# Evening Ledger

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

Corruption is nonpartisan. It has no partison prejudices. It came into the world when the snake crawled through the garden fence and commenced a conversation with the first sooman on the subject of fruit.

Co-ordinate Man's Powers and Opportunities TF THE failure of modern civilization could be summed up in one phrase, it would be: lack of co-ordination. Man has moved

far on the road toward a life of balanced powers and opportunities, of materials and demands. Yet he stands only on the threshold of problems in social organization which are vital to his prosperity and happiness. Turn to any field of effort and there you

will find some failure to equalize supply and demand. We face that question in the labor market. How is man's labor, manifestly the thing upon which wealth and comfort rest, to be fully utilized? How is he to be prevented from squandering it in a season of full-time work for every one-only to see it idle at times when work is slack, though the appetite still stays? Similarly, what is to be done with such a problem as the oversupply of foodstuffs now so acute in Philadelphia? Is man to win no profit from nature's bounty? Is he to lack food while vegetables rot in the fields because it will not pay to market them? Surely civilization is not civilization till it has met and solved such problems.

They call for much thought and perhaps great daring, new conceptions of the public life, new functions. Yet while we await a communal thought which will see the significance of such questions, there seem suggestions here in this very matter of the truck crop which Philadelphia institutions might mull over. Why don't the charitable organ-Izations take things in hand? During the winter they wanted \$50,000 for poor relief to put food in the mouths of families on the verge of starvation. Why can't they put a sum like that at work in the summer, building for the winter? All this store of produce that now goes to waste could be bought for a song, canned comparatively cheaply and stored away to meet another winter of conditions like those of last year. Without such prevision as the charities might thereby give us, progress must continue to be slow.

#### "Why Should the Devil Have All the Good Tunes?"

WHEN Rowland Hill, the hymn-writer, asked this far-ous question, he had no Philadelphia politics in mind. And Philadelphia politics has not in the past had any too much to do with the hymn-book.

The present situation makes one suspect that the devil has all the good tunes. In the discussion of the next mayoralty campaign, the men mentioned are almost invariably Organization candidates. It is a question whether this Vare man or that "Harmony" candidate will be selected. Too many have forgoiten that an honest man, too, is degirable.

Why? Is August too hot for men to be virtuous? Or wartime too turbulent for virtue to be active? Or haven't the uncorrupted voters of Philadelphia learned the first lesson from the Organization-the lesson which is in its very name?

The power of dishonesty is nine-tenths in its organization. But to organize is not necessarily to be corrupt.

## What a God Would Do

TF A GOD set out to build a healthy city, he would begin with the bables. If he were a medern god, he would probably devote a good deal of attention to the hospitals where the little frames of future citizens are nursed back into health. And if he were quite the god he ought to be, he would see that in the summer, of all times, there were all the nurses, all the beds and all the facilities that the city's hospitals need to accommodate every sick baby brought to them. He would esetainly rage in godlike anger at stories of infants turned back to die in the heat and dirt of city sium life because institutions such as the Babies' Hospital can't find such mutus as \$500 to establish 19 more nursing

## Putting America's House in Order

spilis representatives of the "A. H. C." Powers and of three other South and Central American Republics are to be called into conference with Secretary Lausing on the situation in Mexico. Such joint speech on Pan-American affairs is not only fortunate; it should be changed into action. It might then go far toward estublishing permanent peace for the two Americas.

As it stands, the Monroe Ductrine is both a boon and a burden. It insures protection and justice to the Western Hemisphere, but at the price of constant danger to the United Brates. America "has become the guardian of the rest of the two continents," and therefure an object of jealousy to certain Europain interests. Unfortunately, we taker under the further and profitions difficulty of often being minimisted by the very peoples' we seek thus to protect. We find intolgrable conditions in Musico, yet we heatente to mour the expense and dangers of latersoncon or the crise of self-interest which it The time has printed when South America

was a hotbed of revolution and chronic disturbance. It has become a territory of stable republican Governments, erected on democracy and ballasted by large industrial development and the investment of foreign enpital. Where dictator-ridden Mexico became only a better field for rebellion by reason of the robberies committed by foreign concessionaires, the big countries of South America have become healthfully prosperous through constructive investments from abroad. Moreover, the placing of these in vestments equally in neighboring countries has given what were once rival States common interests in keeping the peace. South America is growing up. She may now be taken into partnership.

