rrior, aix cents per week. By mail, cuttaids of Philadelphia, except where octage is required, one month, twenty-fi one year, three dollars. All mail fours payable in advance. ve sid as well as new address changed BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 2000

AT THE PHILADELPHIA PORTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER. THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-

Ledger, Independence Equare, Philadelphia.

FOR MAY WAS 122,011 Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 6, 1916

The upright judge condemns the but does not hate the criminal .-

Hughes seems to be able to be silent in all the languages there are and then

The men who are planning to make

Philadelphia the first city of the country In 1930, as it was in 1830, have the right Much to the disappointment of cer-

tain patriots Mr. Justice Brandels did

not grace the proceedings of his inauguration by throwing a bomb. The Government says we are all eight cents ric er than we were a month

ago. Most of us feel that we deserve a little more for our 20-some days' work. The question is whether Mr. Roosevelt's ax is for the candidate or for hew-

ing the platform planks clear and straight. No one doubts that he has an ax in hand. By "recessing" from Saturday until Thursday the Senate violated the Constitution and in the House Representa-

tive Mann demanded an explanation. The merry jest is that outside of Mr. Mann no one knew and no one cared. The strategy of the naval battle last Wednesday shows that the Germans won, if they won, by not taking a place in the sun. The British did that and

were fair marks for the invisible Germans. It begins to look as if all Germany wants is a place in the headlines. Tonight, weather permitting, the University of Pennsylvania assumes the role of impresario with an open-air performance of "Aida." The work chosen

has often been called an ideal opera and the circumstances under which the Penn production will be given are faultless. The progress of pageantry in recent years has been extraordinary and Philadelphia has had and has done less than her The work at Franklin Field partakes of the nature of a pageant, but is, in addition, a tried and tested work of art. It is doubly acceptable. It deserves unlimited recognition. Whatever happens there, Chicago has the grand show. Probably nothing

so spectacular as the convention of four years ago will happen, but there is already tenseness in the air. The correspondence which the EVENING LEDGER printed yesterday and which will continue through the convention tingles with political and with human interest. The suspicion that the Republican convention is really democratic and represents the faith as well as the doubts of the people is beginning to prevail. That is why the individual delegates are assuming some importance. It may turn out a fond, foolish dream, but it is worth dreaming. Eventually the bosses will wake up to the fact that the dream of popular control is a reality.

Made by wars and ruined by the greatest of them, Horatio Herbert Kitchener came to a strange and terrible end which bids fair to immortaliz him. The war did not spare him to see his work duly appreciated. His "mob." the greatest volunteer army of history, has not yet proved itself, and in the. struggle against sloth and indifference he, who fought most valiantly, suffered the deepest reproaches. The clamorings for his dismissal were loud a week ago. He was dismissed by a higher agency in an element not his own. He should have died in battle, or as Lord Roberts dled, with his last act a victory and his hat words a warning to his country, England suffers a terrible loss, of which she must be conscious whether one is found to fill the place of K. of K. or not. voters who voted for Bryan, but refused Every tribe in the British Empire knows the name of Kitchener, most of them from experience with the ruthless and audacious leader who saw Eingland and her imperial destiny at the end of velt leading the three corners of the rusto places devastated by cruelty and across rivers flowing with blood. He Republicans than was the split of 1912 without heart in war because his heart was always England's. By a tragic and popular figure than Taft was; he plucidence, he joins, after a brief time, the mietim of his famous march to ds. General Marchand, another type soldier and of man. He is the first adominant influence to go in war and his passing, illogically but Hably, brings the terrible futility of

and the example of New York, fol-4 in Chicago and Boston, calls up lent destro here. Obviously the L the men and the latent enthum-The remove no parade is in sight in is indifferent to Republican States to be listed in his that it they less up

in the Arsenal are all for devout adher ence to the principle and to the fact of preparedness. The simple fact is that Philadelphia and a great part of the ountry realize that preparedness in ome form will be in both party platforms, will be much spoken of and benefited during the campaign, and can be taken for granted in some measure. Con gress was not much affected by the great turn-out in New York, although that did omething to counterbalance the apathy sertain other sections of the country If the time came for a test the nation would find that Philadelphia, wherever her feet may and may not parade, has her heart in the right place.

