

Evening Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CURTIS H. K. CURTIS, President. Charles H. Lindbergh, Vice President. John C. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer. Philip B. Collins, John B. Williams, Directors.

the du Pont works, in Carney's Point, are exceedingly interesting. To save the Lure plant there from the scrap heap, when its reason for existence is happily over, the company is directing the work of a host of chemists, who are developing 300 experiments in manufacture. Of 62,000 men employed, 33,000 would be useless, unless some new commodity could be made in the war plants, and these could be utilized in the production of those by-products on which so much of American prosperity is founded. Safety through inventiveness is more permanent and more satisfying than that which depends upon the fluctuating protection of a changing administrative policy.

NO PUSSYFOOTING NOW

AN ELEPHANT wrestling with a mosquito cannot expect a laurel crown in the event of victory. We gave Cuba its independence and thereafter rescued it when it was about to be squandered by self-seeking politicians. A few of our marines have been maintaining the Government in Nicaragua for many months. We are in process of pacifying Santo Domingo, that that pearl of the ocean may be snatched from anarchy and made a habitable part of the earth. Yet merely to protect ourselves against the depredations of a group of hand-drawn conspirators in Mexico the regular army is insufficient and it is necessary for Washington to summon aid from the individual States and call into the field the National Guard.

This is worse than humiliating. But for criminal negligence the regular army would have been large enough long ago to have assured respect from Mexico and everybody in that country. But we have paraded our parsimony, exulted in our negligence and have virtually invited the deplorable situation which exists. We are, therefore, to take from our industries and workshops men who are in no wise injured to the hardships of war and we are to send them into a climate which is often more deadly than any bullets ever molded. The enthusiasm of the citizen soldiery is proof that patriotism still thrives and blooms, but this does not lessen the criminality of national unpreparedness.

There is no disposition, with hindsight as a mentor, to tell the President what he should have done, but the success of a Chief Executive is measured by results. The facts are that when Mr. Wilson entered office an embargo prevented exportations of arms and munitions to Mexico and straightway thereafter that embargo was lifted. The thousands of desperate men who just now rally about the Carranza emblem of loot are armed with American runs and American bullets. We have furnished the enemy the wherewithal to shoot down our young men, the means to wage war, the strength which encourages him to defy and taunt us with his threats. This may have been statesmanship, but it is more likely to be written down in history as the supreme folly of an Administration decidedly incompetent in its habits.

The errors which have been made in the vain effort to determine a Mexican policy are not of so great importance now, however, as the avoidance of similar or as vital mistakes in the near future. The country is in no mood to tolerate blundering. It expects proper medical provision for the men, the right kind of food, efficient leadership and a definite policy. The country will want to know what its armies are fighting for, what the purpose of the Administration is, and it will want some guarantee that the Vera Cruz fiasco will not be repeated. If we are going to clean up and pacify Mexico, let us clean it up and pacify it right. But this thing of marching up a hill and marching down again, in inaction at the very moment when action is imperative, is something for which the country has no stomach. It has been nauseated enough by weak sentimentalism at crucial moments. Give "the boys" a job to do and they will do it, but not if they are called off when about to achieve their purpose.

We trust that, with Mr. Bryan out of the Cabinet, decision and resolution will characterize that august body of advisers. If the contrary should prove to be the case, November and March cannot come too soon. A Buchanan now would be as much out of place as the other Buchanan was a half century ago.

SOME ONE IS LOAFING ON HIS JOB THERE is a lot of talk from the City. Half two or three times a year about keeping the town clean. This year it is announced that a circular containing a long list of "don'ts" is to be printed for distribution in order to let the householders know how to prevent the scattering of litter in the streets. The circular will not contain anything new. The regulations have long been in force. The ordinances provide penalties for their violation. But the streets in certain districts are still filthy.

