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Friendships which grow slowly like the oak are atronger than those which spring up

like mushrooms

THE crime of American business is the A aloofness of the American business man from participation in politics, at the same time boasting American popular government, This crime of omission is magnified because we are all the time broadening the responsibilities of citizenship, leaning from the representative type toward pure democracy, in the name of the people's rule, and the business man is more aloof than ever when duty charges him with more active participation. When a business man declines to step into what he designates the "muddy pool of politics" he forgets that wherever it is "muddy" it is chargeable to his neglect. But it is not always "a muddy pool." We have ten thousand pools as clear as the crystal spring, else we should have no Republic today. And the dirty pools were what they were because business men, who are usually leading citizens-at least possessed of influence to make for leadership-deplored conditions, but never were aroused to the call of duty which demanded correction at their hands.-Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, before the Chamber of Commerce.

WHY TURN BACK THE CLOCK?

Reform laws and public sentiment have made it impossible for public contracts to be awarded except upon square and open bidding in the market.—The Inquirer.

WHY, then, go back to the old system whereby the laws are made dead letters and public sentiment is flouted?

THE ASTOUNDING MR. MELLEN

FRANK and disconcerting to the last, Ma I Charles S. Mellen was almost jaunty in his testimony concerning the New Haven railroad. He publicly confessed that he was made vice president of his road because he was an intolerable "nuisance" as head of the New York and New England. He took a certain amount of pleasure in detailing the piratical practices he invented and the competition which he encouraged.

When Mr. Mellen proposed a one-dollar fare between Boston and New York he showed his mettle. When he began to control all of New England he showed the dangers of unlimited irresponsibility in transportation. His successor is still reaping the whirlwind. But Mr. Mellen remains a picturesque figure in our railroad history. No wonder his former associates think he is dangerous on the witness stand.

BARBARIC BELGIUM

THERE is a feeling of deep disappointment In Berlin. Not even the magnificent successes of the Teuton arms can console the Germans who, as heralds of light, brought their torch into Belgium. The Belgians, it seems, are unworthy of Kultur. For a year now they have had it spread before them. It is like pearls cast before swine, In spite of its glorious benefactions, the

Belgians have proved faithless to Germany. When the news of Joffre's drive in Champagne reached the city of Brussels the inhabitants, instead of donning sackcloth, went to the cafes and opened bottles. Surreptitiously they hummed an air once wellknown as the "Marseillaise." Queer smiles played about the countenances which should have been lit only by the serene light of the higher civilization.

"We shall have to instruct the inhabitants of Brussels on the proper way to comport themselves in such crises" is the comment of that Supreme Command which orders things. Instruct? Wasn't it given out as a known thing that Belgium was part of "that happy German land"?

THE CHILD IN THE HOUSE

WHATEVER the rationalistic theologians may say about the doctrine of the Trinity, there is no human completeness outside of that triple union of father, mother and

He who has no wife is only partly developed and she who has had no husband is less than half a human being. And the husband and wife who have no child have missed the most beautiful experience in life. it is the duty of parents to train their children, but as a matter of fact the children train the parents and bring out qualities in them, the existence of which they never sus-

The reason for all this is not far to seek, It is in the order of nature. Man liveth not to self alone. The married man cannot, and e married woman does not want to. And sen the child comes there is a union of disedness in caring for the infant that file the whole house with a new spiritual

There are thousands of motheriess children o are downed to a life of orphanage unless a thousands of childless wives take pity on an and theroceives and adopt the orphanase woman, hely to millione, who has just ed a welf us her own, that there may se the voice of a child in his house has wistom. The child will do more

adelphia today in elegantly upholatered metor cars who would gladly exchange places with the wife of their chauffeur who holds her baby up for him to kiss when he goes home at night. These women know that there are riches that no money can buy as their arms ache to hold a little babe of their own. And the scrub woman who feels her babe nestling beside her knows that there are gifts vouchsafed to her that are beyond price.

Our whole fabric of society is ordered and organized for the benefit of the child in the house, that the future may be safe for him. So every house should have a child even if one has to be sought in an asylum.

EIGHT-CENT-FARE SMITH

Here we have a magician (Taylor) who can all over the city for 5 cents. It is . My principal objection is his talk carry us all over the city for 5 cents. It is a dream. My principal objection is his talk of 5-cent fares.—"Dave" Lane at the hear-ing before the State Senate Committee, February 11, 1915.