UNITE AND BE STRONG

The non-Democratic vote is as much greater than the Democratic vote in 1916 as it was in 1912. The Democrats won by a fluke, and they will win again by a fluke unless party units triumphs at Chicago.

THE drum, with its terrible and glori-Lous thunder, is a very excellent instrument. Like Kipling's "drumming guns that have no doubts," it has no uncertainties. But the drum is dead without the right tune. The Republicans in 1912 had the votes to win; they had the drum. But they did not know which tune to play to it.

In a few days we shall know what tunes the Republican and Democratic bands want to play, and then will come the drums. The finer and subtler arguments will all have been made. Logic has already had its day in court. We'll all be Missourians, and it will be a case of "Show me!" Show me the votes-not so much who could, should or might win but who will win. That is the terrible

logic of the drum.

The Republicans are going to have a fight, but-if it results in unity-it will no more hurt the Republican chances than the fight in the convention which nominated Wilson, which nearly came to blows, hurt Wilson's chances. Indications now point strongly to a united Republican party with a single candidate, as acceptable to Progressives as to oldfashioned Republicans. In that event there will still be doubtful States, as there always are, half a dozen or so including New York, which with the Solid South would give the Democrats victory. These half dozen doubtfuls went Republican with cheerful steadiness in election after election, and even in 1912 the combined Republican and Progressive vote in those so-called doubtful States was greater than the Democratic vote. But in 1912 there arose the strange phenomenon of 27 Republican and "doubtful" States which went Democratic, although the divided Republicans had a majority over the Democrats. Those 27 Republican States will not be doubtful in November, if the Republicans splitthey will be certainly Democratic, and this table is printed to give that truth

	Wil-	and	Roose-	
	800.		velt.	Taft.
	Cal 283,436	287,524 130,602 102,453 24,884 58,337 640,091	283,610	8.914
	Col	130,602	72,306 84,129 8,886 25,527	58,386
	Conn 74.561	102,458	84,129	68,824
	Del 22,631	24.884	8,886	15,998
	Idaho 33,921 Ill405,048	08,337	886.478	82,810
	III405.048 Ind281.890	919 974		258,613
	Ind281.890 Iowa185,325	981 894	141 810	110 805
	Kan143,670	104.007	120 123	151,267 119,805 74,844
	Mo 51.118	818.274 281.624 194.967 75.938	48,493	
	Md	112.742 208.176 882.192	162,007 161,819 120,123 48,405 57,788 142,228 124,371 72,689 5,620 17,794 145,410 25,728 26,728 27,794 27,794 28,747 28,7	54,950 155,948 207,821 18,512
	Mass 173,408	208,176	142,228	155,948
2	Mo330,746	882,192	124.371	207,821
1	Mont 27,941	40,968 126,905	22,456	18,512
ij	Neb109,008	126,905	72,689	54,216
ı	Nev 7.980	8,816 50,721 284,245 26,080	5,020	8,196
3	N. J	234,245	145 410	02,021
1	N. M 20.437	20 080	8 847	17 733
ı	N. M. 20,487 N. Y. 655,475 N. D. 29,555	845,449 48,816 506,393	200.021	54,216 3,196 32,927 88,835 17,733 455,428 23,090 277,066
ı	N. D 29,555	48.816	25.724	23.090
١	Obto 498 159	506,393		277,066
4	Ore. 47.064 R. I 30.142 W. Va. 113.107	72.278 44.581	27.600	34,673
1	R. I 30,142	44,581	16,878	27,793
1	W. Va113,197	135,866 189,539	16,878 79,112	59,754
ı	Wis164,409	189,539	58,001	130,878
ı	Wyo 15.310	23,792	9,232	23,090 277,066 34,673 27,703 56,754 130,878 14,560

the keen edge of facts and figures:

The first fact that stands out is that the combined Republican and Progressive vote in these States was in each case greater than the Democratic vote. Their 283 electoral votes, if taken from Wilson, would have made the final result read: Wilson, 152; Republican compromise candidate, 379 (California is the only one of the above States which was not solidly Democratic; it gave Wilson two electoral votes and Roosevelt 11. It is listed here ecause of the extremely narrow margin by which Wilson lost the 11 other votes.)

