e Aledner

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY AUS H. R. CURTIS, Passin

E. H. WHALEY R. Craves, Chairman. HN C. MARTIN, Omoral Business Manager ished daily at Pratic Lances Dullding, Cerrait Broad and Chestnut Streets
no Chr. Free-Union Building
200 Metropolitan Towne
100 Globe Democrat Building
1202 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS: BUBSCRIPTION TERMS

crier, six cents per week. By mail, cutside of Philadelphia, except where ontage is required, one month, twenty-s; one year, three dellars. All mail lone parable in advance. st give old as well as how address changed BELL, 5000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 5000

Address on communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. REMED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS

CULATION OF THE EVENTIO LEDGER FOR MAY WAS 122,011

Philadelphia, Friday, June 30, 1916.

stion wafts the mind above, But heaven itself descends in love -Byron.

The Phillies ought to thank the ad men for having diverted our attention. we had been depending upon our baseteams for entertainment this last A man spent all day yesterday about

usness of getting his son enlisted. "I didn't raise my boy to be undiscied," he sa.d. "The army's the best chool I can think of." War and love always were good pals

and a war wedding is properly as popular as a brass band. If we're to call our war police work," it won't affect the facts, but it will reduce the number of hasty weddings.

British Blasting the German Line for 100 Miles-Headline.

"Blast" is a moderate English way of expressing a moderate English feeling of displeasure. They will have to do more than swear if they are to get anywhere

The Russian mujiks, being denied the dangerous pleasure of the poor, which is drinking vodka, have turned to the dangerous pleasure of the rich, which is drinking cologne. Apparently the war has not changed human nature to the extent of being "born again."

The water pageant on the Schuvlin the use of the river and should serve to remind Philadelphians of the splendid opportunities we have for outdoor demonstrations. The size of the crowds which turned out to see it surprised every one. now confirmed in their belief that it pays

prepared his speech in advance, deteras well as accuracy. A dictograph was therefore, brought into use. Every word the President uttered was reproduced instantly in the EVENING LEDGER office, where expert stenographers immediately transcribed it and shot the copy to the linotypes. Three minutes after the President finished speaking his address was in type. Thus in Philadelphia yesterday was begun a new method of reporting, a and accuracy.

The President's speech delivered in Independence Square was a pleasant and courteous response to the invitation of the advertising men to address them. It was characterized by the felicity of phrase for which Mr. Wilson is distinguished, and it set forth in an nirable way the principles of integrity and fairness which every one believes ald guide in both politics and business. In short, it was a delightful dissertation on things out of the realm of dispute. An effort was evidently made to avoid any political declaration and to refrain from discussing any of the questions of governmental polfcy about which the nation is most curious. The country, which was waiting on the President's words to learn something about the Mexan crisis, will have to wait till another majon before it is entirfied.

Years after Mrs. Browning sent forth her poignant lyric appeal for the child workers, and thereby alded so powerfully In lifting tasks too hard from 'over rdened little shoulders, another moveut started, which, for all its forty years of hard endeavor, has not borne fruit rebels, there is some little cause to believe mugh. The Children's Country Week by lack of funds, and largely by a factor d remarkable frony. Many persons, readsecontly that the late Mr. Charles W. b had left \$160,000 for the work of re peer children vacations, imagined this sum would immediately fill to that the coffers of the association. in sum will not be at its disposal next year's summer season, and n will not receive the customary

work know the situation. Every one who knows has testified to the benefit the 'Country Week" does in congested districts. There is something worse than a hungry child, and that is a child who does not get hungry because the tedium of its surroundings dulls appetite and destroys health.

WHY STOP?

Now that it's "all over," now that "the tumult and the shouting dies, the captains and the kings depart," why stop? The fine thing about holiday time is that it is different from other times. If every day in the year were a holiday there would be no holidays. But this time of accelerated vitality and vivacious interest, this week of fresh realization that "the world is so full of a number of things, I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings"—this has not been a hollday at all. It has been a week of most serious work, and it is necessary, in aftermath, to rewrite the old adage in a new way. We should no longer say, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." We should say, rather, that "All work without play makes Jack a dull boy." For that work which is worth doing at all is worth doing with joy.

