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Philadelphia, Thursday, June 29, 1916.

Instinct is intelligence capable of self-consciousness.—John Sterling.

Michigan Guards Camp—Headline.

We did not know that the Mexicans had got that far north.

The supersubmarine which is coming here from Germany had better hurry. Otherwise it will get into the sea-serpent class.

The publicity agent of the Democratic campaign is Robert W. Woolley. It is not to be assumed that he has shorn all the lambs already. That is Mr. McCormick's job.

St. Louis has the convention habit. Next year she has the A. A. C. W., who will probably do a more successful piece of work there than the convention which left that fair (and warmer) city a few weeks ago.

The United States now appreciates how Germany felt when San Marino declared for the Allies. San Salvador has just disapproved our Mexican attitude in a mass-meeting addressed by a Mexican. The State Department is probably wishing Bryan back to deal with the emergency.

The Colonel, if he really can make 12,000 men spring to arms as if by magic, is to be sincerely thanked and envied; but he will give Mr. Bryan a good laugh in his sleeve. That was just what the Colonel excoriated the Nebraskan for believing—that men could spring to arms in an emergency.

Why is it that in every picture of troops on the way to the front, whether abroad or here in America, every face of every man leaving home, mother, wife, sweetheart or whatnot bears a broad grin? Can't something be done about this—through a society-to-prevent or a league-to-enforce, or something?

Colonel Roosevelt, if he goes to Mexico with a division, may be a major general and recall, with variations, the famous lines from the "Pirates of Penzance:"

In matters faunal, sociological, political and mineral,
He is the very model of a modern major general.

It is to be hoped that Secretary of War Baker is not unduly optimistic in his report of the quartermaster and commissary divisions of the United States army. Perhaps the country will forgive more delay, inefficiency in the field and strategic blunders—although it is to be hoped there will be little to forgive. But a repetition of the scandals of Secretary Alger will not be forgiven. We paid heavily for our experience then.

While there existed some doubt as to the precise number of recruits wanted by Brigadier General Price, there was no doubt concerning the response of Philadelphia. Early in the afternoon more than 100 men had signed. It seemed, perhaps, a little early in the year for scorn and upbraiding, for it is quite evident that without a call to the colors from the President and with no clear mind concerning the actual chances of war the city looked upon those who were most eager to go as sufficient. The true difficulty is in the fact that the Guard companies had not been maintained before this crisis arose at full peace strength, and it was to this that General Price specifically referred. The assumption that Philadelphia is unpatriotic was entirely gratuitous.

Professor Roscoe Pound in his address before the Pennsylvania Bar Association spoke caustically and well of a certain tendency of modern legislators. That is the tendency to make laws, many laws, for every conceivable purpose. The problem of non-enforcement of law becomes infinitely greater with each multiplication of laws on the statute books, and particularly as the laws tend to "govern things which by their nature do not admit of objective treatment and external coercion." The actual number of laws passed each year in the United States is appalling. The percentage which is rigidly enforced is ridiculous.

Yesterday was the second anniversary of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The mind of the world has so changed in that time that it is almost impossible to think back to the day. The coming month will be full of anniversaries more tragic, because every act of July, 1914, has proved worse than futile. The slow realization of what the tragedy of Sarajevo meant, the deliberation which preceded the Austrian note to Serbia, the lack of precautions and moral abstention from compromise on the part of all the great Powers, are the real crimes of that month. Very few observers thought seriously of war until the Austrian note was sent. Yet there is probably not a man in the chancelleries of Europe today who would not retrace the whole path, who does not see how the monstrous madness which the month of July brought on. The war was willed, its consequences foreseen, in that one month.

THE NATION WAITS ON THE PRESIDENT TODAY

WHEN the President speaks in this city today the whole country will wait on his words, as the whole country waited on what he would say at the time he addressed the new citizens here on May 10 of last year.

The Lusitania had then just been sunk. More than one hundred Americans had been drowned. Would the Chief Executive of this nation denounce the hitherto unthinkable outrage? Would he condemn the disregard of the rights of neutrals and noncombatants? Would he take advantage of the opportunity to announce the determination of the United States to compel reparation from Germany? The world listened and this is what it heard:

> The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be an example not only of peace because we will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right.

Under all the circumstances it was unfortunate that these words were used. They were misinterpreted and misunderstood. Mr. Wilson has since explained that he was dealing in abstract generalizations, and intended to make no comment on what was in the mind of every one. He has learned his lesson, and it is not likely that he will speak so as to be misunderstood today.