The second fact is that Wilson's vote fell below Bryan's in twice the number of States in which Wilson's vote went above Bryan's. It is fair to assume that he got a purely Democratic vote, and that the Republican split did not turn any considerable number of Republicans or independents into Democratic voters. The third fact is that there was no

Republican landslide from Taft to Roosevelt or from Roosevelt to Taft, for Roose velt's vote was greater than Taft's in 15 of these States, and Taft's vote was greater than Roosevelt's in 12 of them. There is every reason to believe from this that the great mass of Republican voters were put in the position of gamblers at the polls. They voted for the non-Demperatic candidate who they thought had the better chance to win; in Colorado they 'bet" on Roosevelt, whereas in Connec ticut they "bet" on Taft.

That a number of Democrats voted fo the Progressive candidate is a distinct gain for the Republican party (if united now), because it is certain that the Republican party has adopted the best of the Progressive ideas. A Republican party, aggressively and progressively led by the progressive Hughes or Roosevelt. could count on keeping those Democratic to vote for Wilson.

On the other hand, the progressive ness of Hughes would make another split, with Wilson, Hughes and Roose triangle, even more disastrous for the For Hughes is a far more progressive would strike so even a balance in the Republican mind against Roosevelt that the Republican and Progressive vote in some of those States which went for Taft or Roosevelt would be so divided that they too would be lost under the united Dem

ocratic wave. But the most important thing of all is the tremendously serious fact that it takes a very small split to wreck a party. for a preparedness parade in this It took the small split caused by the de sertion of the gold Democrate in 1895 to weeck the Democratic party. It was an absurd fluke for Illinois to go for Wilson build be arranged. We have Broad in 1915; he won it by only a narrow margin, in spice of the divided vote against him. It was absurd for a score of other

ty spo dualt and been if there is not a united

Tom Daly's Column

BALLADE OF THE SEA. Mark and chart my midmost foam; Catch and hold my spindrift's show. Is there under God's wide dome Anything doth freer go

Than my pulsing to and frof Save for the eternal One, Unto schom my all I osec, Lord or mistress have I none.

All the grandeur that was Rome Barely set my face aglow; Earth it won and made its home; But my waves, unbridled so, Over buried cities flow. Save for the eternal One Unto whom my all I owe Lord or mistress have I none.

Spanish Philip's vaunt the gloom Of my coral depths below Holds in age-forgotten doom. Me may other braggarts know Their most sure and potent foe. Save for the eternal One Unto whom my all I owe Lord or mistress have I none.

L'ENVOI Prince, thy pride may get thee scoel Save for the eternal One Unto whom my all I owe Lord or mistress have I none.

Within one minute it is possible to print, cut, fold and stack in neat piles one thousand big newspapers! To do that is putting "pep" in printing, and Henry A. Wise Wood is the man who did it.—Sunday Magazine.

PEP-PEP-PEP-PARDON our stammer ing, but pep-pep-putting "pep" in peppep-printing sounds to us like impeppep-pediments in the pep-pep-presses.

'What is it?" blurbed the New York Tribune on its Veryfirst Page yester-day. "Last Monday Heywood Broun wrote about consciences and postage stamps. We haven't the slightest idea stamps. We haven't the slightest idea what he is saying this morning and we wouldn't tell you here if we did. It is the delightful unusualness of his theme that carries a lot of the charm of his Menday morning 'Sport or Thereabouts.' So let's turn the paper over together and see what we draw. Page 14."

SO WE turned the paper over, but all we drew was something we knew before, which is this: When a feller's got a piece to speak you gotter watch 'im all the time or he'll sneak off the stage altogether. Anyhow that's what Heywood done yesterday mornin'. Ain't he the bad

What's Your Sword of Damocles?



Mine is that I won't beat G. V. S. to you with his, which, in turn, is that somebody will put across the one thought of before he does. Du B.

TF THE careless merchant who has this sign in his window doesn't correct it by Wednesday we'll denounce him by name from this Pulpit of Polymathy:

Send us your summer oder and we will give it our prompt and careful attention and it will be on your breakfast table if within 50 miles.

A Libel

The Pilgrims were holes in their breeches Collecting great barrels of riches; But the boys blew the wealth

And rotted their health, And the grandsons are back digging

CIR-Throughout Philadelphia and its D immediate environs we wish it to be known generally that we are a woman hater. Thoroughly to establish this fact, we say this:

Inquisitive Man-"Who supplied the me terial for the first talking machine?" Silly Man-"Adam." W. S. B.