The joy of work-that is the first and firmest lesson of the convention of the publicity men. To a good many people the word "advertising" has meant nothing more or less than money-grubbing. But money-grubbers are the saddest of mortals. No one is more miserable than the miser. But the 10,000 who have been with us seemed primarily to enjoy the business of living and working with zest that had nothing to do with money, for very few of them were rich menthe great bulk of them were men of modest income. Then, if the moneygrubbing theory must fall through, in what lay the reason for this pleasure in business which other businesses too rarely emulate? Astronomers do not parade clad in dark purple garments, spangled with tinsel moons and stars. Botanists do not with music and with song walk Chestnut street with fronds aloft and vine leaves in their hair. What is the secret of this fun? Is it that publicity work is easy?

No: the secret is that publicity work is the hardest kind of work; it is the fiercest of competitions. Its reverses are cruel and devastating and its conscience must have the keenness of a blade. One who "plays" with publicity is playing with fire, as every one knows who looks at the wreckage of political careers that marks the track of the men who seek to fool all of the people all of the time. It is because publicity is a hard and earnest fight that it is so jovial a fight. It is the mean and unfair fights that are no fun. Publicity is work that is so closely allied to the battle of life itself that none but those who have a stomach for that battle can go into it.

The city has shown that it can enjoy work-play and play-work as well as its 10,000 visitors. It was able to do so with a clean conscience because it had just emerged from a two years' battle in which the very thing the publicity men stand kill last night revealed new possibilities for was victorious. The people fought to make the city public instead of private. They won. So why stop? Everything is not done, though the groundwork is splendidly laid, with the program of city improvements equipped and in the saddle. If it had been known that from 300,000 | There are a thousand details the desire to to 500,000 persons would rush to the Park. | master which must permeate the spirit of | Parade, not a step delaying; beginning an hour or more before dinner- | every working man and working woman time, a longer stretch of the river could in Philadelphia to keep the level of life | Parade! used, so that all could have here up to our own improvements. seen what was going on. The managers stately piles of marble we have willed will know better next time. They are must rise in a city uniformly appreciative. For a higher level of life is not a level at all if all are not on that level. Nay, every improvement that is accomplished For the first time in the history of | but brings to the fore a score of other the world an extemporaneous speech, de- improvements. If you win better streets livered in the open, was reported for a you must also win cleaner streets; if you newspaper yesterday by dictograph. In win cleaner streets you must win safer pursuance of its usual policy of initiative streets; if you win good conditions for and speed, the Evening Lenger, so soon school children and working children you as it learned that the President had not | must win better parents, better homes, industries adjusted to giving the rewards mined to procure it with the utmost speed of labor to those whose hard work merits them. The thing mounts up. Success adds burdens; only the downward path is

еалу. Take a thing that seems superficial as a reform-to make Philadelphia "first," let us say, as the city where the police are most courteous, best set-up and efficient in America. Suppose you have taken the first steps to make this true. Immediately you have stirred up a hornets' nest method beyond comparison both for speed of new problems, into which you must leap with dashing vigor for a harder fray. For the police would never keep on being polite if their masters in City Hall were to keep on being only politicians. You will find, then, that the only way to keep men who are merely politicians out of City Hall is for every man to be a politician; for it is only when everybody is in politics that the rule of the politicians is ended. It is the same way in every line of thought-every good that is accomplished cries for another good; every evil that is cast off reveals another evil. The motive power of the desire for this

endless chain of improvement is publicity. The only kind of publicity the city wants is that which makes more public what is in its nature public, and no industry or civic movement can give us good publicity that does not put public gain above private gain. Just as patriotism is never sound unless a man has learned to feel it for his own city, so it is with publicity. Publicity must begin at home.

