Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS R. R. CURTIS, PRESIDENT harles H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. Martin, etelary and Treasurer; Philip S. Collins, John B. Illiams, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD: Craus H. E. Cuarre, Chairman. H. WHALET Executive Editor JOHN C. MARTIN General Business Manager Published daily at Pussic Larges Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Broad and Chestnot Streets NEWS BUREAUS:

Riggs Building
The Timere Building
OF Friedrichntrasse
Marconi House, Birand
32 Rue Louis le Grand SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

Ry carrier, sir cents per week. Ity mail, postpaid traile of Philadelphia, except where foreign pestages treatired, one month, itemity-five cents; one year, hree dollars. All mail subscriptions payable in

Notice Subscribers wishing address shanged must BELL, 1000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

67 Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS RECONS-

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-ON OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR NOVEMBER WAS \$4,801.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1916.

'Tis not for nothing that we life pursue It pays our hopes with something still that's mero. -Dryden.

"Knox for Senator." What great statesman ever escaped them?

If Philadelphia can make the hose for the nation it can also make the shoes.

After looking at all those fine automobiles at the show, did you decide to trade in your old car for a bigger one?

The Chinese rebels take money out of the

custom houses by force. The American Democrats want to take it out by reducing the rates of duty. Governor Fielder's suggestion that the New

Jersey Legislature remain in session only a short time indicates that he appreciates its power for evil. Dr. Ernesto Quesada, of Argentina, knows

how to put the kick into the American language. His message to the people of the country through the EVENING LEDGER had the power of the left hind leg of a Government mule, Fire Marshal Elliott's estimate that 70 per

cent, of the fires in this city are due to care-

lesaness ought to set people thinking. And his remark that nine fire inspectors are not enough to cover the city ought to set the proper authorities to acting. It is never necessary for a man whose family is starving to throw a brick through a window. There are thousands of people

ready to help him if they can only discover

his need and there are thousands of societies

organized for the purpose of helping just

-such cases. If we are to prepare for defense as Mr. Roosevelt himself properly urges, it would be irrational to place the power thus created in the hands of one who would

itch to use it.-William Barnes. There is this to be said about Mr. Roosevelt, when he does itch he itches harder than any other American we know.

What's the use of getting excited because 16 Americans were humiliated, insulted, stripped and murdered? There were no women and children among them, and perhaps we ought to be glad that Mexicans ming right into the United States and killing a few eminent

Whatever the political intentions or consequences of the shift ordered yesterday by the Director of Public Safety, there is certain to be some virtue in the result. All police captains have had their districts changed, and since the shift is universal, no criticism of individuals can be implied. The advantages of a fluid and changing police body are obvious in a community where neither the guardians nor the beneficiaries are more than human. It is so easy to be friendly, to be indulgent, to wink and let things pass. The misfortune is that every enforcement of the letter of the law appears as a piece of persecution when the least favor has been shown in another case. With the prospect of a shift there is little incentive to the cultivation of mercenary friendships on the part of the police. There is even less incentive for offering benefits on the part of

It is pointed out that Mayor Smith had been assured that he would not be called on to speak at the recent meeting of the United Business Men's Association held to urge on Councils the abolition of exchange tickets; wherefore, it is suggested it was unfair of the EVENING LEDGER to use his remarks on that occasion as the basis for an editorial discussion of the Mayor's views. The Evening LEDGER does not feel that any injustice was done Mayor Smith or that he was misrepresented; but it assents to the proposition that remarks hurriedly made by a public officer who had reason to believe he would not be called on to speak are generally privileged and should not form the basis for criticism. The Evening Lengen's views were the result of a general analysis of the situation and did not depend primarily on the remarks made by the Mayor on the occasion in question.

There is a crying need that we cast aside all purely partisan considerations and dis-regard all but the vital issues affecting the national life.—Colonel Rosseveit to the Proreasive National Committee.