CMITH was selected as a candidate for Mayor by "Dave" Lane. The one thing this man Lane has set his heart on is the prevention of universal transfers in Philadelphia. He is devoted, heart and soul, to the principle that there must not be universal five-cent fares.

Listen, then, to Smith, his man-

I am in favor of ENDEAVORING to get a 5-cent universal trolley rate for Philadelphis. This answer applies also to the question of the abolition of the 8-cent exchange tickets. But I am unable to determine at this time, however, if it is possible for any company to operate successfully at that rate

Fortunately, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit has been able to determine that it is possible, for it entered into an agreement with Director Taylor to do that very thing.

"Dave" Lane knew what he was doing. He set out to throttle rapid transit and he is going to do it if he can delude the people of Philadelphia into electing his candidate.

Only people who have so much money they do not know what to do with it will want to vote for Smith and eight-cent fares, when they can get Porter and five-cent fares.

DR. CONWELL'S PESSIMISM

DOCTOR CONWELL is represented as saying in Pittsburgh that a young man's place in college does not depend on what he knows, but upon how rich he is. A poor boy has no chance, in his opinion, according to the dispatches.

If he holds this view he must have grown pessimistic all at once. He knows, or used to know, that the prizes of the world are to be had by the man who has the wit to see where they are and the courage to reach out for them and the strength to seize them. Strength, courage and wit do not depend on the size of a man's bank account. On the contrary, the bank account depends on the size of the endowment of these qualities with which a man is blessed by nature. The poor boy frequently has a better equipment of this kind than the rich one. While the rich boy is squandering his time and patrimony the poor boy is marching steadily forward toward the goal of success on which he has fixed his eye.

FLAPDOODLE FOR GROUNDLINGS

If Philadelphia should fall to give a large for the Republican candidates (meaning the Organization nominees) at the approaching election, it would be a set-back to Republicanism throughout the country and most unfortunate for the prospects of Republican success in the presidential

election next year.—Senator Penrose, THE Senator must have had his tongue in his check while he was talking, for no one knows better than he that the issues on which the next presidential campaign will be fought have already been framed and that the voters have already decided whether they will keep Wilson in Washington four years more or not.

The Administration must stand or fall on the record which it has already made, unless the unforeseen happens and some great crisis arrives that will make it necessary to recast the popular judgment. Every man with the slightest knowledge of political history knows this. The advisers of the President are as well aware of it as Senator Penrose himself.

No matter how the election goes in Philadelphia this year it will not change the vote of a single Republican or Democrat in the presidential election. If Smith should be elected those independents who are disgusted with the connection between gang rule and Republicanism would doubtless still adhere to their economic principles. If Porter, who is a better Republican than Smith, is elected, those independents who prefer Republicanism to any form of bungling Democracy will be strengthened in their determination to vote for the Republican candidates. But the election of Porter would not lose a single Republican vote and the election of Smith would not win a single Republican vote to the national ticket in 1916. The man who is attempting to persuade the public otherwise is simply ladling out flapdoodle for the groundlings.

Smith will be known as a dalsy, too.

Mr. Mellen is confessing too much to suit the prosecution.

Why is there something inherently funny in a name like Uskub?

Smith's masters seem to be afraid to let him debate with Porter.

A college education apparently does not disqualify a woman to be a detective.

Greece has decided that Cyprus is too small price. The Allies may make another bid.

Carranza needs money, too, for national lefense. Perhaps he will propose a bond

Who would not be a soldier, if he could camp out on the beautiful hill of the Drexel

The suffragists who guarded the Liberty Bell in the parade last night were confident that its voice would be heard in ten days.

It was really unkind in Mr. Porter to addrees Mr. Smith at Glenside as though his rival for the mayoralty were not a resident of the city.

Dumba says that the alleged war interview with him at Falmouth is abourd. So were some of the interviews in New York wi he did not deny.