It is impossible for him, if he would be the spokesman for the nation, to say that no circumstances can arise which will justify it in a resort to force. There are times when the national self-respect can be maintained in no other way. It looks now as if such a time were upon us. Mr. Wilson himself apparently believes that it will soon be here, if the hour has not already struck. He has ordered virtually the whole National Guard under arms, and is sending the citizen soldiers to the Mexican frontier as rapidly as they can be got ready. No man regrets the necessity for this more than he. But events have moved too rapidly for his desires. They were in motion in Mexico when he spoke here a year ago last May. The rights of Americans across the border were disregarded. American citizens were killed by "bandits" and the de facto Government made no apparent effort to punish the guilty. American property was destroyed and there was no effort to compel reparation. Life on the border was unsafe. It was necessary to keep a large part of the standing army in Texas and New Mexico to prevent the incursion of invading bands. But this did not prevent it. Villa crossed the border at Columbus, N. M., murdered and looted and escaped with a large number of horses belonging to the troops stationed there. Other bands crossed over not long after and burned a Texas town and carried off some prisoners. The time for action came. Patience was no longer possible. But with a brave show of it we negotiated with Carranza for the right to send our troops across the border to punish the outlaws, thereby co-operating with the Mexican Government.

Now we have been ordered to withdraw our troops before they have accomplished the task on which they set out. Before the order was given they were attacked at Parral and later on were ambushed at Carrizal, with great loss of life.

The people stand ready to back the President in whatever manly course he may decide to follow. They are not pleased with the situation. They demand that something be done to improve it.

The nation is in the mood to do thoroughly whatever is to be done. Every one knows that if we can demonstrate that we are prepared to make good in Mexico by the organizing of a large force at once the prospects for peace will be much brighter than if we dawdle along and finally send a boy to do a man's work. Nothing but a show of overwhelming force will induce Carranza to back down. The sooner that force is put in the field the shorter will be any war that may come. Our evident determination to use force has already been followed by the release of the Carrizal prisoners. If the President makes it certain that he means business Carranza may back down all the way.

DRIVING BY THE FOOT

REPORTS from the Allied capitals are more cautious than they were a year ago in referring to the forward movement of their troops, and it is left to Berlin to indicate that the "drive" is beginning. The prelude is in the booming of huge guns, destroying advanced trenches, and in the scattered advances of the British troops. The drive this year is not starting as a melodrama of war.

Naturally enough the first news result is a reported action on the part of Rumania. The participation of Rumania in the war has always been taken for granted, and for the last half year it has been held certain that the Allies, not Germany, would be the winner of her aid.

But apart from the Balkans the balance of opinion favors the Allied offensive. The speed of the Russian onslaught has slackened precisely when the German gains at Verdun have temporarily ended. The Austrian armies are more than occupied with two defensives and they may well be bringing pressure to bear on Germany to forsake the costly endeavor at Verdun in order to check Russia before the Carpathians are crossed. Such a check the northern German armies in Russia are already undertaking. The offensive then will be slow and Germany will contest every foot. In Paris the populace is warned to expect nothing for many weeks. In Germany semi-official reports assure the world that never has preparation for an attack been so complete. Both sides insist that peace talk is more dead now than ever. It is a miracle for the dead to rise. And peace, which is said to be dead, may find that miracle in the success of the Allied drive.

Tom Daly's Column

SONGS OF MOUNT GRETNA

I. REVEILLE

Ere the sun had ascended the mountain top
Came the rumble of distant drums,
And a murmur ran from man to man,
"Yet another regiment comes!"
Now merrily rippled the murmuring rills,
And the dewdrops glistened and gleamed in the grass,
And, while we were watching the company pass,
The sun came over the hills.

Then a bugle blast from the end of the line
Blew shrilly the loud reveille,
And the mess call went from tent to tent
While we tumbled out of the hay.
And, except for the guard, not a single man
Missed a bit of his breakfast of bacon and eggs,
And we drank, "Bottoms up!" coffee, down to its dregs;
So the work of the day began.

—CASA WAPPY.

WHEN we came downstairs this morning our cellar sounded as if it was full of puppies. We knew that our Airedale, Lady Merry Christmas, had "staged" (a verb beloved by H. H. H., who used to work for us) a birthday party for last night, but we never supposed she would be so generous. We investigated and found she had presented us with eight puppies. On the way in town we took paper and pencil and figured that these blooded whelps would bring us in quite a tidy sum. In our morning mail, however, we found a copy of a monthly, published in Pittsburgh, called the Ramrod. This, on page 4, took the joy out of life for us:

Never try to buy a dog—just wait around and somebody will give you one.

