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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-

Philadelphia, Friday, August 25, 1916.

When vice prevails and impious men The post of honor is a private station. -Addison.

The du Ponts have powder enough blow Delaware Republicanism skyhigh if they care to use it that way. With a few more strikes averted by

the President there won't be enough value left in the railroads for even a receiver to be interested.

Does not Senator Penrose know he is wasting his time attacking the Democratic revenue bill? What the Democrats don't know about raising revenue they will permit no one to tell them. The attache of Magistrate Call's

court who told a political caller that he did not get paid for what he did but for what he knew was evidently familiar with the kind of pull that keeps some men on the city payroll.

Yet, after all, it is the man who does ten hours of work for eight hours of pay who is eventually paying the wages instead of receiving them. Success is work and then more work, with never an eye on the hand of a clock.

While the authorities are dealing that unmarried mother who abandoned her babe, they might serve the ends of justice if they would also hunt up the father and make him share in the responsibility for what has hap-

The public-spirited women of the city have once more demonstrated their alertness and their ability. They saw the need of caring for the crippled victims of infantile paralysis and set about raising funds. In a week they secured enough to insure proper treatment for who cannot be nursed by their

Philadelphia may not be the most moral of all large cities, as the Mayor declares, but it is doubtless as little immoral as any. But it is not in comparisons so much as in facts that the good citizens of the community are interested. There is a vice situation to be cleaned up. The Mayor acknowledges it public utility, earning its way and makand avers goodly intentions in the premises. But he retains in office the man under whom vice regained its ascendency and under whom there is little, if any, chance of an improvement in conditions. We can have flagrant vice and the present Director of Public Safety or we can have neither.

The growth and energy of our sister city Chester are remarkable even in an era characterized by almost miraculous industrial achievement. In the purely Chester advertisements appearing in this issue of the EVENING LEDGER there is a variety of enterprise repre. the water system. Were the utility owned sented. They can build ships in Chester or they can build envelopes, but whatever they build is unsurpassed anywhere for excellence of workmanship and general integrity of manufacture. When to such qualities are added a militant pub-He spirit, which is keenly alive to the possibilities of the day and the advantage of publicity, it is not surprising that Chester is jumping ahead by leaps and

Before the latest reports of "black rust" in the wheat belt were circulated it was generally believed that the crop this year would be less than 700,000,000 bushels, or only a little more than the annual domestic consumption. If the "black rust" is as destructive as is now feared, it is possible that we may have to import wheat. Such an outcome would be followed by higher prices for the grain than have been known for years, and we might be called upon to pay ten cents for a five-cent loaf of bread, or to fall back on corn flour. Until there is proof of the contrary, it will be wise to assume that the unfavorable reports are spread by the bulls of the Chicago wheat pit.

The amount of money paid to railroad employes of all kinds, including Mgures are \$577,264,000 for 1900 and get \$5.34. The pay of firemen has been in production receive. As to the eight-Of these \$23,000 worked eight hours or in the legislative field as well.

less, or 7.9 per cent of the total. Thirty per cent worked 10 hours. Everybody works longer than he ought and no one gets as much pay as he deserves, but when the average man considers what the trainmen get and what they want he is not moved to pity them for their

LESS DUST, MORE WATER AND MODERN METHODS

DISEASE lurks in dust. It may not be infantile paralysis that is disseminated by the sweeping of the streets, but it is likely to be; if not that, it is some other disease equally as dangerous. When the lamented and distinguished Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was alive he devoted a great part of his energies to fighting this prolific carrier of illness and death.

It is pointed out that the water supply of the city is already insufficient; that a water famine might threaten in the event that citizens generally took the trouble to sprinkle before sweeping their walks. It may be that even the price of a little less water to drink would not be too much to pay for a little less dust to breathe. Certainly, in any event, there is no good reason why the sidewalks in the center of the city should not be wet before they are swept.