As the political campaign grows warm in then she can do for him, even though head of the foot and mouth disease. Have the property of the foot and mouth disease. Have

WINNING "LOST" FOOTBALL GAMES

Thrilling "Come-Backs" on the Gridiron—Beaten Teams That Came Off Victorious After Psychological Transformation

By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL

ORDINARILY, football games, like all other athletic contests, are decided solely on merit, physical and mental. Usually a team loses because it meets a better team. But there have been some notable exceptions, apparent, perhaps, rather than real, in the history of intercollegiate football. Back of some of the greatest upsets on the gridiron is a good deal of interesting, unwritten history. Nearly every big university can point to some contest in which a single incident, the injection of a powerful personality into the crisis, or a psychological miracle of a different description, enabled the supposedly inferior team to pluck victory from seemingly certain defeat. Such occurrences minister to football prestige and college spirit, and from them succeeding generations of athletes draw inspiration. You find them chiefly in intercollegiate sports. There are at least four football games, won against the force of probabilities, which have become historic and classic.

In some respects the most historic "come back" team in football history was the University of Pennsylvania eleven of 1902. None of the 25,000 spectators who saw that team, weak and despised as it had been all season. give the powerful Cornell eleven a lead of 11-0 at the end of the first half, and then with a mighty rally in the second half beat them by a score of 12-11, will ever forget the sights or the sounds which greeted the performance. To appreciate the achievement the situation should be explained. George Woodruff, who had put Pennsylvania on the football map, had resigned as coach, and Dr. Carl Williams was given the task of developing new material. The players were green and not up to the usual Pennsylvania standard. But they had spirit and they never knew what it was to quit. The season had been disastrous. All the important games had been lost, though most of them by the margin of a single touchdown. Cornell, on the other hand, had had a wonderful season and no one believed that Pennsylvania had a chance. The first half went off according to schedule, and the score was 11-0 in Cornell's favor, with the prospect that it would be more than double this at the end.

Speech Between the Halves

But here the story begins. Between the halves the Pennsylvania players sat about in gloom, facing their fate as best they could. A few minutes before time to return to the field a message came from the Cornell dressing room from "Bill" Warner, captain of the team and brother of Glenn Warner, the present coach of the Pittsburgh team. It suggested, apparently out of consideration for Pennsylvania's feelings, that the second half be shortened ten minutes. This, at least, would keep down the score.

At first no Pennsylvania man replied. Suddenly, Walter Baird, a tackle, leaped to his feet, and, although he was not the captain and did not consult his teammates, peremptorily declined the offer. Then jumping on one of the rubbing tables, he appealed to the honor and courage of those Pennsylvania players, and, using Cornell's offer as a text, rallied the players with a speech that ought to be historic.

"We'll show these fellows," he shouted in conclusion, "that Pennsylvania isn't beaten yet. It's up to us to get together. We can hold Cornell and we can win this game yet."

The rest is well-known history. Baird's spirit was contagious, and when the men returned to the field they went at their work with a fine frenzy that told the spectators that some wonderful transformation had taken place. Getting the ball on the first kick off, just under their own goal, Pennsylvania marched straight down the field for a touchdown in twenty minutes of play. This left the score 11-6, still in Cornell's favor. The fury of Pennsylvania's attack increased rather than diminished, and the final touchdown came with less than a minute to play. It made the score a tie at 11-11. But the goal had to be kicked. The touchdown was made near the edge of the field, and, although the field was heavy and the ball water soaked, Captain Gardner kicked the goal and made the final score 12-11 in Pensylvania's favor. And the memory of that game has since won many a victory for Pennsylvania teams.

Introducing "Ted" Coy

When Yale men wish to rally their football teams all they have to do is to point back to the Yale-Princeton game of 1907, which Yale won by the score of 12-10 after a fight which resembled in many particulars that of 1902 between Pennsylvania and Cornell. Princeton had a great eleven that year, and when the first half ended with 10-0 in Princeton's favor the Tigers' supporters thought it would be an old-fashioned slaughter. But something happened between the halves. Just what it was no one knows. The Yale men were so wrapped up in their new plans of battle that they overstayed the intermission limit by five minutes and the officials had to look them up and ask if they intended to finish the game.

