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set give old as well as now address changed RELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 8000 Letter, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

RED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-CULTION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MAY WAS 122,011

Philadelphia, Friday, June 16, 1918.

Speak gently! 'tie a little thing Dropped in the heart's deep well; The good, the joy that it may bring Eternity shall tell. -G. W. Langford.

At any rate, Indiana seems to stand a good chance of furnishing the next Vice

Reading what Messrs. Hughes and Roosevelt have to say about him, we trust Mr. Wilson is not thin-skinned or senmitive.

Mr. Bryan's sort of pacifism seems quite a different sort of an article from Mr. Hughes' Americanism.

The ad men's convention is to be entertained by a sham battle, but there is no sham in the battle that is on between the Republicans and Democrats.

Mass-meetings in Athens denounced the attitude of the Entente Allies toward the President of the United States. The sympathy of mass-meetings in Athens should be very valuable to Mr. Wilson in his coming campaign.

salesmanship at the William Penn High School were all engaged immediately after graduation by two stores. Their progress ought to be noted in a book, for they represent a new spirit and a new force in education and in business.

It is not precisely America's affair who gets the Ministry of War in the British Cabinet, but Americans have recognized certain qualities in Lloyd-George, and should he be the choice they will watch him with interest. He is an in England. It is unfortunate that he Northcliffe press operates against the present Ministry. That Ministry Mr. even rescued it from disaster. If he should go into the War Department one inference at least could be made: longer in her own hands. For orge is not a soldier and could never be in command of troops, even as little as Kitchener was. The preparation, consummated it seems by Kitchener, needs only to be kept up and consolidated, and for that work Lloyd-George is eminently fitted.

If there is one department of the city administration which can face a deficit with indifference, almost with pride, that is the Board of Education. The deficit should never result from reckless expenditure nor from misguided enthusiasm, to be sure. There is no reason why the affairs of the board should not be subject to business methods. But the Board of Education is one upon which demands never cease. The number of students is continually growing, their housing is ever more spacious, their instruction more versatile as year follows year. The standards of educathe ideals of housing, of the proper proportion of teachers to pupils, of the opportunities which should be offered in the public curriculum, exceed by far the imaginations of those who merely pay. No it is natural that the board now is adduced that the money appropriated was ill spent. If that record is kept up the members of the board need not fear the consure of the intelligent.

There can be no excuse for delay in acting upon the new traffic regulations proposed for the city. The necessary time to enact those measures will probably be full of demonstrations, of accidents and murders on the highway, to show that the present methods are insufficient. The difficulty in the proposed regulation of pedentrian traffic is that it is well-nigh Supersible to keep little children from crossing the street wherever and whenever their wilful fancy dictates. It is for their safety that the driver must look and must be willing to account. It seems hat the law is necessary as a threat, but it is unavailing as a safeguard. Most the traffic. The laws are frequently eductive as the signs in Fairmount ark forbaiding traffic at a greater speed

ough the death records should give them plenty of reasons for conversion.

scently come over our motorists, al

WEAKNESS OF WILSON

He became President through an ac-cident and has wabbled on great issues. Where he has kept a steady course it has been toward the destruction of American industry by a tariff for reve-

THE renomination of Mr. Wilson has L been a foregone conclusion since election day, 1912. Any other Democratic President would have been renominated. in spite of the historic Democratic opposition to two terms. The Republican custom has been to give its Presidents two terms. This custom is so binding that it enabled Mr. Harrison to secure a second nomination in spite of the prevailing belief that he would be defeated, and under the same circumstances it secured renomination for Mr. Taft.

The Democrats, however, turn their backs on all their professions and tie themselves up to a man who they think can win. They did this in the case of Cleveland, who was Burcharded into the presidency in 1884. Mr. Cleveland pledged dimself to a single term, but his party nominated him again in 1888. The country, which had tired of its taste of Democratic rule, elected Harrison. In 1892 the Demogracy again put Cleveland in the Or to go on field, and he was elected this time because of the political ineptitude of Harrison. The Indiana statesman had allenated the leaders of his party and the election went to Cleveland really by default. There was no vigorous opposition. Then Bryan and free silver took possession of the party and, notwithstanding his overwhelming defeat in 1896, he was able to hypnotize all opposition and carry away another nomination in 1900. The party tried Parker in 1904 and returned to Bryan again in 1908, and there were many Democrats who wanted to try him again in 1912. He | that-home. "And," complained Mark, was not nominated, but he nominated Wilson.