In these significant words the Colonel prefaces his declaration in favor of "the out thorough-going preparedness to protect our rights against all possible attacks by any aggressor," There is no doubt that the Republicans will take a similar position when they meet in convention in Chicago next June. A platform is apparently being prepared on which both wings of the Reilican party can stand. The past is the past and should be forgotten, save only for the lessons that it teaches. There is no soubl that the Progressives who have been maintaining the party organization are looklug for a bridge on which they can cross ever into their old party. Three-fourths of he National Committeemen are said to ogressives have already gone back to to which the P. R. T. tentative els old albertance, and they are willing made effective. On these two stary there unless they are driven out future of rapid transit depends.

by the folly of standpat leaders. If ther can be co-operation on a program of preparedness and a disposition to be concillatory, the Chicago convention should resemble an old-fashioned love feast.

THE APPEAL TO PORK

THE year 1858 is marked in red in the calendars of those who keep themselves familiar with international affairs and try to judge the future, not merely by the past, but by the logic of events. For Americans there is no necessity of lingering over the incident at Fashoda, the formation of the Austro-Russian agreement and the affaire Dreyfus. They need concentrate only on two things in that year: The preliminary shock which finally overthrew the isolation of England and the ending of the Spanish-American War, which brings the United States today precisely into the position of England in 1898. So important is this relation that it will be worth while to give in some detail an account of conditions in England since that time and to leave conclusions to those who are not afraid to make them.

In 1898, fortifying herself by secret treatles with Germany, England was being slowly moved into the whirlpool of European affairs from which she had kept herself for many years. She feared Russia and France, her present allies, and for ten years watched the naval aggrandizement of Germany without suspicion. She was commercially prosperous, almost intact, and between prosperity and pacifism, which riddled the country, was settling into the position of a dead nation. On the 12th of December, 1898, Prince von Buelow, after a long speech on the assurances of peace, said, "Germany's future is based upon her right and her right upon her sharpened sword." The London Spectator caught up the inconsistency, but the London Foreign Office assured itself with scraps of

Six years later an anonymous writer in the Westminster Review could write these soothing sentences: "Our oldest rivals are our best customers. France, Germany, Russia, take from us great portions of our ex-That was the ruling attitude of even professed imperialists, although the word of warning was not lacking. A notably well-informed writer in the Contemporary Review called Germany "The archenemy of England," and indicated the precise obstacle which England presented to Germany's dream of domination. That warning was unheeded. So was the cry of Lord Roberts

Conscription, advocated in 1904, fared ill. The Royal Commission which recommended it was coolly put into its place and instead a half-hearted scheme of military reform was instituted. The reserve force was inadequately treated and the army left woefully wanting in almost every particular. Although by 1912 every aim of Germany and the very methods she would use to strike in the next war were exposed, not only by the Bernhardis, but by English publicists and strategists, Sir Edward Grey was moved to remark that if Germany should be merely powerful, not aggressive, "within two or three years every chance of war would have disappeared." But was there any reason to believe that Germany would not be aggressive after successive attentats made against the

The wilful blindness of England's diplomacy would be less comprehensible if America could not see at this moment its precise counterpart. How many publicists have not tried to persuade the United States that the armaments of other nations are not intended for this country? How many of these publicists know that Mr. Winston Churchill said that "The British navy is to us a necessity, and, from some points of view, the German navy is to them more in the nature of a luxury"? By 1912 the German army had reached an unprecedented state of fulness and of preparedness. France had replied with increased term of service. England had done nothing. By 1912 the German railways were debouching on every buffer State. England talked of reducing armaments. In that year Germany foresaw everything; official England saw not so much as the military critic of the London Times, who wrote (in 1911) "the preservation of France from an attack (by Germany before the weight of Russia begins to tell) is absolutely vital for our subsequent safety." And, finally, the curious historian of the next century may note with sardonic pleasure a certain similarity between the phrasing of the following words of Lord Haldane and that of a notable remark made by a former Secretary of State of the United States: "A whole nation springing to arms on war being declared and nobly preparing to submit itself to six months' training in order to meet the invading army." The same historian will note the success of the experiment in 1915.