It was at this point that Yale introduced "Ted" Coy, the son of a Yale professor, to football fame. This young blonde giant had not hitherto been conspicuous, but in the second half he was unfettered and that day Yale owed victory to his individual skill and strength. By actual count Coy carried the ball an average of every other play. No one else could gain. But nothing could stop Coy If his forwards didn't open the line he did it himself. And when he had scored Yale's first touchdown and the goal was kicked, leaving the score 10-6 in Princeton's favor, nothing could hold the Yale attack. Another touchdown was needed and Superman Coy was chosen to get it. Coy did all the kicking, the forward passing and the plunging. Finally a forward pass advanced the ball to Princeton's 10-yard line. Coy took the ball and with one plunge carried it and several tacklers over the line for the winning touch-

There was another game of ultra spectac alar football between these two teams in 1902. Yale won, 12-5, by one of the most thrilling exhibitions of individual ability ever seen on any gridiron. Princeton was leading 5-6 by the grace of a 50-yard drop kick from the foot of the mighty DeWitt. Those were the days of "tackles back." Even this battering ram could not cross Princeton's goal line. ram could not cross Princeton's soal line. But Yale had some giant forwards. At a crucial moment, two of them, one the late James Hogan, lifted their Princeton oppogents out of the way and opened a big hole is the line through which datapulted Captain George Chadwick. The play was so endde

that the Yale man was through the line and off for a 60-yard run and a score before the Princeton backs could realize it. A few minutes later Yale repeated the play with the

Tit for Tat "and Then Some" The University of Pennsylvania in 1912 ran another "come-back" exhibition which was even more spectacular than the 1902 game with Cornell. It was the first championship game of the year. Michigan was known to have a great team but Pennsylvania had played indifferent football. Throughout the first half Pennsylvania could gain little, while nothing could hold Michigan. Three touchdowns did the Westerners score in this first half and when the teams went to their dressing rooms the score stood 21-0 in favor of Michigan. It looked like a Waterloo for

the Red and Blue. But some magic element transformed the Pennsylvania team between the haives. For during the second half they raced up and down the field and over Michigan's goal for four touchdowns. Just a few minutes before the game ended the score stood 21-26 in Michigan's favor There was time for only a few plays and thing but some lucky turn of fortune e. I give Pennsylvania a victory. The battle surged back and forth. Then less than a minute before the referee was to blow his whistle Michigan punted. The ball was caught at mid-field by Dick Marshall, the Quakers' sprinting quarterback. If Marshall ever ran at a 10-second gait in his life he must have done it on this occasion, for in some mysterious fashion he threaded his way through the entire Michigan team and planted that ball behind the goal post without one Michigan man having touched him.

LONG FIGHT FOR THE BALLOT

Many and Strange Were the Qualifications Which Burdened Early-day Voters

At the time of the Declaration of Independence our American forefathers were busy making State Constitutions, and everywhere they put qualifications on the right to vote and

In some States Catholics and Jews were deprived of the ballot. In other States only Jews and Unitarians were excluded. Ex-President Taft, as a Unitarian, could not have voted in Delaware under the first Constitution, which required a voter to believe in the Trinity. In one of the States belief in hell fire was a prerequisite to voting, on the assumption that only fear of punishment and hope of reward

could make men straight in the polling places. In almost every State property qualifications were put on voting and office holding. In New who held land worth about \$500 could vote for Governor and Senator, while a lower qualification was placed on voters for Assemblymen. In Virginia only freeholders could vote. Under this plan in New York the people of the towns were subjected absolutely to the landholders, and they did not like it. It is estimated that more than half of the adult

white males were excluded from the right to vote in the beginning of our Government. In this long battle of the common man, Jew or Gentile, Unitarian or Catholic, freeholder or non-freeholder, for a share in the government. every one of the arguments except the bear-ing children argument now used against woman suffrage was used against the unfranchised men.-New Republic.

AN OPINION OF KULTUR To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Germany certainly has the Irish complaint of "every time it opens its mouth it puts its foot into it." In starting this war Germany outraged the civilized world with its treatment of Belgium. As time and crowding events began to distract attention from that outrage Ger-many perpetrated the foul crime of the Lusitania, and as that was passing she had to murder a nurse just to keep before our eyes the image of what the Blonde Beast really is when mage of what the Blonde Beast really is when seen under strong light that brings out charac-ter. Intriguing, untrue to pledged word, cruel, grasping are traits when joined to an ability for plodding work that make an enemy to be feared and a neighbor to be shunned. It is a good Providence that has revealed these traits to the world, while they may at what

traits to the world, while they may, at what-ever cost, be scotched. Let us of America have no doubt as to "Kultur," and let us be more outspoken as to our opposition. And let us remember that German "Kultur" began in the class rooms of German professors who first bowed themselves out of the Christian faith and then substituted their own ideals, now in action. We claim to be a Christian nation. Now is the time to affirm it by word and deed for we behold the Blonde Beast that has suddenly spread slaughter and ruin, and are at palled at the sight. AN AMERICAN. Philadelphia, October 22.