Go to any one with a litter of pups, ask the price and they'll hold 'em at all the way from $25 to $2000 each. Even if you make a counter-offer of half that money, you will be turned down with disdain and made to feel like a cheap-skate; for the owner will rattle off the pedigree of the mother and father dog, like the answer of a lunch counter waitress when you ask her what kind of pie she's 'got.'

A lot of people think as much of their dogs and take as much pride in them as in their children, and to depreciate them in any way, such as offering a lower price than they ask, will offend them—just as surely as if you run down the make of an old lady's sewing machine or tell parents that their children aren't bright.

Everybody wants to think their dogs are better than they are. (The grammar is not ours, remember.) But just wait around a nest of pups until they get big enough to climb over the edge of the soap box, which usually comprises their retreat, and when they begin to get under everybody's feet and trip them, or when they require something more than maternal nourishment and food must be purchased, then the owner will give you one for the compliment of having asked their price—he will even give you a brace of them for taking them away.

Nevertheless, we promised Larry Tobin, of the Nattahnam Kennels, that we'd "sell or drown," and we're gona stick to it.

POOR PAY

A man and his bride by the parson were tied,
And when the performance was done,
He examined his fee; then "Alas!" exclaimed he,
"I add one to one and make one."

JERRY GUTEKUNST has always lived in the neighborhood of 5th street and Girard avenue, but this spring he moved out into the country.

"They tell me," said a friend, "you find it very quiet out your way now."

"I used to," said Jerry, "but there's a newcomer in our street who disturbs us a great deal these warm nights. He insists upon sitting out on his porch until 10 o'clock, when everybody else is in bed, and then he winds his watch right there where everybody can hear it."

Sure, I know, dat's a golfa ball you got. I see wan bayfore. Eet eesa mak' trouble for my couseen, Gregorio Piccirella. You see, Gregorio he use' for work een da countra an' w'en eet was time for go home he would crossa da field where dey are play dees game. Wan time een da evening ees com' wan of dese balls an' eet ees pretta near maka good-night for Gregorio. Si, signor, eet ees heet heem een da side! * * * Eh? Oh, no, you don'ta ondrastand. Dat ain'ta hurt heem at all, but da ball drop een hees pocket an' w'en hees wife find eet dere she theenk he eesa been wastin' hees time playin' da game an' he gotta halova time bayfore he can mak' her baylieve he ees decent man.

CURIOUS notion doctors have about its being unethical to get next to anything that smacks of advertising. Dr. Frank Higgins, for instance, always begs us not to mention his name, and we respect his wishes. In this story, therefore, we call the parties to the dialogue merely "doctor" and "patient," thus:

Doctor—You have a constant buzzing in your ear, haven't you?

Patient—That's the time you hit it, doc! What I need's a rest. If I could only get her to go to the seashore I'd be happy.

Take It From Me

(Old Stuff for New Scholars.)

Take it from me, Kids, the's no reason fur youse to keep yer noses in yer school books. Git ready fur next fall. Take a summer course here an' beat the Profs to it. Now, fur instance, here is a sample o' the things we learn youse: Suppose you got ter write a composition an' the teacher says make it 150 words. Here's one me gran'mother pulled when she wus a kid:

Once we had a cat, but it would run away. Then mother would go to the door and cry: 'Kitty, Kitty, Kitty, Kitty, Kitty, an' so on up to 150).

PICKLES.

PLENTY OF THEM

One crop, this presidential year,
Will be quite large this fall.
There'll be a goodly harvest here
Of men who know it all.

SIGN displayed by an "intelligence" office not far from 6th and Market streets:

WANTED—FEMALE WAITRESSES FOR THE SEASHORE

IN THE MINE OF RESOURCE

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Congressman James Urges a Constitutional Amendment to Permit the President to Veto Specific Appropriations—Minority Presidents—And 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.

ENLARGING THE VETO POWER

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—Under the constitutions of a majority of the States of the Union the Governor of the State has the power to disapprove of any item or items of any appropriation bill of which he does not approve.

In most of the States, the Governor must state in writing the particular item or items of which he disapproves, and his reasons therefor. The items disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

We have this in our Constitution in Michigan and several times it has been of great service.