It is not necessary to push the parallel. Physically, mentally, morally, internationally, we are precisely in the position of England eighteen years ago. As England refused, the United States refuses to consider herself a part of the world, and refuses to prepare for the participation which, willynilly, will be forced upon her. An inadequate navy and an army which dwindled from 80,000 externals (General Miles' statement at the end of the Spanish War accounts for that number) to 37,000 are coupled with an inability, an inertia which prevent the lessons of the war from being learned by the people; and, in the face of this, the most spectacular and most monstrous attempt to placate the country by appealing to mythical good will and to pork.

THE MAYOR IS NOT PLEDGED

THE emphatic denial by Mayor Smith of his reported indorsement of the comprehensive Taylor transit plan as a whole is no surprise. A close study of the text of the Mayor's statement on Monday indicated that he was intent on the two projects under way and on no others.

The Mayor's position up to this time has seen perfectly plain, and there is no reason why it should be misunderstood. During the campaign he specifically refused to come out definitely for the Taylor plan. He contented himself with a general declaration in favor of better transit facilities. At no time since has he been more specific. It is clear, indeed, that Mr. Smith has only begun to study the transit situation since his election. He is in process of studying it now. and it is not to be anticipated that he will

cast the die before his mind is made up. The retention in office of Quimby and Atkinson indicates that, so far as engineering problems are concerned, it is the purpose of the Administration to permit no impairment of the efficiency of the Department of City Transit. So far so good. But the two essentials are: First, that the construction plan as a whole he carried out; secondly, that the fair and square operating agreement to which the P. R. T. tentatively agreed be made effective. On these two things the

Tom Daly's Column

THE ATPLETE IN THE WINDOW. see him in his window, working-Pink, almost nude to his equator; At springs and weights forever jerking-The "exerciser" demonstrator.

Morn, noon or dunk-it doesn't matter-He'll flex for you a supple sincio, To catch your casual eye and flatter The imitative impulse in you,

It seems so easy! Though you never Could roll a hoop or even play "Jacks," You half believe, with slight endeavor, You might in time become an Ajax.

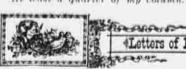
At least to keep from getting bigger Around the waist, you ought to try one; You're sure that it will help your "figger" And so you sneak inside and buy one!

And then, ah! then, I know the answer! Within a seeck the thing will bore you; Your exerciser gets the can, sir, As mine did many years before you.

Monotonous, you'll say, and grating; Of course! exactly! that was my kick, And so in this youth's demonstrating My interest is purely psychic.

stand, with heart surcharged with pity, And muse upon this humble neighbor; And question if in all the city Another hath such humdrum labor

Yet while I watch the beggar drilling, I marvel that he grows so solems But look! no wonder! Here he's filling At least a quarter of my column.



Gushing With Sentim

Letters of Love. From Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms, Copyright, Thos. E. Hill, Chicago, 1889. A Gentleman Makes a Frank Acknowledgment.

Sentiment and Running Over With Poetry. White Mountains, N. H., Oct. 1, 18-MY DEAR MARY:

MY DEAR MARY:

One by one the brown leaves are falling, reminding me that the golden cummer that we have so delightfully loitered through approaches its close. How thickly our pathway has been strewn with roses; how fragrant have been the million blosseons; how sweetly the birds have sung; how beautiful have been the sunny days; how Joyous have been the starry nights!

Dear M., I do not need to tell you this delightful summer has been to me one great Elysian scene. I have gazed on and dreamed of thy beauty. I have been fed by thy sparkling repartes and mertiment; I have drunk at the fountain of thy intellectuality; but the feast is ended, and gradually the curtain is falling. Dear beautiful summer, so beautiful to me because of thy loved presence. And standing now on the threshold of a scene all changed, I take a last fond, long, lingering look on the beautiful picture that will return to me no more; and yet, who knows but in that great eternity we may live again these Eden hours.