THE CATTAWUMPUSSES

Sometimes my father has to git right out of bed and scold. And love me right up tight to him, as tight as he can held.

And scold and scold and scold me, and speak cross until I bear;

For I'm so skeered that I fergit I've got him, skeered that I fergit I've got him. And then when he has got me still he cannot

sleep no more
Till he has shut and turned the key in that
there closet door;
And then, when he has done that, he can go
to bed again. cattawumpusses and things like that can't git me then.

Sometimes something gives me a poke and wakes me in the night,

And I lift up my head and look, and it is dimmy-light

'Most everywhere I turn my eyes, essept that closet door;

And when my eyes git there they can't turn from it any more!

from it any more! a where the cattawumpus is, and other things that squirms.

things that squirms.

That has as many reachy hands as thousand-legged worms.

And I kin see them 'rigglin' round, thest this-away and that,

Beneath the shelf that's in there where my mother keeps her hat!

I can not see them plain, I thest can see them stirrin' slow,
Some uv um way up near the top and some uv
um down low,
And all mixed in together like a can of fishin' And slidin' in and out an' tristin' 'round, the

And slidin' in and out an' tristin' 'round, the
way they squirms;
And I know why they're tristin' so, and sortin'
of theirself
In there where it is always dark beneath my
mother's shelf,
An' I thest lay an' watchum in the darkhole
there, till they
Are almost ready to turn 'round an' face me—
this-away!

And then I scream and scream, because their tooths is awful size!

And their tongues is so red—but, oh, the worsent is their eyes!

They are the roundest, awfullest that I don't want to see!

And all the time they're squirmin' round to turn them all on me.

And turn them on me all at once—and then I b'leve I'd die!

And that's the time I all swink up agenst the wall an' cry.

And crowd myself away far back agenst the wall an' scream.

And mother says, "Tou better so, I gass he's had a dream."

And so my father comes, and he turns on my hedreom light. And holds and loves me up until I haven't any

And I look in the closut and them things ain't there at all-I almost see them as they go a-slidin' thee the wall when the light comes, and there is theat the wall where they was atIt's only outlaw unspusses that is as quick as

And I don't let my father so lanck to his bed Until he shute an' turns the key in that there closed door.

Just Mortmar Lable th the Hussins Post.

PANAMA-PACIFIC IS COMING HERE

The Commercial Museum Is the Graveyard of Expositions, Only It's By No Means a Dead Place-Many Great Fairs Now on Show in Philadelphia-Shared With Public Schools.

By WILLIAM A. McGARRY

DHILADELPHIA is the graveyard of expositions. Minus the original environment of bright lights, gaudy midways and spectators by the hundreds of thousands, the major exhibits of the World's Fair of Chicago, the St. Louis, Buffalo, Paris and Guatemajan expositions are now on display in the big gray buildings of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum on the west bank of the Schuylkill River at 34th and

Spruce streets. There, also, will be installed most of the exhibits of perhaps a score of foreign countries now attracting thousands of visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. Yet to say that they will be "buried" is merely a figure of speech, for in the long run the exhibits will be of more use, both from the commercial and from the cultural viewpoint, at the Museum than they were

at the Exposition.



A Collector of Expositions

Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the Commercial Museum, who holds the unique

distinction of being the only collector of expositions in the world, announces today that 13 countries exhibiting at the Panama-Pacific Exposition have promised to turn over to the Museum virtually everything it wants in their displays. Negotiations to this end were started by Dr. Wilson shortly after the opening of the fair at San Francisco. They are still going on with the Exposition Commissions of several other countries, and it is probable that the list of contributors to Philadelphia's Commercial Museum will be considerably increased before the lights are turned out at San Francisco and the crowds melt away.

The countries that have already given their permission, through their exposition commissions or Ambassadors, are China, Holland and Colonies, Slam, Sweden, Honduras, Guatemala, Bolivia, Japan, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Uruguay and Canada. The Chinese and Japanese accessions will be especially valuable in bringing up to date the Oriental exhibits already installed at the Museum. The exhibits include objects of industry, geology, mineralogy and forestry, art, and commerce, representative of each of the countries named.

Since early in the summer W. L. Fisher, of the Museum staff, has been at work in San Francisco checking up everything on display, but paying especial attention to the foreign exhibits. Knowing just what the Musoum needs to complete various sections and bring them up to date, he has been able to advise Dr. Wilson exactly what to ask for.