The President of the United States has no such power according to the Constitution. If the President had the power to veto individual items of the rivers and harbors bill, the public building bill and other bills, it would go a long way to eliminate the "pork" of some of our appropriation bills.

Also many times bills that would not pass House and Senate any other way are attached as "riders" to appropriation bills and in this way become laws. The President should have the right to veto the "riders." In order to take care of this matter I have introduced an amendment to the Constitution. The new part is the concluding paragraph, as follows:

> The President shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money embracing distinct items; and the part or parts approved shall be law; and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

W. FRANK JAMES,
12th District, Michigan.
Washington, June 27.

MINORITY PRESIDENTS

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—Am I cherishing a vain hope when I express the wish that you may never be guilty of such insufferable nonsense as you perpetrated some two weeks ago in an editorial entitled, "The Weakness of Wilson"? For not alone is the fact quite apparent that your editorial was guided by the old blind ruling passion, "anything to beat Wilson," but it was equally obvious that your ability to reason and to form a sensible conclusion was badly awry.

Let us see, then, if this be true: The sum total of your "points" against our President seems to rest in the fact that he "slipped in" and is a minority candidate. Not to waste time showing you that a man's failure to achieve results or his lack of personal character are alone the reasons to call him "weak," I do most strongly call to your notice these facts:

James K. Polk, if the votes of his opponents be combined, was a minority candidate by some 25,000 votes; Zachary Taylor by about 250,000; James Buchanan by 1,250,000; Abraham Lincoln, the first election, by about 940,000; Rutherford B. Hayes by about 250,000 lower than the Democratic candidate, Mr. Tilden; Garfield by about 310,000; and even Mr. Penrose was a minority man by about 19,000 votes less than the combined votes of his opponents, Messrs. Palmer and Pinchot.

So, Mr. Editor, in the effort to discredit our President it might at least be fair—though you may not think it wise—to consider facts occasionally. But, better still, produce arguments bearing on the point, and arguments which will commend themselves to men of reason.

JOSEPH McC. BROWNLEE.
219 Cliveden avenue, Germantown, June 27.

[The fact is that Mr. Wilson slipped into office because of the Republican split. It is not unfair to state it.—Editor of EVENING LEDGER.]

CONCRETE PATRIOTISM

To the Editor of Evening Ledger.

Sir—At a meeting of the directors of the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, Philadelphia and New York, it was unanimously resolved to give leave of absence, with full pay, to all employes, members of the National Guard, who are called by the President to the colors.

VULCANITE PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
ALBERT MOYER, Manager of Sales.
New York, June 27.

WHAT THE AD MEN WON'T SAY

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—It almost goes without saying that the ad men will have nothing to say about the question most important to them—the wages of labor.

With all the marvelous array of talent and brains represented, no one with sufficient fundamental business knowledge will be found to tell them that:

The wages of labor are the most important thing for their consideration, because the markets for all commodities whose merits they bring before the public are limited to the amount labor receives for its work, and no brilliant advertising scheme or plan of campaign can add one dollar's worth to these markets.

That total wages in this country are now about 20 billions of dollars a year. Labor receives that much and spends it for its living, and 10 billion dollars profits are made which must pay all fixed charges on our 187 billion dollars total wealth.

That 20 billion dollars allows labor to buy about what it actually needs, there being very little money left with which to create a cash market for capital, thereby compelling capital to come into existence in the form of perpetual debt, which is a handicap to both capital and labor.

That the land market—the price of land—interferes with the progress of both capital and labor and holds wages down to a low level, resulting in restricted markets in all lines of business.

That were the land market abolished, the total wages of labor on the present wealth basis would be 80 billions of dollars a year, of which 40 billions would be invested in capital and 40 billions would buy commodities. Twenty billion dollars profit would be made in each line of production, and the markets would, of course, proportionately increase, allowing immense production in building, transportation, amusements, etc., which are now held to the minimum by the price of land.

That the market for land must be done away with before capital and labor will have a full and free field for their products. This is the most vital and pressing question before the American people today, and should receive the consideration of all business men and workingmen.

ANTHONY E. CROWELL.
Philadelphia, June 27.

MEXICANS IN THE SUN

Go among the Mexicans that have been long subject to the benignant influence of San Antonio, and you form a conception of the Mexican problem quite diffrent from the conceptions you form on the border or far inland. Here is a people well endowed intellectually, eager to learn, capable of artistic expression, with an emotional life intense, but wholesome, with extremely vital family institutions, and apparently with enough co-operative instinct to manage the practical affairs of life without the capacity for individual accumulation necessary for survival in a race like our own, unsocial, unkind.