"Like a foundling in slumber, the summer day lay

CLike a foundling in slumber, the summer day lay
On the crimsoning threshold of even,
And I though that the glow through the azurearched way
Was a glimpse of the coming of heaven.
There together we sat by the beautiful stream,
We had nothing to do but to love and to dream.
In the days that have gone on before,
These are not the same days, though they bear the
same name.

With the once I shall welcome no more." Dearest, you must forgive my arient expressions in this letter. With a temperament guesting to the borim and overflowing with sentiment and rhapsody, I have passed the fleeting summer in thy charming presence in one continual dream of nonesy. I cannot now turn back to the scientin duties before me without telling you what trembled on my longue a thousand times as we gathered flowers together and wove our chapters in the sunny days gone by. Dear, darling Mary, I love you, I adore you.

Dear, darling Mary, I love you, I adore you.

Tomorrow I bid added to these sylvan groves, the quiet mendows and the gurgling brooks, to go back to the prose duties of business. * I have not the slightest idea what your reply will be. You have been to me one continual puzzle. Dear M., may I come again and see you, and address you benceforth as a lover? Your sincere friend.

CLARENCE HARRINGTON. Ordinarily Professor Hill presents two forms of reply-a favorable and an unfavorable-to such a letter as the above, but here he can find it in his heart to suggest in reply to Clarence only this:

FAVORABLE REPLY

DEAR CLARENCE: I shall not attempt in this to answer your missive with the same poetic fervor that colors your letter from beginning to end. While it is given to you to tread the emerald pavements of an imaginative Eden, in my plainer nature I can only walk the common earth.

Eden, in my plainer nature I tan only can have common earth.

I fully agree with you in your opinion of the beautiful summer just passed. Though in seasons heretofore many people have been here from the cities. I have never known a summer so delightful. Yea, Clarence, these three months have been joyous, because—shall I confess it?—because you have been here. I need not write more. You have agreed to stay another day, I shall be at home this afternoon at 2 o'clock and will be happy to see you. Yours very truly, MARY SINGLETON.

Ballads of Portland S. FLETCHER The Old Portland Laundry 22 Union Street

No longer, friend, be in a quandary, But seek—seek what? The Old Portland Laundry! And all your linen soon will show A change to color white as snow! That man no shafts of malice hurt

Who has at least one good clean shirt,
And cleaniness—the next allied
To Goddiness—should be your pride.
Who would be pure should e'er keep clean—
The flithy things of earth are mean. And Union street, at 22, Has purity enough for you. At notice short, in first-class style, They turn out work to make you smile; And Fletcher knows it is no "bosh"

Whene'er he brags how they can wash. What don't they wash?—Your shirts drawers.
Your underclothes—I've got to pause, For some things, though they wash them well, Bear such queer names I dare not tell; But this is one thing their works declare, Whate'er they wash they never tear; The clothes you send to them come back

WHEW: WHO INCITED THIS? (From the Minutes.)

With spotless forms and nothing lack.

At a special meeting last evening of the Aria-totelian Litteratures of Camiden, the following cas-tigation of the mole-eyed canalils who level their vituperative batteries of vitriolic spicen at affluent Camiden was adopted: "Whereas, Camden's Cyclopean leap into the effulgent and caloric beams has aroused envenoused and pusilianimous tongues to helch Camdenward their plutoule and sibliant caturacts of gangrescent spleen; and.

"Whereas, Invidious Mephistopheilans have long satirlized the most important centre of industry and letters on the American Continent; and, "Whereas, Nutritious Camden soups, fragrant Camden soaps, sublimest Camden sweats and lus-cidus Camden nectars and less that joyful anima-tion to life in every clime beneath the cerulescent vault on high; and,

"Whereas, legions of Camden Carusees are even now wasting their entrancing exhaustions of empy-real and Camden-made symphonies throughout the broad-spreading confines of this putrescent sphere; therefore, by if

therefore, be it

"Resolved. By the Aristotalian Litteratours of Camden, that Camden has no compeer between Melvello Sound and Wilkes Land; that in an epoch as yet unborn, when the traveler from Mars and tourist from Saturn wing merrily over the dehrla of Washington; when Philadeiphia's fallen towors are overruk with gila monsters of empurpled his and terrific mould * * mariners from all the Sevan Beas shall bring their goiden fisce to Camden's blury wharves, and perchance cavort in the aerial express and the subterrestrial limited that shatters time and annihiliates space above and below the throbbing certifors of the proudest and most little tripical Titan the science of cosmography records—Eternal and Imperial Camden."