THE good ship Acres sailed for South America last Friday and among her passengers was Louis Louvau, one-time chief engineer for the United States Government in the Philippines. He'd be that yet, in fact-as he told his cousin, Mrs. Juliette Thoma, of Germantown-if he hadn't happened to meet a Hindu soothsayer about a year ago aboard a ship plying between Manila and Hongkong. This Hindu told Mr. Louvau's fortune, told him that he had been one of those on the shipwrecked Minnesota and spoke of many other more intimate things in his past. Among other things, he said: "You have rejected a good offer from a certain firm; they will make you another, and if you don't accept you'll be sorry." A few months later he was asked to take charge of the building of a railroad across Brazil. He had rejected this firm's overtures before, but remembering the Hindu's warning, he accepted this time. That's where the Aeres is taking him.

Sir: This decorates the front wall of the Painters' Union at 410 Christian street WI WANTA STRONG PAINTERS UNION 8 hours WORK DAY is OUR PRESENT DEMAND painters union of phila.

M. S. J.

AND at this juncture, our fellow-worker, E. F. S., steps in to present:

The typical New York thing, absorbed lutely. It is the voice of the Metropolis. On Fifth avenue I saw a most ornate and "swell-looking" sign, which read:

THE IMPROVEMENT ON THIS BUILDING IS HEEN DONE, BY, ETC

WE COULD not expect you to believe, dear reader, that Democrats have crept into the employ of our own dear paper, so we would fain conceal that from you, but we cannot pass over in silence the fact, brought to our attention by K. M., that the Wilson Voting Machine Co. is entrenched in Room 708 of this very building!

The first Sunday in June was a master-place. Whatever he did, the Philadelphian as a New Englander said about the coun-tries at war, had a fine day for it.

VAS, suh, it sho' wur one ob us Noo' I Inglanders. Dis hyar's de way Marse Iry. Cobb done tole de atory fust: Noe Ingiander-Morum', Colonel.

Colonel-Good marning, Uncle Tom. Of ourse, you know that Russia and Japan have declared war. Noo Inglander - No! You donn' tole res?

sub, day abor had got a fine day





ACCORDING TO THE NEWS

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A Demand for More Improvements in South Philadelphia-Chairman Paul Tells Why Woman's Party Is Needed-Unkempt Condition of Glenwood Cemetery

A PLEA FROM VAREVILLE To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—As plain citizens and voters we hall with joy whatever tends toward the de-velopment and beautifying of this city, and whatever is calculated to make times proswhatever is calculated to make times prosperous by way of general employment and circulation of money among the people. Therefore, we voted for the \$114,525,000 loan. But in a study of the loan bill, and reflecting thereon, we cannot but wonder what the two branches of Councils, who represent the citizens, property holders and voters of South Philadelphia are doing, while North Fact and West Philadelphia. while North, East and West Philadelphia while North, East and West Philadelphia grab almost everything in sight by way of developments and improvements. The ramshackle, raggedy appearance of all Phil-adelphia south of Pine street compares poorly with all other parts of the city. and yet the population in this section is large, and the people, as citizens an voters, stand equal in the eyes of the law with the people in any other part of the city; though many of them may not individually enjoy the favored prestige not individually enjoy the lavored prestig of wealth as some north of Lombard stree and northwest of the Schuylkill, yet th ourdens of taxation, directly and indirectly fall as heavily upon the citizens of the south as upon those of North and Wes Philadelphia. To argue that the tax rate ises with improvements exposes the gros injustice suffered by the people in the southern part of this city, where rentars are away out of proportion to those in the most up-to-date improved sections of the city, where houses with porch front, a modern conveniences and large yards, amid attractively improved environment, rent for a third, a half and even less than that or old-time, ramshackle, barn-like structures in the southern section of the city.

in the southern section of the city.

The resolution adopted by Councils on May 24 and referring to that part of the loan apportioning \$67,100,000 for nine groups of items ought to be interesting reading for all South Philadelphians. Or course, the United States prant of valor and animated uniforms at League Island will be coupled up by social link with North and West Philadelphia's beautification, and South Philadelphia will, along tion, and South Philadelphia will, along with the rest of the city, share to some extent in the apportionment of the entire authorized \$114.525.600. Yes, some sower-work, gradework, docks, ferries and bridgewill be undertaken in South Phila

deipnia.