The remedy is simple. The police have authority to arrest those responsible, and the magistrates have power to punish them under the law. So long as the ordinances are disregarded with impunity they will be disregarded. What is needed is strict attention to business by the paid officials of the city. It is up to them to protect the rest of us from the consequences of the indifference and neglect of a few of us. It is not an adequate defense for the police to say that they cannot abandon more important work and devote themselves to chasing up the people who put bundles of rubbish on the curbside without trying it up, or those who put garbage and ashes in the same can, or those who violate the ordinances in other respects. If the worst offenders were warned and then arrested and punished when they disregarded the warning the little offenders would be more careful.

HER name isn't Cutting, but it should be something like that. "My" she explained to a slumbering youth whose name doesn't matter at all, "what very intelligent things your dog does." "Oh, yes," he said, "I taught him all those things myself." "Indeed? Then you can do all those intelligent things yourself, can't you?"

Tom Daly's Column

FORWARD! March, march, over the Texas plain, Men of each sovereign State forward in order! March, march southward, from main to main, All ye true Yankee lads, make for the border! There in your van shall go Ghosts of the Alamo, Many a gallant one, sent to remind you, Joy's in the battle, when Right's in the saddle; then, Fight for your homes and the loved ones behind you!

Come from the North, from the East and the West, Come from the valleys that smile in the South, Come with a heart drumming strong in your breast, Aye! and a woman's kiss warm on your mouth. Hark for the summons, then, All in your places, men! Up with our banner and march in good order, Oh, there's a debt to pay - Waiting the solemn day - When you true Yankees swarm over the border.

THE metre for this border ballad, as many will have discovered, is borrowed from Sir Walter Scott, whose worth as a lyricist, it seems to us, has never been properly appraised, except by poor rhymers in need of a good pattern.

SOME of our very particular readers may not yet have made up their minds where they shall spend the summer. There is a little booklet before us which may help. Its title page calls it "a guide on Hakone with Thermal Springs in that Locality."

First the modest PREFACE. When I had staid at Hakone in January this year I met with Mr. T. Matsui, the master of hotel Yenshuya. He showed to me a book titled Kanazawa-shi in which the minute reports upon Hakone were described in Japanese by his pen, and earnestly requested me to translate it into English, that it generally spoke by the most foreigners. Not consenting to my inquiry in regard to imperfect knowledge of English, he forced me to write even an abbreviated outline which I have just sketched.

For the most part, the celebrated places and the famous ruins preserve mostly in steep and unapproachable points to whose summit we can reach after ascending about 1000 feet from the station, which is the Ashi lake spreads the face of glowing glass reflected upside down the shadow of Fuji which is the highest noblest Mt. in Japan and the mineral hot-spring warmly entertain the guests coming yearly to visit them during summer vacation. In ancient times the Mt. was a volcano, but lately its activity became quite abated.

Why! You Society Reporters! Why drag her father in, and say "He led her to the altar"? The average bride would make her way Alone and never falter.

"SIR," G. B. D. would have written from one of our many beautiful suburbs if we hadn't met him at lunch and saved time for ourselves and a stamp for him. "Of course, what I have to say may not be deserving of notice, for I am only a Democrat."

"Speak up, little one," said we, reassuringly, "even a Democrat shall have a fair hearing in our presence." "Well," he resumed, "every morning, for months, coming in on the train, I've been listening to the information, from the seat behind me, that 'only Roosevelt could stand up an fight for the honor of this country and make other nations believe.' But this morning this is what hit me in the back of the neck: 'President Wilson acted entirely too hastily in calling out the National Guard.'"

Barbers as Bold Banqueters A delightful social evening and banquet was enjoyed Thursday by the members of Local No. 253, B. O. E. L., at the home of Mrs. B. J. L. Story-telling was one of the features of the evening. The first of these was the memorable occasion in recognition of 50 years ago since the organization of the order. The affair was held in the Masonic Hall, just behind the city hall, and was a most successful one. A fine luncheon was served, and every member of the barbers present had a short speech, chief among which was the interesting talk by Mr. B. J. L. himself, in which he told of the history of barbers in the past. He stated that fifty years ago barbers were not only hair cutters, but also, and gave other interesting discussions on the subject. His talk was thoroughly enjoyed by his fellow workers, and received a hearty round of applause. Few men in the Strouds have lived so faithfully at one job for so long a time. He has shaved as many men as any barber that ever graced a razor.