A CASE FOR MERCY

EVEN with the precedent of folly piled on folly in the execution of Irish that Sir Roger Casement will escape the clation finds itself again handicapped sentence of death pronounced upon him. There are two sufficient reasons why exccution should be first postponed and then commuted entirely. The first is the overwhelming feeling against the first Irish emoustons. England's only defense then was that she did not dare to appear afraid before Ireland. Her legal right, though ily against a tree in Rittenhouse Square established, was certainly secondary to called to a passerby, so the policeman rewhat she mistakenly considered her moral necessities. Those necessities no longer does the capital. Further, the exist, and the grave dangers of a split in the Cabinet, atready visible, would only parched tongue, replied: "Probably." be intensified by immediate execution of is a matter of fact, in greater need Bir Roger's sentence. The other reason had named. He it is no more is one which can only be urged with disto one which can only be urged with diffion who are fairing yet which count by largest it is that a problem the translation will not been appeal this executation will are inches appeal this executation will of this their appeals adopt, children's marrier.

Tom Daly's Column

THE MADMAN ity is a sentiment, nor a law. It rests . not on restraint. The government of by England rests on restraint, not on d since it demands no love, it can evoke ity.—Sir Roger Casement. Out of time's womb shall come a day,

When dear-bought peace shall "stir up gentle ruth." And Englishmen shall muse on this and

say: "Here surely was a madman speaking

In the lobby of the Adelphia Hotel yes-terday a notice calling upon the New York delegation of the A. A. C. of W. to attend the big meeting in Independence Square concluded:

> PRESIDENT WILSON WILL TALK BY ORDER OF HARRY TIPPER

THAT second stanza which all you I folks assembled in Independence Square yesterday fell down upon goes like

My native country, thee, Land of the noble, free, Thy name I love; I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills— My heart with rapture thrills Like that above.

The best thing said at the ad convention. perhaps, was this kernel of wisdom, put forth by Vice President N. C. Kingsbury, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company: "Advertising is a school in which it is easy to matriculate and impossible to graduate." And many scholars only man-age to succeed by grace of being constantly "kept in."

THERE were five young men lined up In front of the officer who had charge of the recruiting station at Broad and Chest nut streets. The crowd outside could see them through the window. As they lifted their right hands and repeated the oath of allegiance many admiring remarks were passed upon them. The lad on the right of the line got the lion's share and he deserved all he got. Indeed, he was such a splendid looking fellow and seemed so terribly in earnest that for an ignoble moment we entertained the suspicion that he was a decoy. In a few minutes the ceremony was over and the five disappeared. It was a good thing for the crowd to have seen.

BUT the shame of it all, the nettling thought that this war that threatens isn't worth the loss of even one of the U. S. A.'s fine youngsters, almost persuaded us to give space to a long bit of verse sent in by A. M. J., of which this is the last stanza:

God bless the men at Washington For trying every way To save our boys from cruel hands That torture but for play For if they go, the bravest ones May fill an unmarked tomb, And for what purpose? Who can say? So keep the boys at home

CHEORGE B. MALLON, now of Every-G body's Magazine, but for many years city editor of the Sun, was admiring the sunburned countenance of Lafe Young "Golf," said Young; "why don't you take it up?" "I'd like to play the game," said Mallon, "but the trouble is, I wouldn't have the time to talk about it."

Songs of Mount Gretha

II. PARADE Parade, and the brass band playing; Parade, with the crowds hooraying;

Marching down the dusty road Hayfoot, strawfoot, stamping: Thro' the grass and hot, red sand, Thro' the meadows tramping.

Eves of loved ones looking on. Eyes bedimmed with crying. Visioning the sadden field Strewn with dead and dying

Blare of cornets, roll of drums; Orders, but no praises; Sounds at length the last retreat: Hot? As hot as blazes!

Salute with our colors flying; Salute, to our cause undying; Salute, from each camp replying; To the flag!