Consulting the "A. B. C." is a good first step. It may do much to clear up the Mexican situation. But some permanent policy of conference and common action would do more. If a Pan-American league can thus be effected, in whose charge the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine can be placed, then America will have gone a long way. toward establishing a genuine police wespon for the permanent peace of half the world While Europe quarrels America can put her

#### Don't Be a Croaker!

DHILADELPHIA has no room for croakers. This city is going ahead, whether the dry rot of political corruption likes it or not. Unfortunately, we have the croakers always with us; but if they must be endured, let them be properly tagged. They are the men: Who tell us that we don't need rapid

Who would dispose of the Convention Hall and its priceless commercial value in exchange for a few ward votes.

Who insist that we already have too many playgrounds. Who oppose the appropriation of money for

sanitary schoolhouses Who cry hard times to frighten investors.

Who would strangle the progressive spirit of the city. Benjamin Franklin in his day had to deal

with the croakers, one of whom by his dismal wailings almost persuaded the youthful printer not to embark in the career that made him one of our two greatest Americans. What Franklin says of this type of citizen in his Autobiography is worth printing for its application to the same type today:

There are croakers in every country, always boding its ruin. Such a one lived in Philadelphia, a person of note, an elderly man, with a wise look and a very grave manner of speaking. This gentleman, a stranger to me, stopped one day at my door and asked me if I was the young man who had lately opened a new printing house. Eeing answered in the affirmative, he said he was sorry for me, because it was an ex-pensive undertaking and the expense would be lost for Philadelphia was a sinking be losit for Frilladelphia was a sinking place, the people already half bankrupts, or near being so. \* \* And he gave me such a detail of misfortunes now existing, or that were soon to exist, that he left me half melancholy. Had I known him before I engaged in this business, probably I should never have done it. This man continued to live in the decaying place, and to declaim in the same strain refusion for in the same strain, refusing for many years to buy a house there, because all was going to destruction; and at last I had the pleasure of sceing him give five times as much for one as he might have bought it for when first he began his croaking.

The Franklin sort of sanity and leadership must underlie the advance of Philadelphia

## A Disgraceful Trick

THE menace of equal suffrage becomes I gloomier every day. Heavler and heavier hangs over the head of the anti. Presently the votes-for-women campaign will press so closely around mere men that there won't be room for a graceful bowing to the inevitable.

The latest outrage perpetrated by the suffragists is an entirely unexpected one. Contrary to all precedent, the propagandists who insist upon taking the Declaration of Independence seriously have been logical. This the antis could forgive. But they will never forgive the suffragists for learning politica. It is a low-down trick, and the antis will be justified if they won't play any more.

By some stroke of luck, the suffrage amendment will lead off on the list of proposed amendments to be voted on at the ext election. And the suffragists are quite willing to admit that this accidental advantage will give them 50,000 votes. M. Quay couldn't have arranged it better.

Of course the suffragists don't want to win their victory by trick or chance. But they want to win.

## Putting More Parks on the Map

IT IS very doubtful if there is a single city in the United States that is not underparked. A few, like Philadelphia, New York and St. Louis, enjoy a large area of parkage, but find it located in a single great plot-Fairmount, Central or Forest Park. All the rest lack even more any handy areas of grass and trees where children and men and women can get a little of that summer airing which is the first need of life in a city. It is the most obvious of platitudes that any step to increase the park area and particularly to create new parks in new districts is a step to be quickly taken.

Philadelphia can acquire 600 acres of parkage, an area fully a sixth of Fairmount Park. if Councils will assist the Department of Public Works in plans for improving and beautifying the land surrounding the city's filtration plants. Many of them are ideally located, both as to sites and as to neighborhood; they afford rare opportunities for creating beauty spots close to residential or industrial districts. The expense will be comparatively small; the gain too great to

Out of the frying pan into the rain barrel.

T. R. is temperate about bolters. In fact,

he is full of sympathy. Russia announces the evacuation of Warsaw before it takes place instead of deny-

ing it afterward, The only stay-at-homes that the transit plan need fear are those who practice that virtue on election day.

If Germany is willing to awap Belgium for the Congo, it may be due to the latter's wide reputation as a field for atrocities.

Unfortunately, the Federal Reserve Board's plans for erop moving don't extend to the truck gardens round Philadelphia and Cam-

- nference with the ministers from argumina, Brazil and Chili suggests that Carraines. Nice Mineral, will be given a chance. to ham his A. B. Ca.