Mr. Wilson's election was not a triumph for the Democracy, even though he had by the oldest inhabitants." an overwhelming electoral majority. The to be popular with the Democracy. It is Republicans were so busily engaged in cleaning house that Mr. Wilson slipped in while the opposition was looking the other

He is not going to allp in this year. There is to be a square fight between the two great parties. The Democracy will be on the defensive. It cannot resort to its usual practice of offering a sop to every disgruntled group of citizens in the hope of winning votes. It must stand or fall by what it has done and not by its promise of future performance. It has been on trial as an instrument of government. It cannot blame its failures on a hostile Congress or a hostile President. Twenty-two girls who studied It has been in control and has worked its will, or it has wabbled where it had neither will nor knowledge to guide it. It is boasting that it has done more constructive work in its three and a half years than has been done in the whole previous history of the country. But, of course, this is a mere idle boast. There are no facts to justify it.

There are facts, however, to justify the charge that it has been unequal to the responsibility put upon it, unequal both in the White House and in the Capitol. Its Mexican policy has been a muddle "organizer of victory," or there is none from the beginning. The President began by trying to decide for the Mexicans what should be the pretext under which the kind of a man they should have for a President, using all the pressure at his command, short of armed force, to oust Lloyd-George has never failed; he has Huerta. When Huerta had been ousted Mr. Wilson turned right about face and announced that he would not allow any one to interfere with the Mexicans in the that England's major problem is no settlement of their own disputes. His latest position verges on a return to his first.

When all the forward-looking men were urging an increase in the size of the navy sommand unquestionably rests now with and an enlargement of the army in order Jeffre, with subsidiary considerations left | that we might be in a position to enforce to Sir Douglas Haig. The work of our rights in the emergencies arising from the world war, Mr. Wilson insisted that there was no need for adding a soldier to the army or a ship to the navy. but when the imminence of war was upon him he rushed from Washington in a panic to stir the people to demand those preparations which the informed men had told him from the beginning were necessary.

Then, under his directions, Congress passed a tariff bill which made the duties as low as it dared, arranged to put sugar on the free list and actually put a lot of other articles there and thereby created a deficit in the revenues. When he signed the bill he said that the thing had at last been accomplished for which he had been longing all lifs life.

But his Congress has had to reverse itself and continue the sugar duties, and tion rise fuster than the tax rate, and it has been compelled to levy a lot of special taxes to save the Treasury from bankruptcy. The defenders of the Administration insist that these special taxes have had to be levied because of the war, but that does not defend it. If there had been no war there would have been a met with a deficit of \$100,000. Before the deficit just the same and American indusyear is out that amount will itself seem try, which has been protected by the rivial. So far no evidence has been withdrawal of men from industry abroad, would have suffered from the flood of foreign goods that would have entered the country under the tariff law passed avowedly for the purpose of opening the door to foreign competition in the domes tie market.

If Mr. Wilson and his party had made no other blunders their passage of an un-American tariff law and their professed purpose to make it still more un-American by disregarding the necessity of protection are enough to condemn them to overwhelming defeat.

