, daily need of a nation-I am the Voice of Now-the incarnate spirit of the Times-Monarch of things that Are.

My "cold type" burns with the fire-blood of human action. I am fed by arteries of wire that girdle the earth. I drink from the cup of every living joy and sorrow. I sleep not-rest not. I know not night, nor day, nor season. I know no death, yet I am born again with every morn-with every noonwith every twilight. I leap into fresh being with every new world's event.

Those who created me cease to be-the brains and heart's-blood that nourish me go the way of human dissolution. Yet I live on-

I am Majestic in my Strength-Sublime in my Power-Terrible in my Potentialities-yet as democratic as the rapped boy who sells me for a penny.

I am the consort of Kings-the partner of capital-the brother of toll. The inspiration of the hopeless-the right arm of the needythe champion of the oppressed-the conscience of the criminal. I am the epitome of the world's Comedy and Tragedy.

My responsibility is Infinite. I speak, and the world stops to listen. I say the word, and battle flames the horizon. I counsel peace, and the war-lords obey. I am greater than any individual - more powerful than any group. I am the dynamic force of Public Opinion. Rightly directed, I am a Creator of Confidence. A builder of happiness in living. I am the Backbone of Commerce. The Trail-Blazer of Prosperity. I am the Teacher of Patriotism.

I am the hands of the clock of Time-the clarion voice of Civilization. I am the Newspaper.

-Address of Joseph H. Finn at the convention of the Advertising Clubs of the World.

Compromise and Buy!

TUDGE SULZBERGER'S ruling that two streets may be extended through the grounds of Kirkbride's goes only a little way toward the solution of the problem with which the city is confronted in the existence of so vast an obstruction in the way of the people of West Philadelphia. Half measures are of doubtful value. The asylum would be better located for its own needs and purposes if it were somewhere outside the city, and the interests of Philadelphia certainly re-The delay has already been too long. The property would have been bought by the city before this but for the difficulty of agreement on the price. It ought to be bought now.

Commissioner Jackson to Employers

THE State Commissioner of Labor and Industry has called on the employers of Pennsylvania to do everything possible to make the child labor law a success. A heavy responsibility rests upon them. They are not bankrupt, and "good faith" is recognized among them as the greatest asset of business enterprise. Commissioner Jackson expresses his belief that "a majority of the manufacturers and other employers of labor are in full sympathy with this legislation," but any law puts the citizens of a State on trial and no law is ever put on trial before the citizens have heartily co-operated in its support after enactment.

The commissioner points out the reasons for the expectation that the child labor law will advance the industrial prosperity of the Commonwealth. As in the case of the compensation law its appeal to employers should that of self-interest as well as altruism. If they still have their doubts on the score of self-interest they can prove them in only one

Coming Out of Pawn to Europe

MWO hundred years ago it would have been thought mad, as well as impossible. for the citizens of one country to own vast properties in another with which they might some day be at war. It is one of the minor miracles of that epoch-making invention, the foint stock company, that such ownership is a common thing today. Indeed Germans and Englishmen have got themselves into a very pretty peck of trouble over attempting to square commercial accounts of this sort

which began before the Great War. By a most interesting and valuable investigation, President J. F. Loree, of the Delaware and Hudson, has fixed the amount of United States rallroad securities held abroad ne \$2,576,401,342; figured at par. The fact is algnificant of the internationalization of industry; but the figure itself must be decidedly quieting to Americans. It represents only one-eighth of our total ratiroad securities, and much of it should now be repairl-

The war has set many influences at work to return these securities across the Atlantic. Dunie must be released by corporations and individuals whose finances have been plached by the disturbance to normal trade. Others will be lurned into cash for investment in the new war mans. The French Government is arranging to use a large block as collateral for the purchase of war supplies. If the Storegown Powers continue to rush the muchtions market as steadily as they have this spring, the two billions and a hair will soon be mure than paid much in trade.

The unit regrot at the disappearance of

severing of a financial link that might have made for peace. Yet a chain of such links could not hold Europe in leash; true and lasting peace must be built on firmer foundations of humanity.

Pullbacks Bellowing Again

THE transit problem just now consists I solely in the enactment of proper legislation by Councils. Hysterical talk to the effect that we do not know what we are doing is simply a last-minute device of holdbacks. They know perfectly well that what New York did in a similar situation was to go ahead and begin construction. When the traction magnates realized that the city was in earnest they lost no time in making agreements for the operation of the subways.