It is hoped that the bridge crossing the Schuylkill and known as the South Street Bridge will be replaced with a modern update structure, which will be substantial to-date structure, which will be substantial, durable and at once a credit to the entire city. As an added charm to the contemplated city beautiful we would suggest that the new bridge be made wider, with approaches leading directly to it out of both Lombard and South streets to the centre of the bridge for wheeled traffic, and each side for foot passage. side for foot passage. CAESAR A. A. P. TAYLOR, M. D., D. O.

Philadelphia, June 2. THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To the Editor of Evening Ledger.

Sir-Because certain points in the policy of the Woman's party about to be formed here have been misunderstood I am venturing to send you a statement of our exact

In forming a Woman's party there is r In forming a Woman's party there is no thought of "segregating women politically," nor is there any expectation of "uniting 4,000,000 women voters." We do not need to unite 4,000,000. The women voters are organizing for one purpose, only, to secure the passage of the national suffrage amend-

BATTLES WITH TWO NAMES

The campaign about Verdun will doubtless always be described as the Verdun campaign both by the French and the Germans
But the Battle of the Marne is already
known by two or three other names. This
is not a new historical phenomenon, for as
long ago as B. C. 531, when Alexander defoated Darlins, the historians spoke of it as
the Battle of Arbela or the Battle of Gazgamela. Whether the historian describes
the fight in which William the Conquerce
defeated Hing Harnig as the Battle of Haztings or of the Hill of Senhae depends on
his point of view. The Battle of Bunker
Hill is also known as the Battle of Brood's
Hill and in the South every historian refers
to the Battle of Manaccas, while the Northern historians call it the Battle of Bull Runlikewise the Battle of Anistam is andwin
in the South as the Battle of Sharpaburg
is many different names were applied to BATTLES WITH TWO NAMES

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum; and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the views of its correspondents.

amendment in Congress.

Women voters are in a position to give
this help and to defeat the party which perthis neil and to deteat the party which per-sists in opposing national woman suffrage because of these facts: The 12 States in which women vote are "doubtful" States; in the last five presidential elections not one of them has gone steadily for any one party; in any of them a change of 9 per cent, of the total vote cast in any presidential elec-tion since 1896 would have thrown the election since 1836 would have thrown the elec-tion to the other party; in 223 out of 301 congressional elections during this same period a change of 10 per cent, would have changed the result in the same way. It is obvious why we do not need the en-tire 4,000,000. A small group of them united can hold the balance of power in the coming

elections. al Union, the organiza-

tion which has called the women voters to-gether, is accused of being anti-Democratic. The fundamental principles of the union is to put the issue of national woman suffrage above all parties—to oppose any party in power which refuses to further this cause. The Democrats happen to be the party in power when by the winning of the last suffrage States women secured enough power to make themselves felt in national politics and the Democrats have chosen so far to pose the suffrage amendment. Our hope is that before this session of

ongress is completed the Democratic sdom of putting the amendment through and the Woman's party will have no need to enter the fall election the fall elections.
ALICE PAUL, National Chairman.

Chicago, June 3. STATE OF GLENWOOD CEMETERY

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir—I beg leave to call your attention to be disgraceful condition of Glenwood Cem

the disgraceful conditon of Glenwood Cem-etery, on Ridge avenue near 27th street. I had occasion to go there on Memorial Day and was shocked at the condition of affairs, which I was told had existed for some time past. I saw a number of lots from which persons had removed their dead, as they were ashamed to let them lie in such a place. The old mansion is in a dilapidated condition and looks like an old rule; the condition and looks like an old ruin; the windows are broken and the house falling into decay. I was told that some of the into decay. I was told that some of the other cometeries in Philadelphia were neglectful of some locations in the grounds. but most of them take pride in keeping the grounds in good condition.

Philadelphia, June 3. WILLIAM WARD,

TWAS A FAMOUS VICTORY

To the Editor of Evening Ledger; Sir-Your inimitable cartooner Sykes to-day depicts the British lion as badly used day depicts the British lion as badly used up. Why? Does Mr. Sykes read the news-papers? If he does he must know that the fight off Jutland was a glorious vic-tory for England, a victory surpassing that of the masterly retreat of the British from

of the masterly retreat of the British from the Dardanellea.