The agitation for alleviating the dust menace is of double importance, because it emphasizes the extreme gravity of the water-supply situation. There is a highpressure, raw-water system available for use In case of fire, and in the central districts, we surmise, to supply the sprinkarea there is treated water only, and the supply of that is wholly inadequate. The situation in certain parts of South Philadelphia is positively disgraceful. It is true that during the Blankenburg Administration, in November, 1914, the voters authorized an appropriation of \$500,000 for the general improvement of the South Philadelphia supply, but it contemplated little real relief, since additional feeder mains from the filters at heavy cost must be provided before the supply can be at all adequate.

Aside from the enormous wastage, due to carelessness, which may be reduced by public education and the use of meters. perative. It is just as obvious that there is not likely to be any real solution until there is a change in the method of handling the water bureau. A new accounting system was installed under Mayor Blankenburg, and the form of the annual appropriations in 1915 materially aided in making possible an analysis of cost and a distribution of bureau exunscientific and antiquated as the process whereby a street has to be dug up two or three times if a leak happens to be found in a service pipe instead of the main

turns into the city a certain per cent of its receipts each year. The water bureau street, you question a native: should be managed by a board of experts. Its funds should be segregated. It should report annually a deficit or surplus, under scientific management. It should, in fact, be conducted in much the same way as the gas works are conducted under the direction of the U. G. I., as a great public utility, earning its way and mak-ing such a showing as practically to be thorsty to lead you to a room, which he able to finance itself, for maintenance, packing your light mohair suit or your extension and improvements. Only so palm beach. Suddenly you discover that can the cost of water be arrived at actermined and the utility be placed on a firm and solid foundation beyond the reacn of politicians.

We must get rid of the dust and we must have all the water the city needs. Both objectives can readily be reached by scientific and businesslike control of by a private company, it would supply all is hobbled now by the lines of red tape that tie it to councilmanic politics and leave it at the mercy of an overburdened Finance Committee.

THE EVOLVING EXECUTIVE

HE author of "The President of the United States," who now happens to be playing the title role of that little

book, says in it: In proportion as the President ven-tures to use his opportunity to lead opinion and act as spokesman of the people in affairs, the people stund ready to overwhelm him by running to him with every question, great and small. They are as eager to have him settle a literary question as a political; hear him as acquiescently with regard to matters of expert knowledge as with regard to public affairs, and call upon him to quiet all troubles by his per-

He goes on to say that if the President is not to collapse under this strain he must trust more to the advice and assistance of others. Mr. Wilson did not dodge "personal intervention" in the railroad situation, and cheerfully consented to try his hand at the "expert knowledge" which the people unreasonably expect general officers as well as the workmen, their Presidents to have ad libitum. But has more than doubled since 1900. The the rest of his railroad program does not fit in with the evolution of the office as \$1,381,117,000 for the last year covered he foretold it in 1908. His Administration by the Government reports. Engineers (that is, Mr. Wilson) is "to look with averaged \$3.75 a day then and now they favor" on the railroads' rate increases, which is another way of saying that the Increased from \$2.14 to \$3.22 and that of Interstate Commerce Commission is to conductors from \$3.17 to \$4.47. The in- share its authority with the President. crease has been greater than in manu- And after conversing with Senator Newfacturing occupations and the present lands and Representative Adamson he rate of pay is higher than men engaged assures by January 1 a permanent commission to settle disputes. Instead of hour day, there were 6,615,046 persons the presidential duties being distributed employed in the industries investigated among advisers, they are evidently tendwhen the Consus Bureau made an in- ing to concentrate in the President's by into the hours of labor in 1902. hands not only in the administrative but

Tom Daly's Column

CHAUTAUQUATORIAL

SOMEWHERE IN THE TALL GRASS August 95 degrees. Chautauquaing is lonesome work.

Come on along Hurry! We must catch this Interurban. . . .