STRATEGY OF McCORMICK fitte purpose of the selection of I Vance McCormick as chairman of the Democratic National Committee is obviously to attract the Progressive vote. When McCormick ran for Governor here in 1914 the Progressive nominee withdrew otorists know that the 15-mile limit is in his favor, so there is supposed to be of strictly regarded Most of them a bond of sympathy between him and erfully admit that they vary their the followers of Roosevelt. The political in accordance with the closeness strategists who have made what they re exit; and now Mose, writing to us from gard as a shrewd move will discover on election day that there is a wide differ- R. is now the Ex-IT. ence between the withdrawal of a Proin eight miles, presumably on foot or greasive in favor of a Democrat in a State mack. The total effect of those newly campaign and the support of a Democrat noted will be a greater facility of by Progressives in a national campaign We make them efficient in life- The Progressives are Republicans on the r they mend have the complete co- great national issues that divide the two of every motorist in the city, parties. They will be found voting for cook ant have not been able to Hughes rather than for Wilson in spite is and there is no remain to be of the McCormick bath thrown out to

Tom Daly's Column

A Taste of Monogamy She came into my life One day in Fairmount Park.

With a pert, self-assured air (Debonair, one might call it), And her blue dress and silk waist Burned themselves into my memory.

Ages passed, And life moved to and fro Round about us. But always The same tooman Sat opposite me Looking into my eyes Eternally

Ages passed, And I grew tired of her, Tired of her white face With a dab of powder showing, Tired of the restless fluttering of her hands,

Tired of her unruly curls of hair, Tired of her baby-blue eyes That stared unceasingly into mine.

I wondered what to do: Whether to rise and strangle her,

With the same woman Bitting opposite, Looking at and in and thru me Forever

The car stopped at Market street, And she got off. WILL LOU.

MARK SULLIVAN, the young and handsome editor of Collier's Weekly, is to orate on July 4 at West Grove. Pa., his old-but not so terribly old at bitterly, "one of the county papers in breaking the news to its readers remarked that I would be 'remembered only

What's Your Sword of Damocles?



Mine is that the Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World next week will put the fill in Philadelphia. HOTELKEEPER

Hey! 1139, Pin This on Your Chest Dear Tom-I saw Conductor 1139, albeit his car was crowded, step down off the platform at 12th to lift aboard two toddling kiddles who were escorted by a mother wit another baby in her arms. Is it wort honorable mention? D. E. S.

Sir-I wonder if it would interest you to hear that Hugh G. Normis, of this town, stands about 5 foot-six on his tippy-toes and weighs not more than 180 pounds. Canton, Ohio. DRUMMER.

A Whale of a Wail I love the motion-picture of the froncey

mountain-sprite Who finally weds the city youth of looks and affluence; dote upon the tale of the aphasiatio

wight Who takes a knock upon the head before reclaiming sense.

But if you'd see a soul react to beat the

trodden hen And jump upon a lectern crying, "Grant, O grant, surcease!" Just watch me lamp the picture, in the paper, of a weren

Of forty romping loosely in the scanty garb of Greece.

UR dear pupil, A. A., who has O favoring us with his confidences of late, breaks his long silence to ask what sort of heaven we suppose Henry McConnell had in mind when he wrote this, the last stanza of his poem, "The Comrade of the Trail," in Outer, a sporting magazine: And when we hit our last long trail.

And to our packs our backs we bend, God grant that we is woodman's prayer) May find a campfire at the end. We were wondering what had become of

a sign we saw many years ago and now comes A. D. M. to tell us that it's up at 11th and Girard;

SHINED INSIDE

And can any one tell what has become of the other Rogers Brother? We haven't heard of him since the other one died several years ago.

Dear Tom-The Camden (N. J.) Daily Courier, observes in a two column head line: "Whitesboro, New Jersey, Most Unique Set-tlement in Country Exclusively for Colored Folk." Not only, let me add, is it a "most unique settlement." but a most unique name. But isn't the proper form of the past imperative tense of unique now uniquer? BEN.