Some thick-headed people seem to think that the Turks won in Gallipell and the Germans in this sea fight. Nothing of the sort. Neither is it true that the Prussians won at Sedan, and what is popularly known as the surrender at Yorktown was but a personal compliment paid Washington by Cornwallia

The British were victors in this sea fight; so were the Danes in the battle of Coper hagen and the Confederates at Gettysbury NEUTRAL Philadelphia, June 5.

have the best right to name it, but the question. Who are the victors? has not been decided.

PLAYING WAGNER BACKWARD PLAYING WAGNER BACKWARD Down at Pignatelli's, where they toss the grated cheese on the spaghetti with a lavish ladis—only that inn't the name, because it is hard to remember the names of really interesting restaurants—the crowd asked for a bit of missic, and ald Glusspie put a roll into the automatic plane and let her go. He used it was "a piece written by Lohengein." We all wondered when those eithin strains that start the overture were coming, but they never come. He had evidently put in the wrong roll, but it was a missiny interesting selection full of strange malody and intense harmony. It ended presently with some world poundings on the lowest base motes. Some new composer, we thought, and looked at the roll. "Lohengrin" was printed on it, sure snough. But the inystery was soon explained. Clusspies has put the

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

QUIZ

Who is President of Select Council? What President of the United States was a Pennsylvanian?

To what does Armageddon refer in the What is the normal pulse beat per minute of an adult? What is the second largest city in New England?

6. Who were the Druids?

What is a satellite? What is the object of a "legal aid bureau"? What preclous stones are next in value to How did the term "Bull Moose," as applied to the Progressives, originate?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The nearest equivalent of our Secretary of State in England is the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. 2. The Lafayette Hotel stood on Broad street directly north of the Union League. Lincoln, in 1861; McKinley, in 1900, and Rooseveit, in 1904, were nominated by ac-clamation.

4. The Black Prince was the warrior son of Edward III. 5. "Liberty. Equality, Fraternity." is the motto of the French Republic.

6. The Andes range along the whole Pacific 7. In Florida the temperature occasionally fulls for a short time below freezing 8. The Simplen Tannel, through the Alps, is on the Swiss-Italian frontier.

9. The Popes for a time resided at Avignon in France. Superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, battle cruisers, armored cruisers, torpedabant destroyers, submarines.

Why a "Guy" Is a "Guy"

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Kindly tell me the origin of the word "guy. Guy is a good old English name dating from very early times. It became a cor temptuous epithet after the gunpowder plo of November 5, 1605, when Guy Fawkes all but succeeded in blowing up King James I and the assembled Lords and Commons. The 5th of November was for a long time a day of rejoicing because of the discovery of the plot in time and the execution of Guy. The popular form of this rejoicing

was the burning of Guy Fawkes in effigy

Robespierre and the Terror

as ridiculous as possible.

Editor of "What Do You Know"-I have read an old history of the French Revolution in which the author says that Robespierre was chiefly responsible for the unnecessary butchery on the guillotine during the Terror. Is this the view of all historians?

In the last seven weeks of the Terror when that system had passed into frenzy Robesplerre was regarded universally as its uthor. As a matter of fact, the doc of the last seven weeks show that he would not sign the lists of the condemned, that he protested against nearly all the pros tions, and that the Committee of Public Safety regarded him as a danger in "at tempting to put a curb on the Revolution." He gained the reputation of being the arch murderer of the Terror because he happened to be the most prominent man at the time

Conrad The latest novel by Joseph Conrad "Victory." "Chance" preceded it.

Rupert Brooke's Sonnet

Editor of "What Do You Know."—Will you kindfy publish the famous sonnet of Rupert Brooks, the English poet who died in the Dardanelles campaign, in which occurs the line, "Gives somewhere back the houghts by England given."

If I should die think only this of me: That there's some corner of a foreign

That is forever England. There shall be In that rich earth a richer dust con-cealed. A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware. Gave once her flowers to love, her ways

to roam.

A body of Engiand's, broathing English air.

Washed by her rivers, bleat by suns of

And think this heart, all avil washed away.

A pulse in the eternal mind no leas,
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by
Eingland given.
Her sights and sounds, dreams happy
as her day.

And taughter learnt of friends, alds rentis-

In marts at peace under an share

IN SPITE of all the cynics' prattle there is something fine in human natura There is so much good in the worst of us that the best of us in our rare judicist moments must admit that the good pot

Asa Packer Made His Own War

and Then Smoothed the

Road for Others to

Follow .