There are some chronic pullbacks who think no work for rapid transit should be begun until "Dave" Lane is satisfied, and other people satisfied who think that eightcent fares are chenp and that a five-cent fare to West Philadelphia represents great philanthropy on the part of subordinate traction interests. They are in favor of rapid transit, but against getting it.

But the pullbacks do not dare be counted. They would not make a crowd big enough to fill half of the litneys. But the people who do want rapid transit and demand It, they have been counted and there are not enough trolley cars in Philadelphia to hold

There is nothing unbusinesslike in the transit program. There is no fight being waged against it that has any merit. There is no fight being waged against it that has any purpose except indefinite delay, for even pullbacks know that the people will not be dented this convenience.

Councils knows what the community thinks, and Councils in its stated meetings will act accordingly.

Their Silence Recorded Is Our Shame

THE attitude of an eminent attorney to-I ward the impending struggle between contractor grabbers and loval Philadelphians for the control of the next Administration is set forth in another column. Mr. Pepper is willing to trust the selection of the next Mayor to the Republican party. He frowns upon 'amateurish' independent movements, and would encourage them only in the most exceptional circumstances.

The Republican party as constituted at present in this city is in the hands of the Organization, which has shown time and again that it will put forward disinterested citizens for high office only when it fears defeat by independents. Possibly this fear can be usually expected to give the city Organization Mayors of a higher type than the men who become Organization Councilmen; but Organization Councilmen can do as much harm as a good Mayor can do good, as we unhappily have learned in the last four years.

Undoubtedly party men of Mr. Pepper's type vote at primaries for good Councilmanic as well as good Mayoralty candidates. But they are outnumbered, obviously. But so are the officers in an army outnumbered by the rank and file; yet the rank and file follow the officers. What is needed is good leaders; and that it is possible in a Pennsylvania party for a determined band of reorganizers to wrest its leadership from professional politicians has been shown by the success of Mr. Palmer and his associates.

Mr. Pepper notes with regret the indifference of those who think of themselves as representatives of "old Philadelphia," and who hold themselves aloof from the political interests of the great mass of citizens. The regret cannot be too much emphasized that those from whom by tradition we are to expect high-minded civic service refuse to appear on the platform or at the street corner or wherever the needs of a campaign shall call them, to contribute their eloquence and their ideals in competition with the appeals of the ward heelers to whom they relinquish the management of their party.

It may be some satisfaction to vote according to the conscience, but men who have been trained for leadership are responsible for more votes than their own, whether they wish it or not, for their stlence is recorded in our shame.

No Personal Hostage for Debt

FINE loan shark will think twice before L trying to fasten upon the future salaries of city employes. A test in court may, of course, set aside the opinion of City Solicitor Ryan; but loan sharks are not noted for a passion after court proceedings. Whatever may be private practice in the matter of garnishment, the community can have nothing to do with such mortgages of the future against the present. As Solicitor Ryan justly puts it, such methods "virtually amount to a species of peonage or chattel

A just loan, on just security, whether of personal character or physical collateral; a just rate of interest, and a just collection by just court procedure; but no personal hostage to a loan shark. That, on the face of it, is the best public policy.

Makes the Law Ridiculous

FTARE spirit of 1794 succeeded in fining Woodside Park \$4 and costs yesterday-a grand total of \$7.50-for amusing people on the Sabbath. It did not succeed, of course, in closing the park and it will not succeed while present ideas of health and morality are so much at variance with the law. There are parks and parks, of course, but any gort is likely to get by so extreme a statute.

It does not write one down as an advocate of an "open Sunday" to venture the opinion that people cannot be kept in doors on the Sabbath and that if a park is run with decency and sobriety, it isn't a bad place for them to get a breath of air and a bit of recreation. It is no more lacking in civic consciousness to suggest that statutes unenforced or held up to laughter by evasions at \$7.50 apiece, cast the whole majesty of our iaw into disrepute.

Huerta out-Long Island to Fort Bliss.

The Germans keep on jeopardizing their food supplies by taking Russian prisoners.