The Interurban, if you go to your work by it-and you frequently do-adds to its cargo units more and more interesting to you as you approach your journey's end These units are the folks who are to make up your audience. But do not flatter yourself! They will not all crowd into the big tent to hear you, or, if they do, they may not stay. They are out to enjoy themselves. It's the one big outing of the year for them; there are many attractions. many things to see and hear, and you are merely one. Besides, the majority of folks 'don't like lectures."

The woman who got aboard at that flag station in the dazzlingly sunny meadow was up and about her housework before dawn to earn this wild dissipation. At the next station she is joined by another, almost an exact counterpart, who takes the seat iminary murmurs of greeting and then:

"Have you been attending Chautauqua?"
(It is never the Chautauqua.)

"So far, but I'm afraid I won't tomor

Whether her fears for the morrow ma terialize you will never know, unless you're a band or something engaged for a week, ecause by temorrow, of course, you'll be storming some other and far-distant barn. But the "out-of-town" women attending Thautaugua always have their fears, it erns, and the men who come in from the ishes have always just had their hair it. This last has reference only to men their prime or under. Male hair in the and the frosts of winter threaten, but is allowed to lie fallow in tangled or stringy colorless wisps. But the male visitor to Chautauqua, whose thatch is still untouched of sliver, buys



him a haircut first crack out of the box. It is usually cut high and "finished and "finished round" in the back and its new ness is flashed to the world by the segment of white skin below the hairline that hasn't yet had a chance to get sunburned. The counryman's shirt is mmaculate. Coats are far

Drawn by ourself. Draws by ourself. from compulsory.

The wisdom of this will soon be apparent to you, if you're not already wise. The Interurban comes at length to the

you out as easily as you'd pick a Hick at Market street ferry. Your superior air-or is it your professional look?-advertises You tell him you'd like to go to the hotel

Chautauqua town. The committee's repre-sentative is there to meet you. He singles

he reminds you that you're expected to be the platform at 2:15 and it's already 3. Your middle name is Lightning, you tell him, and, reassured, he takes you to the hotel in his machine. He sits at the wheel and waits for you. You enter the There is nobody there. hotel office. You stamp on the floor, humorously, and cry, "Store!" An old lady in a rocking chair in the dark hallway crochets unsociably and pays no attention to you. But the files come and investigate you with enthuslasm. You shake them off temporarily and through a window, letting upon a side

"Where's the clerk, do you know?" "Round half-past one, ain't it?"

The flies have found you again and you quit smiling at the thought of a hotel clerk going "out" for his dinner. But at this juncture help arrives. He looks as though he may be femme de chambre at You proceed to strip for action, unyou left your only good razor at the last stand. You remember having seen a har-ber sign near the hotel entrance. You go down there. The boss is busy with one of those "round finish" haircuts and there's nothing for you to do but surrender to a very young apprentice. He looks scared when you tell him you want a quick shave, but he goes at it—unhurriedly. His little, cautious scrapes with the razor drive you

"Here!" you cry, sitting up in the chair, "I'm in a hurry. Give me that."

You take the razor from him and finish the job in a jiffy. The apprentice, far from peeved, watches you admiringly. When you have finished, he says, "I know who you

Of course, you think, that's not very remarkable, since window cards with your photoengraving upon them, announcing you as the famous lecturer, etc., etc., have been liberally scattered about the town. Still one always feels a thrill in being discovered. So, slipping him his tip, you say: "So you think you know me, ch?"

"Yes," he says, admiration leaping from

his lamps, "you're a barber from Kansas

Looking at your watch, as you climb are surprised to find how little time yo reach the Chau tauqua grounds long before Hoos thisnow's Hungar ian Silver Corne Its program and you



"It's pretty hot Drawn by ourself. brown by curself. In the tent," he tells you, "but nothing like it was last Sunday when Bryan was here. at noon and the people didn't come outlike they usually do. Oh, he's still a draw ing card, but the heat kept folks away ust have been about 130 in that tent the sun shining down on it, and he hadn't been talking five minutes before h called me over and asked for a chunk of ice. When he got it on the table in front of him he'd let one hand rest on it awhile and then pass his cold hand over his head. Then he'd use the other hand, and so on, all over again. In that way he managed all over again. In that way he managed to stay in the ring for an hour, talking about Peace. But the audience suffered; and he suffered too, in another way. I figured that he got just about one dollar for every degree of Fahrenheit in that tent, which is low for him. You see, Bryan's terms call for the first \$250 taken in at the gate and half of the next \$250. Ordinarily, he'd stand to get \$375 for his lecture, but the gate last Sunday only netted \$128 in all. \$128 in all.