WAS FOUNDED

balances the bad. It is sometimes difficult for the man in the street, who has to walk while his rich neighbor rides in his automo bile, to realize that the man of millions is still human and moved by like emo-

HOW LEHIGH

tions with himself. The popularity of the legend of King Cophetua and the beggar maid, however, suggests that after all, we do know that human natura is the same in all ranks, and that no aces dents of birth or fortune can change it.

The celebration now in progress at Lehigh University serves to remind w that one of the richest Pennsylvanians of his time was something more than a mere accumulator of millions There would have been no Lehigh Uni versity if Asa Packer had not once been a poor boy suffering from the handleaps that come from lack of education. There was a time when men did not think that Packer had any sentiment. He was a close-fisted, hard-headed, successful man of business; but through all the years of his rise from poverty to the control of millions he did not forget his own youth,

Sought Fortune on Foot

He was born in Connecticut in 1505 His father was so poor that the boy had to leave school early in his teens. He worked for a while in a tannery, and when his employer died he was hired by farmer, for whom he did the chores and such other work as his strength fitted him for. He held the plow and heed the corn and milked the cows.

But he was not content with farming. When he was 17 years old he decided to come to Pennsylvania, where he had relatives. He walked all the way from North Stonington, Conn., to Brooklyn, Susquehanna County, where an uncle lived. This uncle taught him the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked for a few years. He saved his money and invested it in land. For 10 or 11 years he tried to make money cultivating his new possessions, living during that time in a hut which he built on the land.

It occurred to him after a time that there was more money to be made fu carrying the coal from that region to Philadelphia. He and his brother built a canalboat and began to haul coal. They operated the boat themselves from Mauch Chunk to this city. He built more canalboats on contract for other shippers, and soon became interested in mining coal as well as in transporting it. The canal was not fast enough, and he projected the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which he succeeded in completing with the help of capitalists. He was its first president Its success made his fortune.

A Startling Gift of Half a Million

But while he was busy with his bustess he interested himself in the go ment of the community in which he lived. He was sent to the State Legislature, and succeeded in securing the passage of a bill creating Carbon County, with Mauch Chunk as the county seat. Although he was not a lawyer, he was elected as the first county judge. He served two terms in Congress, was the candidate of the Pennsylvania Democrats for the presions tial nomination in 1868 and was nominated for Governor in 1869. John W. Geary defeated him by only 4500 votes.

It was in 1865 that he surprised and astonished the country by giving \$500.000 for founding a free technical college tor. boys in South Bethlehem. This was the beginning of Lehigh University. The gift was said to be the largest single beore faction that any American college and received at that time. The college was opened in September of the following year, About 12 years later, at Mr. Packer's direction, a classical department was opened so that boys who desired to enter the professions, as well as those who and it is done to this day in England. The figure that is burned is called a Guy and, like all such effigies, is fashion a to appear wished to engage in scientific or mechantcal work, might receive an education. During his life he gave the university \$1,500,000, and by his will a similar sum was left to it, making \$3,000,000 which the Connecticut tanner's apprett tice set aside to ease the struggle upwards of other boys whom he did not know, but with whose ambitions he sympa-

thized. If any man ever applied the motto of the old French aristocracy, namely, noblesse oblige, Asa Packer did. The world had been good to him and he felt under obligations to reciprocate. He made his wealth in the Lehigh Valley, and he arranged that the Lebigh Valley should get the benefit of it. The college which opened with 25 students and a half dozen professors now has more than threescore and ten teachers and about 800 students. If the group of capitalists who wrecked the Lehigh Valley Railroad had felt the same moral obligation that moved Packer, the university would be much richer today and much larger. He planned well, but unscrupulous men did

their best to frustrate his purposes. Yet, after all, the selfish greed of a group of looters does not invalidate the fine purposes of a man with a conscience and a sense of moral responsibility. Sa this article must conclude as it began, with the remark that in spite of the cynics' prattle, there is something fine in G. W. D. human nature.

ALL HOLD ACES

Mr. Wilson is staking much on pre-paredness. It is the only really strong eard in his hand. In effort, he confesses to the fact in nany things he says and loss.—Washington Star.

NOW'S THE TIME

It is a fine tradition of the Republic Party that in the face of a great test can always close up its ranks and prass a united battle front—Chicago Even

RASH PREDICTION