-CASA WAPPY.

Young Idea Shoots

(Culled by a Public School Teacher) CARMINE is a little one on wheels that is fill with coal and pulled by a mule. An insulator is like this: I call you a Har, which is an insul, and therefore I am an insulator.

A farmer buys a piece of land and puts stockings on it and it is then a stock farm.

Lincoln said you can fool the people al the time because there is a succor born

Limber is a sort of machinist who makes wooden legs.

Kids' Korspondens Skool

"TAKE it from me, kids; this here is the I time to git ready for what's comin' to youse in the fall. We are on'y chargin' five pins per lesson, an here's a



yer Sund'y school teacherastsyouse

Matthewson, Markson, Lukeson, John-

AT ABOUT 2 o'clock yesterday morning an individual who was leaning heavports: "Friend, is this Broad street or Thursday?" And the other endeavoring to moisten a parched lip with an equally

U. S. TROOPS ATTACKED PEACE AND PROSPERITY

escular in Maulia Cationswa American In view of the fact that this is from the leate of May 23, it sounds almost



THINKING IT OVER

"GOD HIMSELF NEEDS BELLS"

Lamartine's Epigram Applied to Advertising-Lack of Publicity Handicapped De Lesseps and the Right Kind of It Persuaded Us to Build the Panama Canal

THERE are many wonderful facts con- | that the Nicaraguan route should be I nected with the building of the Panama Canal, but probably the two most wonderful facts are closely connected with advertising.

When De Lesseps had completed his achievement of opening the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal Company secured his services as engineer for the Panama operations. The Panama Canal Com pany was really a private corporation and it proposed to secure its capital from public subscription. It prepared to issue the customary advertisements calling for the purchase of shares, but De Lesseps refused to assent.

Why plead for subscriptions? Just tell flock to purchase shares. Besides, it is not dignified to advertise?"

As a consequence the subscriptions were disappointing, and from that point there began a series of events which the disgrace of De Lesseps.

"Why!" exclaims Bunau-Varilla, who recounts the incident, "didn't Lamartine say that even God Himself needs bells!" There is, incidentally, a special application in the latter remark for those who think that church advertising is a modern idea.

But the second incident was odder still, and it has to do with the very Bunau-Varilla referred to.

He was in Washington, representing the interests of the Panama Canal Company which wished the United States to purchase the Panama Canal Company rights and properties rather than con-But Congress had about made up its mind

it dangerous for the United States to spend money on that route. Somewhat discouraged at the outlook,

chosen, and the final vote was delayed

because of some prolonged debate con-

cerning whether or not there were vol

The opponents of the latter route in

cances on the Nicaraguan route ._

Bunau-Varilla left the Capitol and walked up Pennsylvania avenue puzzling his brains to think of a way to prove to the members of Congress that there really were volcanoes on the Nicaraguan route Suddenly his eye caught a display in a "No!" he said. "All France knows that store window, and he stopped astonished. I built the Suez Canal. Why advertise? Then he rushed into the store and pur chased every one of the articles show them that De Lesseps has undertaken in the window, and learned from the to build the Panama Canal and they will proprietor where similar articles could be procured in Washington.

"That night," says Bunau-Varilla, "I sat up until I could mail one of the articles to every Congressman to reach him by the first mall before Congress con ended in the failure of the company and vened, and when the members of Congress held in their hands what I had mailed to each they had indubitable testimony to the effect that there were volcanoes in Nicaragua."

The "testimony" was in the shape of a postage stamp of Nicaragua issue having an engraving of a Nicaraguan vol

So you see if a great Frenchman had not thought newspaper advertising undignified France would today have the honor of operating the Panama Canal, and the profit from it; and if Bunau-Varilla, another great French engineer had not believed in mail-order advertising he could not have sold the Panama Canal struct a canal by the Nicaraguan route. Company rights to the United States. J. McC.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPL

Why One Man Did Not Enlist in the National Guard-Other Matters

This Department is free to all readers wish to express their opinions on subjects current interest. It is an open forum, and Buening Ledor nanunes no responsibility the views of the currespondents.