The rejolcings of the city's foreign colonies are a pretty good index of how the fight is

The Isle of Man seems to be just about the only midget nation that has trouble gettlug itself annexed.

T. R. still believes in coffee as a beverage. He wants to give Mr. Bird, of Massachusetts, a third chance at his first cup.

it is presumed that the new Russian War Minister. Pollvanoff, can distinguish between Przemysł and Frzasnysz, both orthographically and geographically, and spell at least and then evolte deid alread, one by at the | recentives of Zanavnotementarities.

FROM SOCRATES TO SCOTT NEARING

The Issue of Academic Freedom Has Been Raised by Men Who Were Different From Their Surroundings-The Case of Andrews.

By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS

SO FAR as I have been able to discover, Professor Socrates was the first teacher over whom the issue of academic freedom was raised. He was charged with implety and corrupting the youth because his views were different from those held by the majority in his time. He has had an able defender in the person of Doctor Plato, but the man with a judicial mind must admit today that his accusers had an arguable case against him. They won, at any rate, and the distinguished professor of ancient Athens lost both his job and his life. They had a most summary way of getting rid of men who talked too freely in those days.

It is an open question whether there is any issue of academic freedom in the University of Pennsylvania. We are told that there is by a lot of professors who are talking so freely that there is not room in the newspapers for all that they say in denunciation of the trustees who are supposed to deny them the right of free speech. The psychologists are giving learned opinions on the law and the teachers of literature are discussing the psychology of the crisis, but the administrative officers are maintaining a silence which is more or less discreet, according to the point of view of the man who characterizes it. The one fact on which all are agreed is that an assistant professor, the term of whose engagement had expired, has not been re-employed.

How Andrews Got Out From Brown

If the issue had been as squarely framed as it was in the case of E. Benjamin Andrews and Brown University there is no knowing what might have happened. President Andrews was an enthusiastic advocate of the free coinage of silver in the first Bryan campaign and before. He was a bimetallist and when the opportunity came to join with men who believed with him he did not hesitate. New England, however, was opposed to free silver. Brown needed a larger endowment and a more adequate equipment. So long as President Andrews was going about the country talking Bryanism men of wealth turned a deaf ear when it was suggested that they come to the rellef of the institution established in the State where Roger Williams went to get for himself the freest liberty of speech and opinion The Rockefellers, in particular, were lacking in that enthusiasm for the college which their denominational affiliations justified Brown in expecting. The trustees, therefore at their annual meeting in June, 1897, appointed a committee to confer with Doctor Andrews. They hoped that he might be persuaded to keep his free silver views to himself. They said as much in a letter in which they told him that the proclamation of his financial views had caused the loss of gifts and legacies and would probably continue to injure the university in the same way.

Doctor Andrews resigned rather than be restricted and in his defense of his position he laid particular stress on his right to that reasonable liberty of utterance" in the absence of which "the most ample endowment for an educational institution would have little worth." This form of words doubtless expressed the views of the trustees of Brown. They broke with Doctor Andrews on the definition of the phrase "reasonable liberty of utterance."

Poulticed by Rockefeller Gold

After Doctor Andrews retired and went to the University of Nebraska, where free silver was popular, Brown elected his successor, Faunce, pastor of the Rockefeller church in New York, and it got, along with Doctor Faunce, a considerable amount of Rockefeller money as a poultice to heal the wound left when Andrews was severed from the college.

The Yale Review remarked at the time that the Brown trustees stated their case weakly and suggested that if they had objected to the connection of the University with the policy of repudiation involved in free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 they would have occupied a position not so easily assailable. The University of Chicago, founded by

Rockefeller millions, has been charged with restricting the freedom of speech of its professors and more than one man has raised the issue when the term of his engagement ceased. Prof. E. W. Bemis, now an expert on public utilities, was in the storm centre of radicalism in the closing decade of the last century, and he wrote then that a professor of economics in a Western college was afraid to refer to Henry Demarest Lloyd's "Wealth vs. Commonwealth" in his class rooms because the son of a "trust magnate" was among his students; but Prof. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, bought the first copy of Lloyd's arraignment of the Standard Oil Company and on the day that he received it he read from it for two hours to his classes. But he told the students that the book was an exparte statement and that its conclusions should not be accepted until the other side had been heard. Professor Small is still connected with the University.