We rather think so; but even if you were wrong your iniquity's uniquity would entitle it to mention in this col-

THE London periodical John Bull I runs a little trifling colyum, too. But the readers don't have to work as hard as ours do. Here's the way John Bull types the laughs so that you may not miss any of them:

"DAILY NEWS":-"Mr. was yesterday cor-dially thoused upon his retirement from the chairmanship of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, which he has held for 27 years." 'GLASGOW CITIZEN":-

"The calculation has been made that beginning the industrial day an hour ear-lier, and ending with an hour later, a very considerable saving will be effected in the matter of coal." 'DAILY MAIL" (Continental Edition):

"Although he threw his rifle, field glasses and everything movable overboard, the balloon scent still higher."

ing at shore or mount this summer and a trunk goes along, beware Lewis C. Reck-leas, baggagemaster, who lives at 4512 North Uber street. B. K. R. O NE of our contribs, some weeks ago, called our attention to the fact that

T. R. was the guy who put the "ex" in Columbia, asks us to inform you that T. AN OMINOUS SOUND.

"My! but there must be somethin' awful the matter with the Missus," said the chambermaid, "consumption, mayhap," "Why do ye say that?" demanded the

"I just heard the doctor tellin" her that her lungs is 'normal.' Don't that sound



AS ORDERED

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Secretary of the William Penn Highway Association Appeals for Help-Italian Opinion of President Wilson. Other Matters

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. WILLIAM PENN HIGHWAY

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-The William Penn Highway Association needs the co-operation of the newsclation needs the co-operation of the newspapers in the central tier of Pennsylvania
counties; and the work of this association
in promoting the permanentization of the
old Pittsburgh-Philadelphia turnpike will
result in immense benefits to the 14 counties through which the road passes.

The William Penn Highway starts at
Penn Square, Philadelphia, and continues
to William Penn Place in Pittsburgh. It

to William Penn Place in Pittsburgh. It is the Pennsylvania link in the Pike's Peak ocean-to-ocean route. It will pass through Allegheny, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks and Mont-gomery Counties to Philadelphia. Already the highway has been permanently im-

proved over a great distance.

As you have frequently said in the editorial columns of your newspaper, goed roads benefit everybody. This association will work for good roads in general and the William Penn Highway in particular. It will first seek the completion of per-manent work, at the same time doing everything possible to increase travel. The association asks your co-operation in this work.

M. H. JAMES, Secretary William Penn Highway Associa-

Harrisburg, Pa., June 14.

THE LESSON OF HISTORY To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-I have read with interest in today's

EVENING LEDGER a letter from Cecil Montague on what he calls hyphenated Ameri-canism; and apparently the Free Library of Philadelphia is guilty of this crime because in the history section it contains some volumes on the "Loyalists of Amer-

Now, any reader of American history knows that the Loyalists of America were a very real fact and factor in the days of the Revolution and the stormy decade preceding, and therefore volumes on their his tory are not out of place in any library dealing with American history—just as Nero, Caligula, Attila and Pontius Pilate on the one hand and Caesar, Alexander, Alfred the Great and Washington on the other, all have their place in the history of the world, whatever our private opinion of them may be. Cecil Montague's letter is chiefly inter-

esting, however, in this, that it touches a very general weakness in the information of the average American, to wit, his surprising misinformation relative to Amerof the American Revolution. This is due in part to the fact that the histories used in the United States have preas textbooks in our schools are not at all accurate—they suppress important facts and give undue importance to trifies. Add to this our spread-eagle cratory and our twisting of the lion's tail—what has become, by the way, of the old-fashioned crator who used to teil us on Fourth of Julys that America could "lick the world"?—add this kind of cratory and we get opinions like disposed me to the most favorable nypotness as a "seagreen incorruptible" (you remember Carlyle's phrase for Robespierre?), imposed on the country by God's inscrutable providence and Colonel House. If my hypothesis is erroneous I withdraw the word "fool."

J. C. B. as textbooks in our schools are not at all kind of oratory and we get opinions like | Rome, May 24.

HE WHOM A DREAM HATH POSSESSED He whom a dream hath possessed knoweth

ie whom a dream hath possessed knoweth no more of doubting.

For mist and the blowing of winds and the mouthing of words he scorns; (of the sinuous speech of schools he hears, but a knightly shouting.

And never comes darkness down, yet he greatath a million morns. greeteth a million morns.

He whom a dream hath possessed knoweth no more of roaming;
All the roads and the flowing of waves and the speedlest flight he knows.
But wherever his feet are set, his soul is forever homing, i going, he comes, and coming he heareth a call and goes.