Our Blackmail Department

What would it be worth to a charming young debutante of this town to suppress the story of how, some 15 or 16 years ago, she crawled through the fence into Mrs. W. W. Gilchrist's yard and took a bite out of each of the two dozen tea biscuits which were cooling outside the pantry door?

WE PROPOSE for membership in the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce, or its equivalent, the engineering firm of Mow (Chinese), McNally (one guess) and Goldsmith (Samaritan or something) just starting in business here.

AS THE opener of the exercises at a convention of the National Association of Credit Men in Pittsburgh last week the words of "America" were sung to the new music arranged for them. When the applause had dwindled away, the president arose and said, "I feel that our convention is never properly begun unless we sing the national anthem, so let us all arise now and sing 'America.'"

Wally Smith, of 857 North 44th street, who is a shut-in and can't get out to see such things for himself, wants to know "what is the equator." If any one wants to take the risk of telling him, please write to him direct.

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THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE President Frazier, of the Public Charities Association, Urges Consideration of the Importance of State Care of the Insane—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.

STATE CARE OF INSANE To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir—it is certain that one of the issues which will cause most discussion at the next session of the Legislature will be the proposed abandonment of county insane asylums and the establishment of State care for all the indigent insane.

Not only because of the immense sum of money involved—about \$3,000,000 a year—but because the many interests affected by any change in the distribution of the State's charity fund, this question will be of wide public interest. It will directly affect 20 important counties that now have insane asylums. Because the experience of Pennsylvania has shown that individual counties are not properly for their own insane, Dr. John A. Lichty, of Pittsburgh, a member of the State Board of Public Charities and of the Committee on Lunacy, has come out strongly for the abandonment of the present county hospitals and the adoption of the policy of State care for all the dependent insane in institutions owned and controlled by the State.

Dr. Lichty has aroused the keenest interest in official circles throughout the State by his energetic endorsement of this policy. In view of the fact that the State Board will shortly make a detailed report upon the same subject to Governor Brumbaugh, his paper was first presented at a regional meeting of the board, in March, when the board voted to distribute a thousand copies of it. Later it was incorporated in a report of the board to the Governor, and is now being distributed to trustees and Superintendents of State and Incorporated Hospitals for the Insane and Feeble-Minded of Pennsylvania. It has been published, a reprint of Dr. Lichty's paper, and of one read at the Philadelphia meeting by Robert D. Dripps, executive secretary of the Public Charities Association, is being distributed widely by the latter association.

Dr. Lichty calls attention to the undisputed fact that when all over the country for the treatment accorded to the insane in State institutions is incomparably better than that given to the inmates of most of the county and individual hospitals. This is partly because few of the individual counties have a large enough number of insane patients to warrant them in providing the elaborate and costly equipment, staff of competent experts and assistants, who are making psychiatry their life work. This is usually impossible, he says, in a county institution under the control of a poor board that changes with the change of party supremacy, and which is too often willing, for the sake of a record politically, to economize at the expense of efficiency.

Second, a well-equipped laboratory, where clinical examinations of all sorts can be made. Third, it is more necessary, he says, because 90 per cent. of all cases of insanity coming under observation before middle life cannot be traced to a definite cause, of the brain structure, but seem to be due rather to perverted functions of other organs of the body which can and should be investigated in laboratories. Only two of the county hospitals have such laboratories.

Third, special facilities for treatment of the insane, such as adequate equipment and personnel for hydrotherapeutic treatment, occupational instruction and employment. This sort of thing is apt to be lacking in county institutions, or to be used so unintelligently as to be of little value to the patient.

Furthermore, he says that since the per capita cost, under proper administration, for the maintenance of patients is lower, \$1.00 to \$1.50, it follows that only State institutions can provide the best possible basis for sane economy.