This people has fallen on evil days; progressive exploitation, followed by general disintegration, has torn apart millions of these intimate family bonds, thrown despair into hundreds of thousands of breasts made for happiness, demanding so very little for happiness. And we on our side know only to use the thick finger of diplomacy or the brutal fingers of imperialistic exploitation. Mexico may work out her own salvation, but she will owe few thanks to us. Or she may sink into barbarism, independently or under us, to our immense cost. For if there is one thing needed to enrich our life, it is a contiguous civilized state with something other than the real estate, railroad, banking, trust-organizing interests to live for.—The New Republic.

PROPHECY

The Democrats have been trying awfully hard to get away from that one-term plank in the Baltimore platform, but there is every indication that the country won't let them.—Springfield Union.

A WARNING

Secretary Baker should be sure that the machine guns are well oiled. The one at Columbus "jammed," as we remember it.—St. Louis Times.

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. What is meant by "to bivouac"?
2. Who is Governor General of Canada?
3. What part of North America is known as Mackenzie and about how large is it?
4. Which is farther north, Mexico City or Havana?
5. Name three constellations.
6. What is the official title of the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature?
7. What were the quarrels of "gown and town"?
8. Who was James Morgan and what was the anti-Masonic party?
9. Who wrote the play "Caesar and Cleopatra"?
10. What is the past tense of the verb "to dive"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee.
2. A legatee; recipient of a legacy.
3. "In toto": entirely, in all respects.
4. Walcheren is an island belonging to Holland, at the mouth of the Scheldt.
5. Bedouins: a nomadic people still found in the deserts of Central Arabia.
6. "The missing link": a vernacular expression descriptive of the "man-like ape" stage (in the evolutionary theory) between a hypothetical prehistoric "ape" and man.
7. Bullitt bill: the act which, 30 years ago, changed the government of this city, centring the executive power in the Mayor.
8. Captain Morey: 10th Cavalry officer who described the fight at Carrizal.
9. Mountains are measured as from sea level.
10. Calvin: One of the leaders of the Reformation and one of the founders of Presbyterianism.

The Maine

Editor of "What Do You Know"—What was the result of the investigation as to the cause of the battleship Maine explosion?

K. M.

The general opinion in regard to the explosion of the U. S. S. Maine was that American seamen had been murdered. There was an inside explosion. But the findings of the Naval Board of Inquiry, made public March 28, 1898, stated that "the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines," and the Vreeland Board, sent to investigate more thoroughly after the raising of the wreck, in the winter of 1911-1912, bore out the accuracy of the diver's description upon which the Sampson Board's report (1898) had been founded, and stated that "the ship had been blown up by a mine containing a large quantity of low-power explosive, probably black powder, exploded under the ship's bottom, on the port side between frames 28 and 30, and causing the subsequent explosion of the forward magazine."

German Religious Census

Editor of "What Do You Know"—What is the religious census of Germany?

T. S. A.

The population of Germany with respect to the religious affiliations of the people is as follows, according to the religious census of December 1, 1910: Evangelicals, 39,991,421; Roman Catholics, 23,821,455; other Christians, 283,946; Jews, 615,021; others, 214,152. Prussia has 24,830,547 Evangelicals and 14,581,829 Catholics, while Bavaria has 1,942,658 Evangelicals and 4,863,251 Catholics. The Evangelical Church in Germany is divided between the Lutheran and the Reformed Confessions. The largest Evangelical denomination outside these two is the Baptist, which, however, numbers only 30,000.

Marine Corps Enlistment

G. F.—The term of enlistment in the corps is four years. All recruits after enlistment are sent for three months to a depot for instruction.

Loyalists in 1776

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Is there any way of estimating what proportion of the population in the United States was in favor of war with England in 1776?

H. J. G.

John Adams estimated that one-third of all the people in the Colonies were Loyalists, that is, opposed to the war with England. A minority of those favored obedience to the English laws, but the great majority opposed the English methods with the Colonies, but wanted a peaceful settlement. War drove the Loyalists to armed resistance, and in New York State alone more than 10,000 colonists took up arms for the British. Out of a total population of less than 4,000,000 more than 60,000 Loyalists left the Colonies during the revolutionary period because of their political position.