He whom a dream hath possessed knoweth At death and the dropping of leaves and the fading of suns he smiles.

For a dream remembers no past and scorns the desire of a morrow.

And a dream in a sea of doom sets surely the ultimate isles. no more of sorrow,

He whom a dream hath possessed treads the impalpable marshes. From the dust of the day's long road he leaps to a laughing star. And the ruin of worlds that fall he views from eternal arches.

And rides God's battlafield in a flashing and golden car.

—Sheamas O'Sheal.

A DECENT CAMPAIGN President Wilson is expected to make a vigorous campaign, but we imagine he will get through without making a single refer-eace to Mr. Hughes' whisters.—Ohio State

Cecil Montague's, who becomes indignant at the mere sight of a book which tells him—unfortunately the truth—that in this country there were many people, if not a majority, from 1764 to 1783 who were loyal to the King of England.

I believe that a man can be as good an American who knows that the American Revolution started 12 years before the outbreak in open warfare; that it was charac-terized by many acts of mob violence in which the patriots, as distinguished from the loyalists, were the aggressors; that the actual hostilities starting in 1775 were suc-cessful from the American standpoint prin-cipally on account of the amazing incom-petence of the British generals; that as far as atrocities were concerned both sides were guilty, and there was little to choose between them in this regard, and that the treatment of the Lovailte after the were treatment of the Lovalists after the way was a very grave mistake, and is now universally acknowledged to be such by every one who has studied the subject; and finally, that no one can read the history of the American Revolution without feeling that American success was due to the presence of one very great man-Washingtonand an astounding amount of good fortune which may not attend us in our next war.

If Americans knew the truth of American history, there would be less silly hatred of England and a more earnest desire to guide our present military policies away from the mistakes of the past. JOSEPH SHIELDS.

Philadelphia, June 13.

ITALIAN CRITICS OF WILSON To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-I am writing this on the anniversary of Italy entering into the war a year ago. How admirably the nation is comporting itself. I know Italians of all sorts no days and everywhere I find the same addays and the same addays and the same addays are added an addays and the same addays are addays and the same addays and everywhere I find the same addays are addays and everywhere I find the same addays and everywhere I

After my comparatively long stay in Italy I am in the way of meeting and talking freely with all sorts of people, official and unofficial, and the comments one hears are enough to set a blister on the presi-dential brow, were it of brass. Is it? One wonders. Nobody one meets is taken in by the President's sophism. Does he imagine the whole world is an immense Buncombe County? One fears that it still includes a large proportion of the free and intelligent voters of the United States, and perhaps these speeches are only intended to help along his re-election. If that is the reason could you not spare our sensitive souls and undrugged intelligence by a rigid censorship that would keep these things for home consumption?

One thinks of Hamlet's advice, "Let him disposed me to the most favorable hypothe-sis and so I strive to think of Mr. Wilson

THE HARRISON ACT

HUGHES GENERALITIES

Justice Hughes in his telegram accepting the Republican nomination reveals the judicial rather than the political temperament. His generalities are broader than they are deep. Most of them are acceptable to the average citizen.

But it will not be long before he will have to abandon generalities and say what he neaux—Houston Daily Post.

What Do You Know?

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

1. To what country does Iceland belong? 2. Who is Vance C. McCormick?

3. What are credentials?
4. Who has authority to disbar lawyers in Pennsylvania?

Pennsylvania?

S. By what tille is the wife of an earl known?

Who was "Old Hickory"?

About when did the poet Shelley live?

In what country was the first emperar of the present German Empire proclaimed? 9. What is a mandarin?
10. Of what phase of life was Bacchus considered the god?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

ominations for presidential electors in Pennsylvania are made by the nomineer for President. Norway, Sweden and Denmark are the Scan-dinavian countries.

3. The Kiel Canal permits the German navy to concentrate either in the North Sea or the Baltic. Leviathan—some probably extinct sea mon-ster described in the Book of Job, chap-ter xil.