The Recitation

Oh, woodman spare that tree (she spoke), Touch not a single bough—". I the list all it was an oak, But it's a chestout new.

WHAT OF THAT?

"Tired!" Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Fluttering the rose leaves scattered by the
breeze? Come, rouse thee, while 'tis called today; Coward: Arise, go forth upon the way!

"Lonely!" And what of that? Some must be ionely; 'tis not given to all To feel a heart responsive rise and fall, To blend another life into its own; To blend another life into its own; Work may be done in loneliness; work on!

'Dark!" Well, what of that? Didnt fondly dream the sun would never set? Dont fear to lose thy way? Take courage yet; Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight Thy step will guided be and guided right,

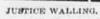
-Living Church.

TO BECOME A PHILADELPHIAN

Career and Personality of Emory A. Walling, Pennsylvania's Newest Supreme Court Justice-Was Born on a Farm

FROM a farm to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. This is not altogether a new story, but it happens to be the story of Emory A. Walling, Pennsylvania's newest Supreme Court Justice, who was sworn

in a few days ago in this city, where the court is now in session, as the appointee of Governor Brum baugh. Incidentally the appointment did not cost Justice Walling as much as a two cent stamp; he did not ask for the position. although his friends did, and he did not even know that his name was being seriously considered until a few days before the appointment was made.



Justice Walling is not a real stranger to Philadelphia by any means. He has many friends in this city, especially among lawyers and Judges, and a couple of years ago he presided in one of the courts of Quarter Sessions here, where he made a most favorable impression. He remarked at that time that a few weeks' residence in Philadelphia had given him a most favorable impression of the city and its people, and that next to Erie, which has been his home for years, he thought he would prefer living here to any other place. And now he finds that he will be compelled to live here a great deal of the time-which suits him all right.

Justice Walling is a product of an Erie County farm, having been born in Greenfield township, that county, in 1855. In those days farming was not as simple a proposition as it is now, and young Walling found plenty of hard work to do with little time for study. When he was eight years of age his father died, and his thirteen-year-old brother and his mother undertook to manage the farm. There were three sisters, too, who helped, and between them they managed to get along

Chopping Winter's Firewood

If you look at Justice Walling now you will see that he is tall and broad, quite the largest man physically on the Supreme Court bench. He is square-shouldered, straight and powerful looking. He got the start of his physical stalwartness in the woods of Erie County, where as a youth he cut down trees, barked them, sawed them and did everything else that a lumberman is supposed to do. As a youth he ran the gamut of farm occupations, and getting the tree into the house in the form of firewood was his principal occupation more than one

He helped, too, with other farm jobs and he studied. To get an education was his one ambition, and more than once he did as Lincoin did, read by the light of a blazing logfire. Although the opportunity for schooling was limited he managed to obtain a good common school education, and then his mother managed to send him away for a year.

The year up, young Walling came back home and got a fob as a school teacher. More than once he has smilingly referred to this as his first political job. He worked, studied, taught district school and then decided to go to the State Normal School at Edinboro. From Edinboro he went to the Lake Shore Seminary in North East, which was near his home, and he paid his expenses at the institution by working during the hours he was not in class.

After graduation he taught school another year and then he began the study of law. He passed the bar examinations with flying colors and was admitted to practice in Erie County in 1878. For a time he had an office in North East and it was here he married Grace Marshall, a school teacher and daughter of a North East township farmer.