"The hand's starting in on its last piece Let's walk over here a minute and introduce you to our Senators. They "-BUT THE BIGGEST FISH HI HEVER CAUGHT WAS THE ONE THAT GOT HAWAY!"



always escort the lecturer to the plat-

Under the shade of several maples you ote an open marquee, across the front of which runs a muslin sign, which reads "Loyal Sons of Rest. Don't walk when you can stand; don't stand when you can sit; don't sit when you can lay down-In front of the tent, in a circle, sit the ancients of the community. The placid look of them recalls Stevenson's lines;

· · in the country places, Where the old plain men have rosy faces, And the young fair maidens Quiet eyes,

and you fall to hoping that you may have something in your little bag of tricks to interest these sages.

They lead you, more or less solemnly, to your place on the platform, and when the ripple of applause passes you begin. You are onscious, at first, of distracting noises "off stage," but these after a time cease to an-noy you. You center your attention upon your immediate front. The earnestness of your audience's regard makes you serious, too; seriously determines you to break up those faces that seem to you a trifle too set and stony. Suddenly you become conscious of all the fans—and the newspapers and programs that serve as substitutes—waying everywhere. You must forget about time to take a drink of water. A baby he-gins to cry, but the mother having at hand an old-fashioned infant pacifier, uses it, and that danger is past. You struggle on, de-termined to justify the faith and the hope —yes, and the charity—of these good peo-About this time you become consci of a small boy in the back of the tent, who never for a moment has been interested in you, and who now is engaged in the exciting game of seeing how near he can walk to the edge of the top bleacher-seat without falling off. You try not to see him, but while your mouth utters mechanically the talk it has so often repeated,



the conse-

is still

That audience ts a glutton for pun-Draws by ourself. ishment. It will take all you give, and you grow more and more ashamed that you have so little worth-while to offer. At last, in sheer pity, you quit. There is a burst of applause—but, again, beware! Most of it may be for the bell ringers who follow

You fade away, glad if you are not obliged to look again into the quiet and now —you are quite sure—disappointed eyes of the ancients who are back and the maple circle before the marquee under the maple T. A. D. the ancients who are back again in the

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW What annoys ex-Secretary Bryan is the reflection that he forgot to appoint some

good deserving Democrat to be Ambassador We shall have more confidence in 100

per cent patriotism when we find a pre-paredness shouter welcoming an increase in his income tax .- New York World. National Guard as a working branch of the army being demonstrated, and the state-ments of friends of the National More and more is the efficiency of the

that if given a brief time under tent the National Guard would demonstrate its effi-

as a military unit have been —Milwaukee News.

At last the postal surplus has been achieved. From the postal service \$5.290,000 has been saved during the year ended June 20 last and on Saturday it was reported to President Wilson, when Post naster General Burleson announced that he had sent a check for that amount to the Treasury. Five million dollars would have gone far to have made the service what it ought to be.-Bridgeport Standard

Mr. Wilson says that he has no power to and that is true. But neither has he any power to compel the roads to surrender the principle. Or rather, he has the same power in both cases, namely, that of bringing pub-lic opinion to bear on both parties to the controversy. And public opinion is by no means convinced that all the fairness in this case is on one side.—Indianapolic News.