Trouble Brewing in Wisconsin

Not many years ago Leland Stanford University was charged with suppressing free speech because a professor whose economic views were different from those generally accepted was allowed to go. There are several universities in which the lasue has been raised this year beside the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. James Brewer, of the University of Colorado law faculty, has been diamiesed, and his friends insist that if he had not taken the side of the coal miners in the strike he would not have been disturbed. The issue is likely to come to a head in Wisconsin before long, for the politicians of the State who make appropriations for the support of the institution are not pleased with everything that is taught. When the fight begins there every friend of education in America will sit up and take notice, for there can be no doubt then that the politicians are attempting to put shackles on free speech and free thought.

No man can study the history of academic freedom without being impressed by the effect of responsibility upon the point of view. The professors defend the right of free speech with scarcely any qualifying clauses; but the presidents of the universities, including Columbia, Yale and Harvard, insist that the professor must recognize the obligations of his position and pay decent respect to the opinions of mankind even when his own Angeletic are employed



PEPPER'S MAYORALTY PRESCRIPTION

HUERT

The Distinguished Lawyer Says the Next Mayor Should be a Man of Wide Administrative Experience, and Be Able to Get Along on Friendly Terms With Councils.

By HERBERT S. WEBER

So MANY men who have had little or no experience in public office have accepted without protest the persistent mention of their names as mayoralty candidates that one is inclined to receive with a start of surprise the statement from a man who has appeared on the lists that he could not concientiously undertake to perform the highly specialized work which the office of Mayor of Philadelphia has come to involve. In the reaction against professional officeholders, in many parts of the country in the last decade, the pendulum has swung very far the other way in favor of the politically inexperienced. a tendency which culminated in the choice of a "philosopher king" for President, a scholar who had not been seen in the market-place during the first fifty years of his life. Another tendency has been to conceive government as a business enterprise; if a man has ouilt up a great factory he should be able to build up a great bank and by the same token great administration as Mayor. This reaoning has seemed conclusive to many.

The hesitation of corrupt elements in municipal political life to rush into the mayoral chair a man obviously tied to contracting interests has seemed to promise that these powerful factors are willing to yield to the advice of the best element in the Republican party, and to support a party man whom the independents might not oppose. For example, among those whose names have been advanced are George Wharton Pepper, Charlemagne Tower and William T. Tilden. It has seemed plausible to many that, in view of the restoration of confidence in Pennsylvania's Republicanism throughout the country by the election of Brumbaugh, the Organization might follow up this abnegation with the final altruism of giving the city a Mayor of the type the above mentioned citizens represent.

Declines the Office for Himself

Mr. Pepper's attainments in his profession have led to the consideration of his fitness to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is generally understood that a former President desired to appoint him to a position that is usually filled by men of greater age. Lawyers who are well informed about his career as a teacher of law, as the co-author of standard reference works, as a practicing attorney, spoke of the mention of his name as a mayoral possibility as a refreshing thought, a sign of reawakened ideals of the dignity of high office. Mr. Pepper, however, does not agree with his friends as to the necessary qualifications for the Mayoralty candidates.

"It is, of course, gratifying to be mentioned in connection with any office of importance," he said, "but under no circumstances whatever should I be willing to become a candidate for Mayor. I have neither the temperament nor the training which should be possessed by the executive head of a municipality like this. There is a natural tendency on the part of the friends of a man who has met with even moderate success in one line of effort to assume that he would do equally well along an entirely different line. This, however, is a great mistake. I do not mean to say that we should be governed by a class of professional officeholders, but I do mean that neither good citizenship, nor good character, nor professional attainment, either alone or in combination, constitutes adequate equipment for a proper discharge of the duties of the Mayoralty."

It was suggested that an attempt to solve problems of municipal affairs through the adaptation of certain principles of efficiency had been made by the present Administration, and that a great number of citizens identified with the business life of the community desired a continuance of this movement through the election of some man as Mayor who is a believer in the efficiency school of city management.

Making a Mess of Administration "We need in that office a man who has had wide administrative experience and has shown himself capable of selecting wise advisers," said Mr. Pepper. "There is a great deal of talk these days about efficiency. In my judgment, however, a blg man without theories of efficiency is likely to be more useful at the head of a department than a small man who can talk efficiency like a machine. Of course, I do not mean that a big mun is not made higger by the use of a sound method, but unfortunately the choice must often be made between two such extremes as I have Just indicated.