Paying the Freight on Priceless Goods

The Finance Committee of City Councils has been asked by Dr. Wilson for an appropriation of \$5000 to pay packing and transportation charges. According to Dr. Wilson, it would be impossible to secure what has been promised for many times this sum. Many of the collections, as a matter of fact, cannot be reproduced at any price, including as they do relics of ancient civilizations in many lands. The tonnage of the shipments that will come to this city from San Francisco has not yet been computed, but a large number of freight cars will be required.

Chicago's Columbian Exposition contributed no less than 25 carloads of collections brought together at the expense of more than 40 Governments and dependencies. This really provided the start of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. Doctor Wilson, then at the head of the School of Biology at the University of Pennsylvania, went to Chicago in 1893 on private business, and while there visited the Exposition. There he was struck by the thought of the immense waste in making such wonderful collections only to let them disintegrate when the fair closed. He

conceived the idea of a permanent Museum for the best exhibits of such expositions.

Some of the leading business men of the city became interested in the plan, and on June 15, 1894, the Commercial Muneum was organized by ordinance of Councils. De. William Pepper was the first president, held. ing that office until his death in 1898. Dr Wilson in 1894 closed negotiations which he had opened with various Governments and dependencies exhibiting at Chicago, and a whole train load of exhibits came to this city. Since that time the three great build. ings west of the Schuylkill River have been constructed and there are thousands of feet of floor space still available.

The Furs of the World

The most notable single collection from Chicago, because of its completeness, is the animal skin exhibit. It includes hides, to 200 preservation, of virtually every fur-bearing animal extant, and many of species lens since exterminated. The collection is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. Originally this was turned over to the Field Columbian Museum, of Chicago, in the organization of which, incidentally, Director Wilson played an important part. That My. seum found the exhibit somewhat out of its line, and Philadelphia got it.

More than 500 tons of collections were obtained by Dr. Wilson at the close of the Paris World's Fair in 1900. About 400 tens were contributed from the South and Central American exhibits at the exposition in Guatemala. Three corporations with an eye for future South American trade landed this cargo in Philadelphia absolutely free of charge. They are the Pacific Steamship Company, the Panama Railroad and the Clyde line.

When the Buffalo and St. Louis Exposition were held the Philadelphia Commercial Mpseum was becoming rather well stocked Some of the exhibits were not sulciently complete to satisfy the Director, however, m he selected various specimens from Buffale weighing in all 15 tons, and at St. Louis M carloads of material were obtained. Director Wilson, by the way, was Commissioner for the Philippine Islands at the St. Louis Exposition, and in that office had complete charge of the island exhibits. Nearly all of them are now at the Museum in this city.

A Help to Foreign Trade

The fame of the Museum has spread so far now, mainly because of the activities of its Foreign Trade Department, that foreign countries are extremely anxious to have representative exhibits of their lands on display in this city. Accordingly, Director Wilson is having the full co-operation of the Foreign Commissions at San Francisco in selecting exhibits for installation here. China and Japan are especially anxious to be accurately represented in the Commercial Museum Chow Tszchi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for the Republic of China, sent to this country a delegation of 20 Chinese business men and commercial experts. They spent an entire day at the Museum examining the collections.

The visitors were not at all satisfied with the section devoted to China, nor were the Commissioners at San Francisco, who also have visited the Museum. They all take an interse pride in the progress made by the republic within the last few years, and have made arrangements to send here from the Pacific coast a collection of industrial and art objects that will be the most complete and up-to-date in the United States. The Japanes Commissioners also have visited the Museum From their section at San Francisco Director

Wilson expects to obtain a fine exhibit of a new weave of silks. Most of the material obtained, of course, remains in the Museum, free to the public Some of the smaller objects that happen to be duplicated, however, are included in the collections sent out by the Director to publis schools all over the State for use in educatignal work, and others are traded with Museums elsewhere for articles wanted. Through the exhibits sent out, and the illustrated lectures, the Museum last year reached more

THERE ARE STILL TRAPPERS

They Manage to Live in the Old Way, Esst as Well as West

Not far from Louisville, but across the river, in Indiana, Peter McDaniel, a trapper, whose home was a solitary cabin at Beaver hole, on Fourteen-mile Creek, is dead. He lived to be 77 years old. During the last 20 years of his life he earned sufficient for his modest backelor necessities by following a calling which is the popular mind is associated with the from tier during the period in which white men gradually worked their way westward from the Atlantic coast, and before there were trans-

continental railways.