WHY HE DIDN'T ENLIST To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-I have heard that a certain gentle man in Philadelphia (no doubt a very pa-triotic gentleman) made the remark last week that Pennsylvania had been disgraced

triotic gentleman) made the remark last week that Pennsylvania had been disgraced to tell who's the four E-vangelists.

Two o' them is hard, because the ain't no players named Markson or Lukeson in a ny o' the least ues; but here's the way we learn youse to keep 'em in yer on, Lukeson, John-Pickles.

The policeman residuate triotic gentleman) made the remark last week that Pennsylvania had been disgraced to the National Guard. As one of the class held responsible for this disgrace, I wish to offer a word in our defense. Those of us who did not enlist in the N. G. P. had our reasons, which did not necessarily include cowardice or lack of patriotism. I will give my own reasons which I know will answer for a large number of other young men.

In the first place, the status of the National Guard, as related to the National Guard as related to the Nati

hir other reason has to do with the mat-My other reason has to do with the mat-ter of training. The N. G. P. is not com-posed of highly trained soldiers, but they are trained to some extent, and are capable of being far more efficient than totally un-trained men. To mix trained and un-trained men. To mix trained and un-trained men. To mix trained and un-trained men. To serios commot but impair the efficiency of the trained men. So a great many of the youing men of Pennayl-vania, and, no doubt, of other States also, consider that they can do their duty to better advantage by awaiting the almost inevitable call for volunteers, after phased-

mposed entirely of untrained men, go rough the usual course of training, and ir active service in a position to be useto the country at large. With all due spect to the gentleman first mentioned, I cannot help charging him with speaking rematurely.

when the call for volunteers does come, as come it must, we young men of Pennsylvania will answer it in such a manner that no one will think of repeating that charge. With the honor of "Old Glory" at stake, we will not hesitate to do our duty. The men of Pennsylvania have not caused the fair years to be clouded with dishonor. her fair name to be clouded with dishonor in past wars, nor will they do so now. Impulsiveness in word or action is not wise at any time. If would recommend that last statement as a motto to the gentleman who impulsed this letter. statement as a mountainspired this letter), RALPH K. BRINER.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SOLDIERS To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-I cannot express how much I appre Sir—I cannot express how much I appreciate your kindness in sending me the photograph of my two sons, whose picture was in the group of the 1st Regiment, N. G. P., boys you took at Armory on Thursday, the 22d, and printed in the Evening Labour. It certainly was a good picture for so many faces. Both boys have belonged to 1st Regiment, Company E, for more than two years. MRS. E. HERSEY. Philadelphia, June 18.

MAKE TWO NIGHTS OF IT To the Editor of Evening Ledger.

Sir—The greatest thing that Philadelphia was privileged to behold in the last 50 years was that pageant as the ad man passed under review. The displays were truly maryelous. Yet there is a point I have in mind that might possibly be of future use to the ad men. It is to divide the parade into two parts one part on review on a separate night.

inght. In that way the parade, which was a great one, would not be so hard on the curb standers to view, would take two hours at a time instead of four, as was the case Monday night, and would be of greater benefit to the chosen city. Allow the business men of the lucky city to occupy the limelight the first alght thereby worsing up some advertising spirit on some who can some advertising spirit on some who can not use its beselve, and let the incoming delegates of the many other cities have full sway the second hight. At that rate people could judge better the useries of different arthurs. Philadelphia, June 22,

What Do You Know?

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

1. Where is Kamerun?

2. What was the Juggernaut?
3. What is a Maharajah?
4. About what is the Indian population of the United States?

5. How many guns are fired in a presidential

6. Where in the vicinity of Philadelphia were the Windmill Islands?

sisted that there were volcanoes, making 7. Who wrote "Kenliworth"?
8. About what is the weight of a gallon of water? 9. Explain the word "Porfiristas."