"Our American form of government at-

tempts to separate the executive function from the legislative. Anybody who is to be successful as an executive must have the capacity to work in harmony with the legislative branch of his government. To alienate the legislative branch sometimes affords an outlet for the feelings of the executive, but t makes a mess of municipal administration.

"ME SWIM, SENOR? WHY, THE IDEA!"

"City finances should be a very important bject of the Mayor's concern and a comprehension of financial principles and some financial experience constitute a necessary part of his equipment. It is to be hoped that we shall get a man of some outlook and vision. It is all very well to be proud of the things in Philadelphia that ought to inspire pride, but in many important particulars Philadelphia is living far below the standard which is presupposed by the wealth, power and intelligence of her citizens."

Independent Movements Seldom Wise Mr. Pepper said he was a party man. He

was not inclined to favor an independent movement except in exceptional circumstances. "There are times when independent movements are justifiable and even necessary, but speaking generally the well-meant but amateurish politica, movements which pass under the name of reform do more harm than good because they tend to divide the community into two groups: one composed of those without ideals who can do things, and the other with ideals who can't."

"What do you think is the significance of the fact that the element in Philadelphia life which has carried on the city's tradition of professional ability and scholarship does not go in for politics?"

"There are many people in this town," he replied. "who think of themselves as representatives of 'old Philadelphia' and who have very little community of interest with the masses of citizens. They constitute a little city within a big city and they take very little interest in the body as a whole. This spirit of alcofness or indifference manifests itself not only in politics, but in other spheres of activity. Various suggestions have been made as to why this is so. I suppose the reasons are to be sought in the social and economic conditions peculiar to this community, because my impression is that there is no other American city in which this indifference exists to so marked a de-

A GOOD WORD FOR NEARING

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir-I was greatly amused in reading a letter signed H. M. B. In it he glorifies the fact that Dr. Scott Nearing has been dismissed from the University of Pennsylvania, and then comes to the heasty conclusion in which he terms the dismissed of the essistant professor as "good dismissed of the essistant professo the hasty conclusion in which he terms the diamissal of the assistant professor as "good riddance of bad rubbish." He gives no reasons whatsoever. He does not know Doctor Nearing. He calls him a "radical," and associates him with a group of men whose opinions are totally diverse from those of Doctor Nearing. I have known Doctor Nearing personally for three years. At every class he has impressed me as being an efficient and inspiring teacher, one who does most to make a student self-reliant, and one who is instrumental in widening the horizon of every person who has the occasion horizon of every person who has the occasion to hear him. My esteemed friend is somewhat incorrect in stating that Doctor Nearing is one who, "such as the I W. W. loafers like to who, "such as the I. W. W. loafers like to hear." He has lectured to students who, from all surrounding circumstances, appear to be far superior to an ordinary loafer; he has also spoken to many distinguished persons and all have enjoyed him. In fact, his theories have been accepted by most people as representing true social modernism.

The dismissal of Doctor Nearing is deplorable. Such an arbitrary act savors of mediaeval dominance. It has undone in one blow what the University has labored for so many years. I sincerely hope the solution of this grave problem will be found in such a satisfactory way as to restore the University to its high property in public ordering which it seconds. pinnacle in public opinion which it occupied be-fore the arbitrary ejectment of this beloved pro-fessor.

J. MARINELLI. Philadelphia, June 26,

BURN NEARING'S VIEWS?

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Bir—Trustee John C. Bell tenders to the public in explanation of his own vote to dismiss Doctor Nearing, the charge of "conduct unbecoming a teacher. Specification: He said, "I would rather send my son to hell than to the Episcopal Academy." Episcopal Academy.

Episcopal Academy."

Trustee George Wharton Pepper tenders wholly different charges without any specification. In his letter to Harrison E Morris he denounces "the unrestricted right of a teacher to adopt any method he pleases for the propagation of any views he happens to hold "views discordant with the sthical sense of the community." "proclaimed without due consideration for those holding different views." "advocating a disregard of moral principles regarded by the rest of us as fundamental."