What Do You Know? Question of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

- 1. What is the Dick law? 2. Who was President when this country went to war with Mexico and what military hero in that war became President? 3. What is a brigadier? 4. Who wrote "The Yellow Wallpaper"? 5. Who were the Incas? 6. What was the last battle fought on the soil of Great Britain? 7. What is a waterbed? 8. What is meant by "hallmark"? 9. Where is the Bay of Biscay? 10. How does coffee grow?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. An optical device in optical instruments; an optical train; diseases and imperfections of the eyes. 2. Wearing blue in Parliament is the survival of an old practice, which the members gained of remaining covered before their seats. 3. Wagner wrote "Rienzi." 4. Sir Walter Raleigh. 5. General Braddock is in charge of the Czar's forces. 6. Dead Man's Hill is several miles northwest of New York. 7. Nicholas Braskoppe, a native of England, became Pope Adrian IV. 8. A canyón is a deep and extensive ravine along a watercourse. 9. A scenario is an outline of the scenes in a drama. 10. Interstate—pertaining to conditions which involve the relationship of one State to another; other interstate—pertaining to conditions within the limits of one State.

Bryn Mawr Editor of "What Do You Know"—One of your recent inquiries asked your column the meaning of several names, including Bryn Athyn. You answered all except Bryn Athyn. The writer was recently a guest at Bryn Athyn, spending a day there looking over the new buildings, the university building and its fine library of about 25,000 volumes, many of them belonging to Swedenborg; also the new \$2,000,000 Cathedral Church, and came in contact with the architect and some of the staff; also with John Pitcairn, the millionaire philanthropist at his home, Cairnwood. From these sources he learned the meaning of the name "Bryn Athyn"—"It is the Hill of Cohesion," sometimes "The Stone of Solidity." E. MacL.

Cajons Editor of "What Do You Know"—Will you please give any information you can on the "Cajons" have never heard of them in any place other than Mobile County, Ala., and wonder if they aren't something like the Croles of Louisiana. A-READER. The "Cajons" or Cajuns, as the New International Dictionary gives it, are said to be descended from those Frenchmen who were expelled from Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, and made their way south to New Orleans. They employ a peculiar dialect, a mixture of the Southern and French accents applied to English. They are familiarly known in Southern cities. The name is obviously a corruption of "Acadians"—for which see Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Engraving and City Schools J. K.—Engraving is not taught in the city's trade schools, according to the office in charge of that part of the school system. The English Parliament Editor of "What Do You Know"—When did the English Parliament assume its present form, and under what sovereign? Did the English ever control the Great Lakes? G. B. M. The present outward form of the Parliament was adopted in the reign of Edward III (1327-1377). In that reign the formal separation of the body into two houses was accomplished. In the revolution of 1688 the full rights of Parliament and the theory of a constitutional monarchy and the theory of the separation of powers was first formally accepted. It was not until the reign of George III, which followed the reign of William III, which followed the reign of George II, that we know it today, took on its chief modern characteristics. It was actually, it must be understood, that while the outward form of Parliament was realized in Edward III's time, Parliament then, and for three centuries following, had little of the power it gained under William and the Georges. Canada was ceded to the English by France in 1763, and as a result is now the United States was a British possession for a number of years after that. The Great Lakes but also lay within the territories of the English.

THE REASON What makes the Democrats an all-fired angry lot is that the Republicans nominated a candidate in whom they can find no flaw.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune. SOME MUST BE RIGHT From now on until the 7th of November all the first-class prophets in this country are going to be pretty busy.—Rome Sentinel. TWO SIDES OF THE HEAD Something I owe to the mill that grew— But went to Allah, who gave me two— Separates sides to my head. I would go without shirt or shoes. Friends, tobacco and bread. Spenser than for one instant lose Either side of my head. —Kipling.