Law and politics seem to mix naturally with young Walling, and three years after being admitted to the bar he was elected District Attorney of Erie County on the Republican ticket. He moved to Erie and in 1884, at the expiration of his term as District Attorney, he was elected to the State Senate. He entered the Senate the same year that United States Senator Boies Penrose entered the House from the 8th Ward of Philadelphia, and he and Penrose became warm friends. Another friend made at that time was John P. Elkin, who was also serving his apprenticeship in the Legislature.

A friendship was formed then between Walling, Penrose and Elkin which has never been broken. Politically all have progressed. Penrose went to the United States Senate. Walling is now a Supreme Court Justice, and it is a coincidence that he succeeds to that place made vacant by the death of his friend Elkin, who was one of Mr. Walling's strongest supporters for Supreme Court

Nineteen Years on Bench

In 1896 Justice Walling became the Repubican candidate for Judge of Eris County and he was elected. This was the year that McKinley defeated Bryan. Walling led the ticket in Erie County. In 1906 Mr. Walling was nominated and elected without opposition and he would have been re-elected without opposition again had he not left the Erie County bench for the Supreme Court. Justice Walling was a candidate for the Supreme Court two years ago and received a flattering vote. He was also strongly

urged for appointment to the Federal Court in Western Pennsylvania several years ago and back in 1901 he was a strong candidate for appointment to the Supreme Court. The record made in 19 years on the beach Is said to have been one of the reason

appointing Judge Walling

RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENTS

Washington Did Not Want to Serve Twice, and Jackson Said One Term Was Enough, But Served Two and Named His Successor-The Cases of Grant and Cleveland

THE man who said he never should marry A did not expect to meet the charming woman whom he took to wife.

Men fit their theories to shifting circumstances. And they should. The man who never changes his mind may be consistent, but he has stopped growing.

Grover Cleveland announced that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself in the Presidency and argued in favor of a single term with ineligibility for re-election. But Cleveland was nominated to succeed himself, and when defeated the second time consented to run a third time and was elected. His sense of duty overcame his theoretical objections to the century-old practice of permitting a man to run for the Presidency as many times as his party called him.

Jefferson the First Anti-Third-termer

The single term advocates in the early days of the country changed their minds when they saw how well the constitutional provisions were working. But they concluded that two terms were enough. Washington established the precedent, not because he was opposed to three terms, but because he thought he had served the country long enough. He accepted the second term with reluctance. It was Jefferson who stated explicitly the anti-third term doctrine. He was originally a single term advocate, and thought that the President should serve seven years and then retire. He later concluded that eight years was better, provided the people had an opportunity at the end of four years to decide whether the President had made good and should be trusted with power for another term. He was confident that the Constitution would be amended to make the President ineligible for a third term.

President Jackson was the first President to recommend an amendment to the Constitution limiting the President to a single term. He advocated it in each of his eight annual messages. He believed in the theory of it, but failed miserably when called upon to put his theories into practice. He not only succeeded himself, but at the expiration of his second term named his successor, thereby exercising his influence in a way which he had said was likely to imperil the liberties of the people. The country survived what the theorists might call his usurpation of power.

The Fight Over Grant

The third-term issue became acute when the attempt to nominate Grant to succeed Hayes was made. In the seventies a number of resolutions were introduced in Congress to amend the Constitution so as to make it impossible for Grant to be a candidate, but they never commanded enough support to secure their passage. It is useless to speculate about what might have happened if the politicians behind the Grant movement

had commanded the support of the Republican party. Grant had been an easy man for the unscrupulous politicians while ha was in the White House, just as he was used to the was used for unscrupulous business. the personal profit of unscrupulous bus men when he went into the brokerage bus ness in New York after his retirement. politicians were anxious to have a placent man in the White House again, as the country was aware of it. They advocate Grant, not because they liked him, but be cause they thought they could climb has power over his back and use him for the purposes. It was not opposition to a thirt term so much as opposition to crocked politics that defeated Grant for renomina-

Cleveland's experience with large affairs had been slight when he announced he would not be a candidate to succeed himself. But Mr. Bryan's had been much less when he first began to advocate a constitutional amendment making a President Ineligible to re-electi The adoption of the single-term plank by the Baltimore convention was dictated by the pelitical ambitions of Mr. Bryan and approved by the votes of the delegates, who did not care what the platform said, so long as the Costitution remained unchanged.