Ku-Klux-Klun-a secret society in the South (1864-1876) organized to intimidate the 6. "Halcyon days"—a time of happiness and

 Barcarole—a song sung by Venetlan barca-roll as they row their gondolas. 8. Azteca-a people of Mexico and other American countries.

10. Crescentville-in the 42d and 35th Wards. Presidential Electors

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Will you please publish the text of that section of the State lawsproviding for the naming of presidential electors? O. T. D.

Section 18. The nominee for each political party for the office of President of the United States shall, within 30 days after his comination by the national convention, nominate as many persons to be the candidates of his party for the office of presidential elector as the State is then entitled to. If for any reason the nominee of any political party for the office of President of the United States falls or is unable to make the said nominations within the time herein pro vided, then the nominee for such party for the office of Vice President of the United States shall as soon as possible after the expiration of the said 30 days make the lect the larger view, the study of related inations

The names of such nominees, with their ostoffice addresses, shall be certified immediately to the Secretary of the Common-wealth by the nominee for the office of President or Vice President, as the case may be, making the nominations

Salaries of Legislators

Editor of "What Do You Know"-What are the salaries and terms of office of the legislators in the various States? D. S. Alabama, \$4 a day, Senators four years,

Representatives four years; Arizona, \$7 a day, Senators two years, Representatives, two years; Arkansas, \$6 a day, four and two years; California, \$1000 a term, four and two; Colorado, \$1000 a term, four and two; two: Colorado, \$1000 a term, four and two: Connecticut, \$300 a year, two and two; Delaware, \$5 a day, four and two; Florida, \$6 a day, four and two: Georgia, \$4.50 a day, two and two: Idaho, \$5 a day, two and two: Ilinois, \$2000 a year, four and two: Indiana, \$6 a day, four and two: Iowa, \$1000 a session, four and two; Kansas, \$3 a day, four and two: Kentucky, \$10 a day, feur and two: Louisiana, \$5 a day, four and four; Maine, \$300 a year, two and two: Maryland, \$5 a day, four and two: Massa-The decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the ruling of the western Pennsylvania Circuit Court in the Harrison drug act case, indicates a serious defect in the law can reach only those who deal in opium, not, as the prosecution contended, any person having the drug in his possession. Justice Holmes in delivering the majority opinion, Fusices Hughes and Pitney dissenting, said it would not do to strain the powers of the United States almost, if not entirely, to the breaking point by making it a criminal offense for any person to have optum in his possession, unless the wording of the statute made any other interpretation untenable. The law, as it stands, is directed against any person dealing in the drug who is not registered. There was no allegation in the indictment in this case that the drug was to be dealt in and the majority of the court held that the act was so worded as to include only those was falled to register as dealers. Pitts. allegation in the indictment in this case that the drug was to be dealt in and the majority of the court held that the act was so worded as to include only those who failed to register as dealers—Pitts-burgh Dispatch.

HAS BEEN

HAS BEEN

Jess Willard yearns for his ranch and would foresake publicity. This might be easily arranged.—Dayton Journal.

#Busybodies"

"Busybodies"

W. K. L.—The principle of the "busy-bodies" you refer to is an arrangement of two or three mirrors arranged at such angles that by looking out the window at the device, which is attached to the outer part of the sill, one can see a person on the decretor below or coming down the street. There are still a few in this city, but in America an a rule they are no longer used. They are still very popular, however, in a number of foreign cities.

LL.D. WHO DIDN'T GO TO COLLEGE

Samuel Rea's Education Took Care of Itself-Edison Taught by His Mother-"Dr. Twain's" Schooling

A COLLEGE degree of unquestionals weight for attainments that as purely academic, that is, nonprofess can be acquired in about seven year Four years yields the harvest of Ra. of Arts; a fifth ----

year, Master of Arts, and it usually takes about two years more to get the Ph. D.-Doctor of Philosophy -which is the highest honor the average college graduate can hope to gain. This represents seven years of arduous schooling, and even at the end of that ordeal the

faculties of col-SAMUEL REA leges are not inclined to bestow the dagree without a close scrutiny of the scholarship that seeks its reward. It is therefore, all the more striking a parader that the even higher degree of LL D-Doctor of Laws-is given to so many men who have never been to college-to some who have never been to school. Within the last few days, Samuel Res.