## HAITI RULED BY MILITARY BANDITTI

The 2,000,000 People of the Black Republic Are Worse Misgoverned Than the Peons of Mexico - A Farce of a Constitution.

### By CHARLES F. KINGSLEY

MERICAN marines have landed in Port-A au-Prince. The United States has intervened in Haiti. Shall our Government stay on the job until it has finished its task or withdraw when a semblance of peace has been restored and leave the Black Republic to its accustomed orgies of bloodshed and revolution?

We are witnessing the first attempt of the black race to conduct a civilized government. So far the effort has seemed to give little promise of success, but the Haltians have been bullied, ridiculed, exploited and maligned for so long a time that perhaps we are not fair in our judgment. Maybe what they need is a chance. However, there isn't much in the way of self-government to be expected of people most of whom have advanced only a little way in civilization beyond their ancestors from the jungles of Africa. In San Domingo ninety-five per cent. of the population is illiterate, but they're even better off in that respect than their neighbors, the Haltians. Nobody knows the population of Halti, for the Government is always too inefficient to take an accurate census and doesn't care to, anyway, except for military purposes, but it is estimated that the Black Republic has about two and a half million inhabitants, or 240 to the square mile. Eighty per cent, are full-blooded negroes and most of the rest are mulattees.

### Lucky to Get Out Alive

These people, with no help from foreign nations and none wanted, have been trying self-government. They have established the forms of a republic. They have a constitution. This constitution declares that the presidential term is seven years. Only one man has ever served a full term and he was murdered in his second administration. In the last two years there have been five changes of governmental power. A life insurance company that would insure a President of Haiti would have to invent a new form of policy. The lot of most rulers in Haiti is to be shot, or dynamited, or polsoned, or driven to exile or suicide. Only three out of dozens have left office "personally intact,"

Citizenship means nothing in Haiti and the condition of the majority of the people is far worse than that of the Mexican peon. That is what their constitution has availed them. Just to prove that there is a constitution in Haiti let us quote the summary of its provisions contained in an appendix to Stephen Bonsall's recent book, "The American Mediterranean."

"The constitution of the Republic of Haiti was proclaimed on the ninth day of October, 1989, and by its provisions the unitary, republican form of government was adopted. the administration of which is vested in the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

"The Legislature is composed of two chambers, a Chamber of Representatives and a Senate, the two together composing a National Assembly. The Chamber of Representatives consists of 96 members, elected by the people for a term of three years, and the Senate of 39 members, chosen by the Representatives from lists furnished by a board of electors and by the President of the Republic, for a term of six years. The Senate is renewed by thirds every two years.

"The President of the Republic is elected by the National Assembly for a term of seven years and cannot be re-elected except after of at least one term. In case of death, resignation or disability, the executive power rests in the Secretaries of State, acting as a body, who exercise the said authority until new elections can be held. \* \* \* "The Cabinet consists of six Ministers, or

Secretaries of State.

"The Supreme Court is the highest tribunal of justice. There are also five courts of appeals, one for each department, a number of | Government.

district and municipal courts and other tribunals of special jurisdiction.

"The country is divided into five departments, which are again divided into arrondissements, these into communes and the latter into sections or districts. The Governor and other executive officers of the department are appointed by the President of the Republic. \* \* \* \*

But what's the Constitution, you may ask,

in Haiti? Mr. Bonzall answers as follows:

Elections to the Chamber are held or not held, not as prescribed by law and at the proper intervals, but simply when and how It may suit the personal convenience of and private profit of the supreme military chief of the day. If he can secure more money in bribes from the deputies already assembled and in session than is offered by those destroug of legislative honors and opportunities for corruption, then the old Chamber remains on indefinitely. If the new men offer to the military chief a sufficiently substantial inducement, the legis!ature in being is dismissed, although it may have enjoyed only a month of life, and new elections of-

"The manner of holding elections is simplicity itself. The candidates, in person or through their agents, call upon the military President, upon whom they make known their aspirations and their claims. He refers them one and all to his business man, who generally is the Secretary of the Treasury. Here money talks exclusively, but not by any means the filthy paper currency of the country, whose want of any real value is well appreciated at the treasury, but the ringing gold of the hated foreigners.