Wilson's Broader View

President Wilson's letter to A. Mitchell Palmer, which has only recently been pub. lished in full, indicates that he takes a mach broader view of the subject than Mr. Bryan or Mr. Cleveland or Andrew Jackson, He might have taken a still broader view. He knows that in a democracy there should be the fewest possible restrictions upon the liberty of the people to choose what servants please them. He is familiar enough with his tory to know that there can be the greatest tyranny under the forms intended to secure the widest liberty, and that there can be great liberty under forms of tyranny. It all depends on the capability of a people for self-government.

If the time ever comes when the people are willing to consent to the perpetuation of absolute power in the White House, the forms of the Constitution will be of no avail to prevent it. Talk as you will about the degeneracy of the ancient nations under tyrans, you cannot escape the fact that the people degenerated in advance of the governments The comparatively slight interest which the people as a mass take in the second-term and third-term discussions indicates that they still believe themselves able to take care of their own affairs. They know that the power rests in their own hands and that they can set up whom they will and abase whoever betrays them. They are likely to settle the second-term issue at the present time without the intervention of any constitutional amendment and settle it to the satisfaction of so airy a theorist as ever Mr. Bryan.

LIMITS OF POETIC LICENSE

Alfred Austin's ignorance of the fact that the word "Byre" means "cowhouse" led him into an amusing blunder. One of the verses of his ms, "To Arms!" runs:

From English hamlets, Irish hills, Weish hearths and Scottish byres.

They throng to show that they are still Sons worthy of their sires.

"Mr. Austin may be informed," wrote a Scotish critic, "that sons of sires that pass from byres are found oftener in English cattle-shows han in foreign battlefields. The poetic licenses great, but it does not cover slander."—London

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

It is plain that the people have come to their nses. The frenzy against big business has are no longer to be bunted and driven. The natural processes of finance and business are not to be penalized.-New York Evening Sun.

After the war, this country will need the stiff est kind of tariff protection to save it from sub-mergence in the common ruin of nations. We have the precedent of history to warn and guide us, for we adopted our first protective tariff as sequel to the Napoleonic wars a century ago nd the aftermath of the present conflict will e worse than what came in 1815.—Detroit Free

"Too late!" Shall it be that within a few years some American statesman, agonizing in the effort to save his country from destruction, will have to speak such words as these? That is the question for every American to take home with him, to think over, to pray over, and to act upon, putting forth his utmost power that never shall across his country's tombstone be writt the fatal words "Too Late."—Chicago Herald.

AMUSEMENTS

ADELPHI POSITIVELY LAST WEEK TONIGHT AT 8.16 SHARP POPULAR \$1 MATINEE TOMORROW Bernard Shaw's Androcles and the Lion Preceded by Anatole France's "Delightful Froite' THE MAN WHO MARRIED A DUMB WIFE With O. P. Heggie & Mary Forbes. NEXT WEEK—Seats Tomorrow THE SEASON'S GREATEST DRAMA

"SINNERS"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Traveltalks NEWMAN Color View Motion Pictures 5 FRIDAY EVENINGS Beg. Jan. 21-22 BRAZIL ARGENTINA CHILE-PERU-BOLIVIA. COSTA RICA. PANAMA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC Monday, January 24, 8:15 P. M. RECITAL-MISCHA

ELMAN

Course Tickets AT HEPPE'S NOW

RESERVED SEATS, \$2 to 75c. NOW ON SALE AT HEPPE'S. 1119 CHESTNUT ST.