BRIGADE HERE IS ABLY COMMANDED

General William G. Price, Jr., Has Brought Personnel to Highest Standard of Efficiency

NOTHING could have been more fortunate for the brigade of guardsmen which is about to leave this city for the border than that it should have as commander Brigadier General William G. Price, Jr., and nothing could have been more unfortunate for Brigadier General Price than the call to action at this time. Few of those whom he will lead to the Mexican line have been aware of the personal sacrifice which is required of him. He is compelled to retire from business activity. BRIG. GEN. PRICE ties at a time when he is in the thick of great enterprises of the most vital import to his private fortunes and career—enterprises which urgently need his constant supervision and which it would be unthinkable for him to leave to others in ordinary times.



The point is made here not to suggest for a moment that there could be any question of choice in the mind of General Price or any other patriotic citizen who had accepted an officer's responsibilities, but simply to compare his case with that of the thousands of other business men whose co-operation with the Government has recently been urged and with considerable nervousness and doubt by the President. They have been asked to permit and facilitate the training of their employees, in spite of the slight handicap their brief absences would occasion their industrial households, but General Price is voluntarily undertaking to do immeasurably more—he is "going" himself. The recent "boom" in Chester, where he lives, and thereabouts, caused by the influx of war orders and industrial population, has been a big stimulus to the building trades, and as a builder General Price has had large contracts on hand, the erection of houses in groups of 50 and 100, and the infinity of details to attend to which accompanies undertakings of such magnitude.

Reformed Examinations

At all the armories today there was unanimously expressed complete confidence in "the General" as one of the most efficient general officers in the State. Questions as to the source of this confidence were met with the same answer—it was what he had done to raise the standard of the brigade since he took command of it six years ago. The reforms he instituted there about two big changes—the more rigid examinations officers have been required to pass under his regime, and the training school for officers. The old way of interpreting the law which established the Brigade Military Examining Board was to hold preliminary examinations which many men not qualified for commissions managed to pass. General Price interpreted the law in vigorous fashion; the men who appeared before the board were rigorously questioned and if they could not pass, they did not pass.

In the training school for officers which he started, General Price anticipated the regular army by several years. He foresaw as early as 1908 the future attempts that would be made to federalize the Guard and he desired to avoid as much as possible the weeding out process that would be necessary if officers below the Federal standard were obliged to take up and the classes were not twice a month were in many respects superior to the training of army officers.

General Price, who is 47 years old, comes of a military family. His brother, Howard, is a captain in the United States army, and a cousin, Samuel A. Price, is also in the service.

Long Service in Guard

His military career began in May, 1884, when he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Regiment, N. G. P. After serving five years in the ranks he became second lieutenant of Company B. Afterward he organized in Chester Company C of the Sixth Regiment, and was made first lieutenant. In June, 1892, when he came to Philadelphia, he was appointed regimental adjutant of the Third Regiment by Colonel Morrill, and when the latter was succeeded by Colonel Ralston, Adjutant Price was elected major, and later, in March, 1898, was made lieutenant colonel. In April, 1898, he volunteered for service in the war with Spain, was mustered in the following month, went to Chickamauga with the Third Regiment, which on June 1 was ordered thence to Tampa to join General Shafter's corps. The regiment landed at Tampa June 4, and the following day was ordered on board transports, but, to the great chagrin of the whole regiment, never sailed. Afterward it went to Fernandina, Fla., then to Huntville, Ala., and thence home, reaching Philadelphia about September 15. The troops were mustered out October 25. Price was elected colonel of the Third Regiment in April, 1901, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Ralston on his election to the bench.

His service as commander of the First Brigade has been marked by a firmness tempered with tact that is a difficult combination to find among officers of military training. He does not take kindly to stern discipline, very often, and in order to get things done at the same time keep the esprit de corps it is necessary to be tactful. General Price has never yielded an inch in enforcing discipline, but he has never lost popularity in enforcing it.

His sons have given promise of keeping up the military tradition of their forebears. The two eldest, now in their early twenties, both made the varsity football team at Penn and are expected to be taken up to the profession of arms.

UNCORING THE ENTHUSIASM

Our President, Mr. Wilson, is a typical American product of the present age, and he is expected to vote for him and not for the old-fashioned—Richard P. Ross, in New York Sun.