"The Secretary of the Treasury makes out a list of the bids which he has received and submits them to the President. The latter looks it over and then sends his orders to the district generals, his appointees. In Jeremie, Mr. So-and-So must be elected, and at Cape Francis, Mr. This-or-That, and in a few days he learns that the governmental candidates have been returned by overwhelming majorities and in the midst of great popular enthusiasm.

"As a matter of fact, as often as not out of pure laziness the local general does not hold any election at all, but simply declares the Government candidates successful. When the prescribed forms are observed, however, the soldiers deposit in a bunch the required number of ballots in the box and then the polls are closed. I am certain no election has been held in Haiti in the last thirty years where these forms have not been observed."

#### Government by Generals

Not only in the case of elections, but in all other respects the constitution is meaningless as an instrument of free government. Over each of the five arrondissements presides a general. This general is the chief justice, the supreme chief of his district, and a law unto himself so long as he remains on good terms with his chief, the military President. The peasantry under him constantly feel the iron heel of tyranny. When a fresh revolution breaks out the general summons his ragamuffin soldiers. Many observers of the course of events in luckless Haiti, both native and foreign born, have declared that more blood is shed in rushing the peasants to their standards than in the actual conflicts which ensue. Recruits are brought into the recruiting stations in dozens so tightly bound with ropes and thongs that, when liberated in the barrack yards, they can neither walk nor lift an arm to receive the battered muskets thrust upon them. Great loss of human life takes place in bringing the unfortunate and unwilling recruits in and through the punishment of those who hold back or seem lukewarm. Private feuds are paid off with murder when recruiting parties are abroad in the land, as the peasants can be shot down on any pre-

This is the government of Haiti-a military autocracy, supported by military banditti in the hundreds of offices in the gift of the triumphant chieftain. A new revolution, and the numerous generals put out of office are pensioned to keep them from making trouble. And then another revolution. But never a revolution of the people for freedom. They know neither the sign nor the substance of freedom. They live in terror of their own

## VIEWS OF READERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

Suggestion of a Way to Settle the Mayoralty Question-The Glut in the Fruit and Produce Market-Disputed Authorship of a Familiar Quotation.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—Having had a more diversified experience than Colonel David H. Lane, my esteemed friend and political collaborator of 50 years, in political conferences of a public character, through the columns of the Evening Lenger I take the liberty of suggesting how he may bring his Mayoralty conference to a successful termination with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people:

It is for Colonel Lane to call an early conference of the people of the coloner for the people.

ce of the five political leaders, and as its airman say to his confreres: "I give you one chairman say to his confreres: "I give you one hour to agree upon a candidate that will command general unanimity. Falling in that, I shall adjourn this conference of five for a conference of all the Republican voters of Philadelphia, and as your chairman I shall at once proceed to take out nomination papers for Senators Penrose and McNichol and Congressman Vare for the Mayoraty—the only method whereby the strength of each can be determined—and that one of the three receiving the highest pressure. ns of the three receiving the highest primary ote shall be declared by me, as chairman of his conference, and as chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, the unanimous, or party choice, of the Republicans for Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and he must be accord-

ingly supported.
"And from this ruling of your chairman there can be no appeal—it must be agreed to by entire and sincere unanimity." JOHN W. FRAZIER.

Philadelphia, August 2.

WHO SAID IT?

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger. Sir-Your Germantown correspondent. John Rogers, is right. Horace Greeley was not the author of the saying. "The only way to resume is to resume." It was made by John Sherman, the original "Free Silver" man. Horace Greeley's two most famous sayings were, "On to Bichmond," and "Ge West, young man, go West." If General McChellan had beeded the West. If General metholian has heeded the first saying he would have ended the trouble right there and then. The second saying sunk deep in thousands and thousands of young men's minds, and I was fortunate in hearing Horace Gresley read some letters from the stage of the Cooper Institute from some of those who had taken his far-sighted advice.

RYERSON W. JENNINGS.

THE FORCES OF CIVILIZATION

Philadelphia, August 3.

THE FUNCES OF CIVALIZATION
To the Editor of the Evening Ledger.
Str-In the Evanino Laboum of today there
appeared an editorial on the progress of the war
in which the Salkan nations were ministed as
a possible deciding factor in the struggle. If
these peoples would only join the 'forces of
civilization' then all would be well. But who,
may I ask, are the 'forces of civilization'! Can
England be meant with her is were of conquest
in the last half consurer? But the Testen Alter
action the earth of means more to our archive stour the earth for mayage cases to git against white men in Ecoops as Magistal and Praise

have done? Are the Turces the champions of civilization? Ireland has been crucified by this brand of civilization. It would be more correct to say that there is no "civilization PADRAIC LAGAN.