WALNUT Pop. Mats. Tues. Thurs. Reg. Matinee Saturds Evening a "A LITTLE GIRL IN A BIG CITY" NIXON Today RIGOLETTO TWINS; CROSSMAN'S ENTERITAIN ERS; VOGUE DUO BRICK & DE VEAU; Everett's Monkey Circus, Etc.

G RAND 0 BIO ACTS & PICTURES BOOK 213, 7 4 9 BIG ACTS & PICTURES CHILD SATURDAY FOR ELOW

HENRY BACON Famous Paintings
McCLEES GALLERIER 1807 Walnut Street
Jan. 10th Until Jan. 28th

JOHN McCORMACK Amphithmatre, Tao, Boc. On Sale Night of Cor

AMERICAN GIBARD BELOW STH
ARVINE PLAYERS
MELS Turnday, Thurnday, Salurday, 100, 200. which influenced Governor Brumbaugh in TROCADERO WINNING La Bailus

AMUSEMENTS

LYRIC POPULAR \$1.50 MAT. TODAT
N. Y. Winter Garden's Latest Triumph MAID IN AMERICA FLORENCE MOORE and MLLE. DAZIN ALL FUN, MUSIC and PRETTY GIRLS NEXT WEEK SEATS ON SALE
THE GREATEST, GIRLIEST AND
MOST GORGEOUS OF ALL HUGE
WINTER GARDEN SPECTACLES

THE PASSING SHOW

OF 1915

12 COLOSSAL SCENES
ALL-STAR CAST, INCLUDING
GEO, MONITOE, EUGENE AND WILLIE HOWARD,
MARILYNN MILLER AND 125 OFFIERS
MOSTLY GIRLS, DIVINELY FAIR. 2 GREAT EVENTS FOR LADIES!

of JULIAN ELTINGE IN "COUSIN LUCY" AT THE FORREST THEATRE Souvenir to Each Woman SPECIAL DAZZLING WARDROBE HE WORN ON THAT NIGHT ONLY VISIT LIMITED TO 2 WEEKS Sent Sule Tomorrow.

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREET ALICE EIS & Harry Girard & Co.; Agnes Scott & Henry Keane; Conlin. Steele & Parks. Others. Next "The Forest Fire"

LANGDON MCCORMICK'S SENSATIONAL ENGLISH MELODRAMA GLOBE Theatre MARKET and JUNIPER STS. VAUDEVILLE—Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. 10c, 10c, 25c. EDMUND HAYES & CO. ERGOTTI LILLIPUTIANS; OTHERS

ARCADIA CHESTNUT Below 1908 DE WOLF HOPPER in "DON QUIXOTE"

Keystons Comedy—"Fatty and Mabel Adrift"
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, "MISSING LINKS"
and Keystons Comedy—"NICK OF TIME"

FORREST_Last 4 Nights MATINES WATCH YOUR STEP VERNON CASTLE FRANK TINNEL
Brics & King; Harry Kelly; 100 Others

CHESTNUT ST. Opera House MATINEES, 1:30 to 8-10c, 15c | Symphosy, NIGHTS, 7 to 11-10c, 18c, 25c | Orchestrs | WM. FOX PRODUCTION

MANSFIELD'S GREAT SUCCESS "A PARISIAN ROMANCE"

STANLEY MARGUERITE CLARK "MICE & MEN"

in First "MICE & ME! Presentation "MICE & ME! Thurs. Fri. 84t. "THE GOLDEN CHANCE PALACE Valeska Suratt "THE IMMIGRANT"

Pirst
Presentation
Presentation
Thurs., Pri., Sat. PAULINE PREDERICE
in Heary Avidur Jones "LYDIA GILMORE" BROAD This and Next Week. Evgs. at 8:15. JOHN DREW "THE "CHIEF"

GARRICK-NOW National TODAY ONTRIAL BEST PLAT UNIVERSITY MUSEUM North

Wed. 2:30 Lecture by Theodoor de Bony Many colored pictures. Free. 23d and Eprus KNICKERBOCKER THE MATURAL LAW Most Thank Sat

Dumont's "HATINES TODAY, 100 AND 200