What coins of less value than a nickel have been minted in this country? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. "To bivouse." for troops to remain in temporary encampment without tents. 2. The Duke of Connaught is Governor Gen-eral of Canada.

3. Mackenzie is the Canadian district cast of the Yukon, it is 10 times larger than Pennsylvania. 4. Havana is farther north than Mexico City. nstellations, the Great Bear, or Dipper, the Pleiades and Orion.

6. Lower house of State Legislature, the Gen-eral Assembly.

 Quarrels of "gown and town" were between the students of English universities and municipal authorities. James Mergan, author of a book which he declared divulged Masonic secrets. The anti-Masonic party was the result of his mysierious disappearance.

9. G. Bernard Shaw wrote "Caesar and Cleo-

10. Past tense of "dive," is "dived."

"Du Bist Wie Eine Blume" Editor of "What Do You Know"-Please give an English translation of the German poem, "Du Bist Wie Eine Blume." W. A. M.

Even as a lovely flower
So fair, so pure thou art:
I gaze on thee, and sadness
Comes stealing o'er my heart.

When the Century Began Editor of "What Do You Know"-Could you tell me the exact day on which the 20th century began? Have you any au-thority on hand for such answer, or it is

your own opinion?

A. S.

Opinions vary as to whether the century can be said to have started January 1, 1900, or January 1, 1901. As the exact date of Christ's birth is uncertain, some saying it occurred in 5 B. C. (according to our reckoning), others in 7 B. C., nothing is to be gained from arguing about the beginning of the Christian era. In a book of Hilaire Belloc's, "The Path to Rome," the author remarks that the Pope said the century should be considered as beginning with the first of the year 1900. Many argue that the first of the year 1901 should be so considered, on the principle that the first year of any century should be called the year 1 and the last 100. As for auyour own opinion? the year 1 and the last 100. As for au-thority, the discussion is neither of moral nor of scientific importance, and does not call for authorities.

Panics in America

B. C. G .- Economic crises have occurred in this country in 1814, 1818-9, 1857, 1857, 1857, 1873, 1893, 1997.

When Was Ice Cream Invented? Editor of "What Do You Know"-When was lee cream invented and who invented

H. L. B Works of reference do not give the in formation. Possibly one of our readers will be able to supply it.

Bamboo, Lightning, Etc.

Bamboo, Lightning, Etc.

Editor of "What Do You Know"—(1) To what height does hamboo grow? (2) If a fash of lightning is but a second, what makes the thunder roll or last so much longer? (3) I notice that engineers of railroad locomotives invariably blow their whistes one way, that is, two long blows and two short ones in succession. Are they so directed? (4) Why are the lotats of a house so named? F. W. M.

ao named. F. W. M.

(1) Some species of hamboo sitain a height of 70 to 100 feet. (2) The mash of lightning sets sound waves in motion in the air and the reverberation of these waves continues until they gradually die out. (3) "Two long blows and two short ones" in the standard railway warning signal and is the one most frequently used. There are other signals, however, for instance, three are often signals, however, for instance, three are of the sounds to matify the engineman in soop the train, and to ist the brakeman know that he has beard and will stop, the engineman regiles with three blows. (4) Jours the parallel timbers stretched on edged from wall to wall for more board to

SOME POLITICAL EPHEMERIDA

Third Parties Which Start With a "Bug" and Then Die, Progressives Follow the Rest