#### Philadelphia, August 3. THE GLUT IN THE MARKET

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-In an editorial you may there is a glut in
the fruit and produce market in Philadelphia,
the city being chock-a-block with produce, the the city being chock-a-block with produce, the truckers not being able to seil all their product, etc.; yet as you say, there hasn't anybody noticed any cheaper prices at retail that anybody knows of. Between the producer, who cannot seil all he has produced and never gets what he should for what he does sell at any time, and the consumer, there evidently is "something rotten in Denmark."

It looks on the face of it as if the retailer and a dosen or more middlemen wholesalers in between are the ones who are doing the face.

in between are the ones who are doing the fleet no between are the ones who are doing the fleetng. Isn't it a fact that the dealers are known
o dump tons and tons of produce in the rivers
or some other place during gluts to keep prices
of instead of even giving it away to thousands
of the poor? I have heard that boatloads of
stuff are dumped in the waters around the city
of Now York for that reason.
Whether there is "wompeling rottes to be

Whether there is "something rotten in Den-mark" or not, the time to put a "smelling com-mission" on the job is when the giut is on, as it at least looks as though there is very ripe fruit for investigation Philadelphia, August 2.

#### PROTECTION FOR AMERICANS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-in a recent issue of the Eventua Langua Sir-in a recent haue of the Evening Linuar a correspondent, under the signature of "George Watson," expresses, among other things, his views on the duty of the United States to proceed the criticens in a foreign country (the Freshan country being, in the communication, represented by the British steamship Lustanta). Evidently he does not agree with the Government in thinking it should. I wonder what Mr. Watson would do if he got into trouble shread? It does not require many guesses as to the It does not require many guesses as to the action he would take. Would he not seek refuge at the American Consulate, and would he not complain bitterly if he were not properly protected? However, the words of Robert J. Ingersoil express my views far better than I could over write them, and do not take up anything like

as much space:

"The fisg that does not protect its citisens abroad as at home is a dirty, fifthy rag, not worth fighting for, and contaminates the very sir it floats in."

Would Mr. Watson tike any one to be in a

air it floats in."
Would Mr. Watsup like any one to be in a position to say that about his flag?
If the United States due not attempt to obtain restitution for the duath of its citizen, i abouth he astumed to be called an American Philaderphia, August 2. Busis in progressing toward cost parliamentary givernment, and the Dunis is could

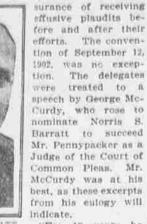
## MEN OF THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

Norris S. Barratt, Associate Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 1 His Boom for Mayor Is Now Revived After 13 Years-The Incident of the Liquor Licenses.

> By HERBERT S. WEBER a certain prestige for life. It is even mor

This is the ninth article in the series on "Men of the Mayoralty Campaign." The aim of the series is not to determine who is best Atted for the highest office in the gift of the city, but to enable readers to become better acquainted with the achievement and personality of each man who has been prominently mentioned as a mayorally measured. oralty possibility.

N THE days of Israel Durham nominating conventions held by the Organization in this city were usually ceremonies of serene tranquillity, in which orators of great fame could arise and make speeches with the as-



"For 18 years he practiced in your midst. For 10 years he has been an Assistant City Solicitor, and he has filled that position with promptness, energy and methodicalness. He will sit on the bench and he will not lose his temper and show that he cannot control himself."

#### He Kept His Temper

This prophecy was fulfilled in the course of events. For when, later, Judge Barratt faced the most violent storm of public denunciation that had been the lot of a Judge here in many years, he did not lose his temper, and he did control himself; to the extent, in fact, of refusing absolutely to lower his judicial dignity by answering his accusers. The judgment of Mr. McCurdy was particularly interesting because it coincided so accurately with the prediction of Mr. Durham made about a fortnight before the primaries, of which the convention's actions and oratory were the fruit and flower. Mr. Durham had been closeted with

Messrs. Ashbridge and Penrose hours at a time for several days. It was said that Durham had "offered the Judgeship to City Solicitor Kinsey, but that Kinsey had refused it, saying he'd rather remain City Solicitor," but it is hardly likely that Mr. Durham would have "offered" an office that was the people's gift to bestow and not his. He had another conference and then, it was said, a second man had been offered the Judgeship and had refused it after considering the matter for three hours. "It's a man whose name has not been mentioned publicly," Durham remarked. Philadelphia may never know the name of this man whom it so nearly had the chance to elect to a ten years' term as Judge.