Every youth who is healthy is by nature an adventurer. Those who have the hard luck to be born in fiats and brought up in the streets may become members of gangs and regard the may become members of gangs and regard the peaceful and peace-guarding policeman as the natural enemy of their kind. But that is a perversion of instinct brought about by artificial environment. The boy whose bare feet feel the soil in summer time, and who fishes and swime and hunts, even where fishing is a waste of time, economically viewed, and hunting a matter of tramping about with a Fishert rifle to murder innocent, unsuspecting, insectivorous birds, longs to hunt and trap for beavers and sell pelts, and fight Indians, like Leatherstocking, the Fenimore Cooper hero, in whom were incarnated the ideals of normal boyhood.

As a matter of fact there still are many pelts to be gathered. Quite an army of hunters and trappers, all told, get their living by harvesting them in the remaining fringes of forest and along the water courses and ravines which civilization has not metamorphosed. It is possible still for a man to live, like Poter McDaniel, in a shack in the woods and depend upon his rifle, his traps and his dogs. If he may not dine upon bear meat, venison and wild turkey, as Dan'il Boone did, he may at least have pienty of smaller game with his corn cakes. And "varmints" whose fur is as salable as gilt-edge securities still are fairly numerous in sections of the oldest and most densely populated States. There still are forested areas where a man may build his hut of round logs, chink it with sticks or stones daubed with clay, get his water supply from a crystal apring and his fuel from failen or felied trees, and live beyond four score without satilag foot in the settlements, save for the purpose of bartering his "hitles" for pantry supplies and powder and ball. — Louisville Courter-Journal. As a matter of fact there still are many pelts

AMERICAN INDIAN DAY

There are days and days, patriotic days, ma-mortal days, centumidal days, but no day that honors the carly residents of the continent, the American Indians. The survivors of the first North American families have borne that magical in their usual tantium fashion. But ra-cally, at a congress of 128 indians, conversed

proval and a heavy sustaining vote. A committee was appointed to take up the suggestion with President Wilson, and later win Congress, and legal and official recognition is confidently expected. The first day to be obtained is announced as May 2, 1915.

The idea of an American Indian day was suggested in 1912, and the agitation which follows:

than 75,000 children in Pennsylvania.

The idea of an American Indian day was sur-gested in 1912, and the agitation which foliowed was not permitted to die down. The backer of the measure claim that in addition to de-serving recognition as the original American-their increasing civilization, their sourceless progress and their standing as good citizes entitle them to a place in the roll of race cole-brations.

The request, which is backed by the Indian congress and its leading representatives, fessional men of high standing, seems an nently reasonable one. Aside from its sati-mental feature, it would be a deserved tribut to a race that has struggled upward against a host of retarding conditions, and is demonstrating its increasing fitness for good cities ship and high responsibilities.—Cleveland Hais Dealer.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

If America is to come first it must come before the plan to boost a secondary city, a third-tall harbor, a sectional crop or a favorite tier of States. America must not be first as again foreigners and last among Americans their selves.—New York Sun.

Prom the nebulous regions of watchful walling we come to a program which is not without
promise. The choice has been made the best
choice that could have been made under the
circumstances—and the country now enters may
a period of more hopeful expectation—Chinase
Herald.

The British made their island the trading centre of the world by buying whatever is world had to sell, storing and forwarding for British ports what Great British could not buself use That is precisely what the Unite States is not in the habit of doing, and what everything considered this country may not possible to do.—Grand Rapids Press.

This country has no thought of aggression any other nation, nor will it ever be to war save to protect its own rights and rights of its nationals, but when such protecting it is not be not to be required it should be and it must prepared to accord it.

National defense-successful national defends an essential to national aristence—cise nati Enquirer.

Enough young men in the United States of a probably be found to assure the success of a continental army on a purely voluntary but not the plan is sure to fail if the voluntary but the plan is sure to fail if the voluntary but the plan is sure to fail if the voluntary in the depend upon such beighted co-spation by insir employers as to relagized the tention of their jobs after the breaking up the training corous. The real test of the Land would come after the present wire and ment had died away and the world had sell alway exact the parties of the Land world had sell alway exact to a partied of pance. Springs the problems.