president of the Pennsylvania Rallred has added two to his growing list of degrees. He is now Doctor of Science, Pennsylvania and Princeton, and a Doctor of Laws, Lafayette. Yet all accounts, agree that "he had very little schooling" He left school, in fact, at the age of fifteen. But at that he did better than Mr. Edison, whose record in "Who's Who" is thus set forth:

Edison, Thomas Alva, electrician; born at Milan, O., February 11, 1341; son of Samuel and Nancy E; received the contraction from his mother; some instruction from his mother; honorary Ph. D., Union College, 1878; D. Sc., Princeton University, 1915.

Received some instruction from his mother! And then, from that, the big jump to Doctor of Philosophy. But we all know how the gap in this remarkable education was filled. Mr. Edison was after all, intended to teach the colleges rather than to be taught by them. In at least one course he should be giving an occasional college a degree, instead of receiving one occasionally from a college. In his case, at any rate, the wild state ment of Mr. G. K. Chesterton seems to have been fulfilled—that after a man has been taught by his mother there is nothing of much importance left for anybody else to teach him.

Keeping Up With the Self-taught The colleges, of course, are constantly striving to keep up with the barefoot lads whom they have nothing to teach. New courses are added; research work constantly widens its scope so that facilities for developing inventors are provided. When Mr. Rea, in 1871, at sixteen, took up his first work for the Pennsylvania Railroad, as chainman and rodman on the Morrison's Cove, Williamsburg and Bloomfield branches, he was starting in a better school of engineering than any he could have found at that time. For at that date the ploness Massachusetts Institute of Technology had not had regular courses for more than six years and, in view of the rapid changes in railroad science that were to 9. Nicholas Murray Butler-president of Columbia University. early manhood, was at that time not to be compared with the great open school of practical endeavor into which he had matriculated as a laborer. In advance was so rapid that, at an are when many young men are leaving college-twenty-four-he was in charge of surveys and of the reconstruction of the Western Pennsylvania, under the late J. N. Du Barry, who was afterward vice

> The chief weakness of the noncollege education has always been that a man who got his training in the school of life was usually compelled by force of circumstances to become a specialist in lect the larger view, the study of related subjects. But Mr. Rea did not fall into this error. He became a student of finalcial questions generally, of railroad as counts and reports and their analysis, and this, coupled with his additional experience in the organization of corporations. and his familiarity with laws, ranks him as an authority. He was for ten years a member of a banking firm. In the literature of engineering he is the author of "The Railways Terminating in Lowdon," a work evidencing much study and laborious personal investigation of the physical and financial condition of the English railway systems. It is thus for something more than mere "success" that

president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

he is honored. "Doctor Twain's" Scholarship The common-school education of a Missouri frontier town in the 40s is not generally considered the best of preparations for the taking of a higher degree from one of the great English up versities. But this was all Mark Tuals had to recommend him. Of course, be had written those books and had semshow made the whole world laugh; and colleges have no courses which teach a man ! write books and make people laugh, and never will have. The giving of a degree to Twain should absolve the English from that hackneyed charge that is often foolishly made against themthey have no sense of humor.

DEMOCRACY

DEMOCRACY

In the centre of the concentrated fire her foes the invincible went down with us flag flying, her guns roaring, her excheering. She fought until she was focunder by the weight of the metal near on her by hostile guns. Then they all under the wave, proud monster of aristocrat officer and pieblan dossessimman, finding equality in the democration of death. And a king who couldn't his seat on a saddled horse speaks of ships and such man as 'my naza. Brooklyn Times.

GAS MASKS We don't know whether Justice the whisiers have anything to do with elience, but we'd be willing to use he try the style.—Milwaukee Journal.

WHERET WHERE'S Well, well; look who's here bemorracy !-- Claveland Plain De