There was yet another conference, and at the end of it Durham opened the door and solemnly said: "It is Barratt." Amazing prophet! When shall we have a greater! Barratt's name was the only one presented to the convention, curiously enough. Ashbridge said Durham had nothing to do with it; later Barratt was his choice from the first, the Mayor maintained.

That year, 1902, was Judge Barratt's big year. His good fortune began with his appointment as John Weaver's First Assistant District Attorney. Then he was elected president of the Young Republicans, defeating Horace D. Gaw by a small majority after a hot fight. Gaw had been president for several years, but his time had come. He and other leaders of the club had been suspected of actually desiring things that were not pleasing to the Big Men at City Hall; they had been heretically inclined to support Rothermel for re-election as District Attorney. It was natural that the young man (he was 39 then) who had just been made Weaver's assistant should stand up as the champion of Weaver's powerful friends, and oppose Gaw and all the Gavian heresies. The Young Republicans elected Barratt, but only by a small margin.

Then, later in the same year, he had his first boom for Mayor. A boom gives a man

Union League and of several political clubs TURTLE BACKS ON HIGH SEAS Lake Freight Steamships Driven to Seek

Trade on Salt Water. A new type of merchantman is soon to carry the American flag in the Atlantic trade. It is the Great Lakes freighter, long and narrow, with the engine placed so far astern that when the vessel is sailing light the bow sticks up high in the air.

high in the air.

The interior of these craft is wholly given up to freight space, owing to the fact that they were built chiefly to carry iron ore and coal. So long, low and clear is the stretch of deck space amidabips that in rough weather it is impossible to pass forward or aft.

These freak ships will doubtless attract much interest abroad. Though intended only for the lakes, they are said to be adapted equally well to ocean traffle. The Atlantic is seldom rougher than the Great Lakes are at times. Storms, too, are not so sudden and freakish at sea, and when there is a hurricane the ship can run from it as it cannot do in the confined lake region. fined take region.

can run from it as it cannot do in the confined lake region.

This reinforcement of our foreign and coastwise fleet is due to the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the effect that it is illegal for the railroads to operate freight lines on the takes. Sixty-three of the largest steamers, many of them capable of carrying 12,000-ton cargoes, must be got rid at. A dozen or more have already been sold to Atlantic fransportation companies. They will be cut in two, to enable them to pass through the locks of the Welland Canai on their fourney to the Atlantic via the St. Lawrence River.

The result to not expected to lower freight rates on the Great Takess through increased competition. It may even bring higher rates, easiling the independent best owners to make a better living than they have for some years. The supply of boats has exceeded the demand, and the rates established by railroads that didn't have to show a profit took the profit away from their competitors.

The traffic affected is tremendous—one-fourth of the tonnage of our entire merchant marine, and nearly cno-third as much ton milieses as

of the tonnings of our entire merchant marine, and nearly one-third as much ton mileage as is carried by all the railroads of the United States—Tacoma Tribune.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW Hunser may yet cause the bulk of the Mexi-can people to sicken of their sham leaders and accept help—irdianapolis News.

Another depicrable feature of the Eastland disaster is its influence in predisposing other excursionists to take panic at nothing and get themselves killed.—St. Paul Dispatch.

If visoreus and thoroughgoing action is taken in Hatti the effect will be beneficial as a sedu-tive throughout Central America - Chicago

fice, but refused to seek it. To have been boomed, that is to be put forever on the m of the boomable, and some men are boom year after year just out of babit. It's seen a long time between booms we Judge Barratt, but to show that a boom on never fade into nothingness here is his again ravived after thirteen years of eclipse. He was talked of as a man likely to me ceed Ashbridge as Mayor, a man who could hold together the two powerful machine a ments. The suggestion had evidently from the Durham contingent, but it soon dropped. Judge Barratt said he w not a candidate, but that if it should appear

that there was a demand for his candidace

it would be his duty as a citizen to combe-

it, and he said very much the same bing

about his boom this year.