THERE is a large class of bugs which the entomologists call ephemerida because they live only a short time. Some complete their vital span in a few hours and others in a day, and still others man-

age to endure two or three days. It takes two or three years. however, for a few varieties to develop from the egg into the fully matured insect. American history is rich in the record of the appearance of parties which

are the epheme-WILLIAM WIRT rida of politics. The Progressive party, which died in Chicago last Monday and is now awaiting a decent interment, is the latest of the long series which the political entomologists have been called upon to classify. It would be unkind to say that these parties are interesting to bugologists, but every one of them has started with what the irreverent would call some kind of a "bug," and every one has been

years in incubating. There was the anti-Masonic party of 1832, which was composed of opponents of the Democracy who seized upon the disappearance of William or James Morgan-he is called by both names-a shiftless mechanic who wrote what purported to be an exposure of Masonry. The Masons were charged with making away with him. He disappeared in 1826. The issue was used with some effect in State elections soon after, and in 1830 a convention of the anti-Masons was held in this city. Arrangements were made at it for a second convention in Baltimore to nominate a national ticket. Delegates were present at this second convention from the New England and Middle States and Ohio and Indiana.

Dragging the Courts Into Politics

They intended to nominate Justice McLean, of the Supreme Court, and he was willing to accept the honor. He had served as Postmaster General under Monroe and Adams, but had declined to be a party to the distribution of the spolls which Jackson inaugurated. Jackson thereupon put him on the bench, and he immediately joined the opposition. Justice McLean withdrew when it became known that influential National Republicans, whose party was planning to nominate Henry Clay, would not support him. Yet the convention wanted the moral support of the Supreme Court, and the delegates invited Chief Justice John Marshall, who was in the city, to be present during their deliberations. He accepted and smiled on them from his place, without any thought of degrading the bench. The convention finally nominated William Wirt, of Maryland, who had been Attorney General under Monroe and Adams. In his speech of acceptance Wirt confessed that he had been a Mason and did not see any harm in it until the anti-Masonic party was formed. He offered to withdray if the convention did not like him, but the delegates insisted that he run. He polled a small vote, but he carried Vermont and

received its seven electoral votes. No other third party nominee received any electoral votes until the election of 1856, when Millard Fillmore, as the candidate of the Americans against Fremont, Republican, and Buchanan, Democrat, carried Maryland. Fillmore was nominated in Philadelphia by a convention made up of delegates who had inherited the hostility of the Know Nothings and Native Americans to persons of foreign birth and the Roman Catholic faith.

The Party of "Flat" Money The Civil War put a quietus to political vagaries for a while, and it was not until 1876 that the third party reappeared with the nomination of Peter Cooper for the presidency on the Greenback ticket. The great Greenbacker of that time, however, was Solon Chase, of Maine, who drove about the country with a yoke of exen. He made speeches from the tail of his axcart, telling the people that Uncle Sam was great enough to take a piece of paper and print on it "This is One Dellar" and compel the world to accept it at its face value. The economists called this flat money, but the ignorant, whose eye sight was not very good, usually read it as "flat" money, and argued that that was the correct title, "because a paper dollar

is fint, isn't it?" The Greenback party survived through three presidential campaigns, and its last candidate was that Massachusetts political buccaneer, Benjamin F. Butler. The People's party, which entered the national field in 1893, inherited its financial heresies and nominated James B. Weaver, who had been the Greenback candidata in 1880. Weaver was the first third-party man since Fillmore to get any electoral votes. He carried Kansas, Nevada and Idaho, and received one of the four votes of Oregon and one of the three of North Dakots; making a total of 23, or 16 more

than Mr. Taft received in 1912. Roosevelt holds the record of polling the largest third-party vote in the history of the country. Elighty-eight electors voted for him, and his popular vote was more than 4,000,000, or more than any successful candidate for the presidenty

received up to 1876. The Prohibifionists, who have never chosen a single elector, have persisted longer than any other "third party," Their first candidate was named in 1872, when they called themselves the Tempe party. In 1876 they changed the name to Prohibitionists. They poll about & quarter of a million votes, and are making

no gains. THE CRIME OF CARRANZA Probably it wouldn't make any different to a man of Carransa's stamp anyhow he he has interrupted some of the best had dishing Michigan has ever known.—Grand Raulds Press.

WARNING

afore, the semitorial on he regarded as of the first if the free Irudeen stouch