WILLCOX'S VALUE IN PIVOTAL STATE

Hughes' Manager Has Served New York in Many Ways, How He Worked Up From Country Schoolmaster

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX enters the presidential campaign in the important post of Republican National Chairman with a record of public service behind him, therein setting a precedent and a new ideal for the requirements demanded of party managers. In the past, as a rule, these managers in both great parties have been primarily skilful at politics and at fund-raising, and it is significant of the kind of politics that Mr. Hughes wants in his campaign that he should choose a man who has won recognition by work for the public and not for himself. In three notable services Willcox has given the people of New York city and State a taste of his mettle—in putting on the map of congested parts of the metropolis parks that have reduced the mortality of Manhattan, in giving the city an efficient mail system, and in inaugurating the Public Utilities Commission, with a series of reforms that broke the ice in the fight against the special privileges of monopoly.

W. R. WILLCOX

But in the realm of politics the choice is excellent in that it is New York, chief of the pivotal States, that has benefited by Willcox's work and knows him best. The fact that ex-President Roosevelt has recognized his ability and character, having appointed him Postmaster, puts him in sympathy with the Progressive wing of the party. And his leadership will appeal to all public service men working for the election of Hughes in the great doubtful States of the Middle West, for the new patriotism is that which begins at home—that is, in working first for the interests of one's city before seeking a place in national councils. In this Hughes and Willcox have had similar records.

Taught School in Country

Willcox was born at Smyrna, N. Y., in 1863. He went to the public schools of Smyrna and resolved in spite of poverty to get a good education, worked his way at the University of Rochester, refusing to allow his parents to give him financial help that would embarrass them. He became principal of a country school, and when he had accumulated $800 determined to seek a career in New York city. His friends tried to dissuade him; he went ahead. He became an instructor in a private school. He also acted as private tutor and found time, somehow, to read law. Attending afternoon lectures at the Columbia Law School he got his degree in 1889. In the next decade he won for himself recognition as one of the best of the younger New York lawyers.

Mayor Low picked him as the best man for the Park Department in 1902. Willcox found that somehow the poor of New York had been overlooked in the distribution of parks. Seward Park, in the heart of the crowded East Side, was a waste, utterly neglected and desolate. He turned it into a charming centre of recreation, and followed this by establishing similar playgrounds throughout the city. The mortality of the city was lowered, in the opinion of vital statistics experts, chiefly from this spreading of the city's "lungs." Graft was eliminated from the department, incidentally. Roosevelt appointed him Postmaster of New York city in 1905. His extraordinary capacity for labor and mastery of detail found abundant opportunity for exercise. During part of the time in which he was putting the system on a new basis he worked on an average 18 hours a day, including Sundays. The 6000 employes were stimulated by the knowledge that faithful service would win promotion and everything possible was done to insure their comfort, the Postmaster believing that much of the success of the service depended on their immediate surroundings and conditions of work.

Hughes Gives Him New Work

His work in the postoffice attracted the attention of Governor Hughes. When the Public Utilities Commission law went into effect he turned to Willcox to make the commission successful in dealing with the perplexing problems coming to it for solution. Wilcox had planned a much-needed vacation; he was going to Europe with his wife and young child, but he gave up the vacation to respond to the Governor's appeal. The marriage of this self-made man was, by the way, of peculiar interest, first, because it had been supposed he was a confirmed old bachelor—he was over 40 when he married—and second, because the former country schoolmaster and friendless young lawyer won the hand of an heiress. His wife, who was Miss Martha J. Havemeyer, was the daughter of William Frederick Havemeyer.

But, though now beyond the need of remunerative work, Mr. Willcox threw himself into the most difficult task of organizing the commission. The history of his six years' service as chairman is virtually the history of the advances made in New York in subway development, in the various rate reforms and many activities that come under the supervision and direction of the commission. Before issuing any orders for the improvement of surface car lines Willcox's commission decided to get to the bottom of the complex conditions governing this service in New York, and to this end inaugurated the now famous Interborough-Metropolitan investigation. The facts disclosed resulted in what may be called the most amazing exposure since the downfall of the Tweed ring.

"CO"; NOT "SUB"

Congress is still a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government.—Peoria Transcript.

THE REAL GLORY OF WAR

The glory of war that is the tinsel and the uniform, the pomp and the ceremony, is an empty sham. But the glory of war that is the duty, the sacrifice, the unselfishness, the submission of the individual to the common weal, is an enduring fact. And it is this fact that stands disclosed to us today in all its true nobility.—New York Tribune.