important sometimes than having be

elected. There is at least one former May

extant whom many find it hard to identify

at banquets. But to have had a boom-in

is permanent glory, for there is always it

chance that the man might have had the or

In the next six years his name played as part in Important civic affairs. It was not until 1908 that the flerce light of publicity beat upon his bench. The occasion was the annual session of the License Court, presided over by Judges Barratt and Magill. The court granted 45 new saloon Heenses despinvehement remonstrances. Six of these his been marked "Refused" and decrees were accordingly entered. For some reason for Judges changed their decisions over n and marked the six applications "Grantet erasing the word "Refused." Coupled with this unusual proceeding was the fact the the Judges had not enforced a rule which had been in force in the License Court for two years, that with all applications for liquor licenses the attorney in each can should file an affidavit setting forth his idea tity, the amount paid as a retainer and the fee to be paid if the license was granted Even certain Organization leaders were disturbed at the granting of so many new licenses in the face of the strong local optics sentiment which had spread throughout the city. Remonstrants declared they wen not given a fair hearing. One saloon had been given a license though the applicant had given a wrong location for the proposel business and the people of the locality at fected did not have legal notice of the ap-

A Famous License Controversy

Judge Sulzberger, who had passed the run that license lawyers give their names and anticipated fees, said he had hoped it would be a precedent. His idea was that a lawyer should receive about \$100 as a fee for getting client a saloon license. One lawyer it Judge Barratt's court was said to have to ceived a fee of \$12,200 for this service.

The actions of the Judges were condemnat both by Presbyterian and by Methodist maistersgin resolutions. Churches held mansmeetings and demanded rehearings on a number of cases. But when the petitions for rehearing came up before the Court the remonstrants had little chance against the men who had been granted the right to me tablish new saloons in residential sections especially in view of the fact that George Graham appeared for the liquor men I made a passionate defense of the Judges it open court. Four years later, when Jude Barratt was seeking re-election, the aid "license scandal" was brought up again and the Judge's opponent attacked him on the ground that his procedure had been unjus-

tified. Judge Barratt's father was James Barran a grain merchant years ago on Delawan avenue near Pine street. The firm had been established by his grandfather, James Barratt, about 80 years ago. The family had come from Delaware, where in 1800 Andres Barratt, great-grandfather of the Judge, was a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Judge's father was a Common Councilman in this city during the Civil War, was a member of the Union League and vice president of the

Corn Exchange. Judge Barratt is much interested in historical matters and is a life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the

to have the substance and not the mere shades of power in the Empire of the Romaness.-Brooklyn Eagle.

The exhibition to the Empire State's Belship zars of the handwriting on the wall was us more impressive because Elihu Root was the exhibitor. No one has ever accused Mr. Root being a "radical." Public discussions of his character and conduct have proceeded on the contrary hypothesis.—Chicago Herald.

In times of crisis Americans have usually acquitted themselves with credit in the various fields of government, that of diplomacy is cluded. In the present emergency American diplomacy is not in the present emergency American diplomacy is seen at its best.-Chicago News

The various interests of our injured trails at making strenuous efforts to have our Govers ment shatter this blockade and embarge is stituted by the Allies, and that it will be complished in a short time the country hope and demands.—Cincinnati Equirer.

A WORD TO PANCHO VILLA Pancho, why stoop to such utter banality? Have some regard for our bonsted neutrality. Stop and reflect, and be done with this chief.

tering; Pride will not stop us from going a-batteria Pride will not stop us from going a-batterist Are you to war indirectly inviting us? Is it, oh, Villa, that you would be fighting self-where's your strategical foresight traditional would you convert us to foemen additional? If there be aught in your words of sincerity. Would you fight on 20 years, of a verity? Pancho, you'd better cut out this berating us you may be spanked if you don't start places ing us.

Halt this outpouring of childish profanity. Try to develop some sign of urbanity, If you should stir us with guns to go thunder-

ing
Down into Mexico, yours is the blundaring.
Now you've been warned, don't be so repre-Do be a good boy and try to be sensible.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS WARM
WARM
WEATERR
BHOW!"
- Evg. Ledger. MEISTERSINGERS" MARKET ST. ABOVE 1678

11 A M TO 11/10 P. M

Mary Pickford

12 PLACE THE Stanley

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