Trustee Papper's attanuent is unevertical.

method he pleases for the propagation of any views he happens to hold"? The methods of views he happens to hold"? The methods of Doctor Nearing and the methods of Trustee Pepper ought to be restricted to scientific and specific methods. What views of Doctor Nearing are "discordant with the ethical sense of the community"? What "moral principles regarded by the rest of us as fundamental" did Doctor Nearing advocate a disregard of? Doctor Nearing advocate a disregard of?

Trustee Bell in his letter to Doctor Witmer emphasizes the principle of the Pennsylvania Constitution, "appointive officers may be removed at the pleasure of the power appointing them." Claiming the absolute power of removal "at pleasure," the trustees of the University was versity were consistent in the first certain agreement to refuse to give any public reason whatever for Doctor Nearing's dismissal. "Happy is he who is not condemned by the principle which he alloweth." Scientific pubic service principles have been recently put into practice and upheld by the courts pro-tecting large numbers of officeholders from "removal at the pleasure of the power appoint-ing them." What does the example of the ing them." What does the example of the University trustees stand for in the Nearing case? Is the body officially represented by Trustees Bell and Pepper's statements, or is it misrepresented to the public by them? Have they any principle of conduct which will bear the light of public inspection? Are their real reasons for dismissing Doctor Nearing as strong reasons for dismissing Doctor Nearing as strong and sound as the University of 'Oxford's reasons for burning the political works of Milton, Buchanan and Baxter in the court of the schools? Ought not the University trustees to order Doctor Nearing's "views discordant with the ethical sense of the community" to be burned in the quadrangle?

Philadelphia, June 25.

Philadelphia, June 25.

LINGUISTIC SUBTLETY From the London Chronicle.

From the Lendon Chronicle.

Our ability to personify a sea ship by using the pronoun "she," and to keep the Zeppelin in place as "it," brings out one strong point of our language. It is impossible to be so subtle in French, which has no neuter, or in German, with its arbitrary scattering of genders. Mark Twain gave us a typical instance of good German: "Withelm, where is the turnip?" "She has gone to the kitchen." "Where is the accomplished and beautiful English maiden?" "It has gone to the opera." Mark Twain went on to observe that in Germany a tree is male, its buds female, its leaves neuter, horses are sexies, dogs male, cats female—including tomcata. "By some oversight of the inventor of the lan-By some oversight of the inventor of the language Woman is a female; but a Wife (Weib)

A FORECAST

From the Boston (Evening) Transcript.
We suspect that Mr. Tom Taggart will create almost as much enthusiasm at the next Demo ratic national convention as Mr. Herman

THE HUMAN APPEAL

Far o'er the waves of the sea's desolation Borne on the winds of the tempest-racked sky, Drifts the red reek of the great conflagration, Echoes a torturic and terrible cry. Brothers, brothers over the sea, Locked in the throes of deadlest strife, Hark to the wall of humanity: Turn from the shadow of death to life!

Children are pleading, women are needing Comfort and strength in the day of their woe; All the bright land in its anguish is bleeding. All its dear homes are in mourning brought

Brothers, brothers over the sea, Never alone have you battled and bled; Kinsmen of all the struggle are we, Ours are the wounded, the dying, the dead.

Look where your banners of triumph are wav-

Heedless of suffering, reckless of loss;
There our battalions the stricken are saving,
Under the flag of the blood-red Cross. Brothers, brothers over the sea, Deep are the furrows your cannon have

Pearful their crimsoned husbandry-Over the harvest the mourners are bowed. Ours not to judge between guilty and blameless.

Ours hot to judge between guiny and planeause.
Ours but to sue for the captive's release.
Succor the fallen, both knightly and nameless.
Plead for return of the blessings of Peace.
Brothers, brothers over the sea,
Ebbs not the tide of bitterness yet?
Turn, from the fetters of hate set free;
Brothers, forgive! Porgive and forget!

Lo! in the East the morning is breaking. Dawns a new day for the children of men; Hearis that with horror and anguish are aching, Welcome the light and rejoice once again!

Brothers, brothers over the sea. Gasping in torture of deadlest strife, Hark to the voice of humanity: Turn from the shadow of death to Hfe! -Willis Boyd Allen, in the Congregationalist.

AMUSEMENTS

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Trustee Pepper's statement is unscientific.

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