COST OF CITY WATER A MYSTERY

"Jackpot" System of Financiering Penalizes Great Public Utility Modern Methods Requisite Before Relief From Water Scarcity Can Be Found

WHAT did your water supply cost you last year? How much did it cost the city to deliver

it to you? Is the city supplying you with water at a profit or at a loss? Are you paying more for water than you

should? Whether you are a humble householder ising a comparatively small water supply, or a manufacturer using a large supply the

above questions must interest you.

You know what you paid for gas last year. You can easily find out that the city

supertaxed its gas consumers \$1,932,122.27 in 1915. You know that this tax meant 20 cents for each 1000 feet consumed, and you can easily calculate how much of this supertax you have paid; but do you know how much the city has supertaxed your water consumption? The city of Philadelphia owns but one

of its public utilities—its water supply sys-tem. If an intelligent citizen wanted to them, or they'll fascinate you. You wipe them, or they'll fascinate you. You wipe your brow and "pull a sure-fire gag," which your brow and "pull a sure-fire gag," which the City Hall whether or not his water supply, based on his pro rata share of the total distribution, is costing him too much, he would find himself up against an unsolvable proposition. He would find the financial department of the city's water bureau is run by the "rule of thumb." In the present method of keeping accounts and records of the various departments of the city gov-ernment connected directly and indirectly with the Water Bureau, there is no attempt at the segregation of the income and exutility from the incomes and expenditures of the other revenue-producing departments

There seems to be a general "fackpot" into which are dumped revenues from the Water Department, from the Department of Wharves, from the Highway Department, from the "Shade Tree" Department, from from the "Shade Tree" Department, from the U. G. I. Company; in fact, from every revenue-producing department. And from this "jackpot" are drawn the various propriations for expenditures for any and all departments.

NO EXACT INFORMATION.

Should the Water Bureau want an appropriation for extensions or maintenance, is is taken out of the "jackpot." Some of this appropriation may be money representing profits from the "Shade Tree" Department or from the gas tax or wharf rents, but under no circumstance could it be deter-mined at present just how much of that appropriation was actually earned by the Water Department.

But the intelligent citizen who is trying

to analyze his water tax, if he cannot find exact information, can get unlimited quan-titles of "approximate" information. He can find that the collective plants

of the Water Department, which include the several pumping stations, the filter beds, the service pipes, the real estate, the reservoirs hydrants, laboratories, etc., have cost the city "approximately" \$50,000,000. He can also find that on this great public utility there is a bonded indebtedness of

or try of find the actual cost of the properties, or try of find the actual cost of the properties, or try of find the actual bonded indebtedness by segregating the dates of issue and the maturities of this \$30,000,000 outstanding : let him try to find their various rates of interest and how many bonds are retired each year by the Sinking Fund, or how much of that annual Sinking Fund is represented by revenue from the Water Department, and he will discover another species of "jackpot." He will discover that no bonds are specially marked or designated as "Water Bonds," that all bonds issued in the past have been in blocks or blanket issues, covering everything in the way of expenditures without reference to the par-ticular object to which the proceeds were to be applied. When the Water Bureau to be appned. When the Water Bureau wanted money for any purpose some of these "blanket bonds" would be assigned to it, and from the same blanket issue the "Shade Tree" Department or the Department of Wharves, or Highways could receive its appropriation.

As to the Sinking Fund, it is apparently "materials" from every source appeting

a "potpourri" from every source—another "jackpot" in which the segregation of items would be impossible. Such a system might meet the requirements of a city of 8000 to 10,000 population, but for a city of 1,700,000 It is true that the Bureau of Water issues a report which shows a statement of "rev-enues" as compared with "cost of operation and maintenance."

The latest statement available shows the nd the cost of operation and mainteni

These figures are valueless to the intelli-goal citizen who would analyze his water tax. According to the chief of the bureau they take no account of the cost of the collection of water rents, which is performed by another bureau; of legal services from the city's law department, of free hospital service to the employes of the Water Department, etc., nor, on the other hand, is any credit given the Water Bureau for the 15,000 fire hydrants throughout the city, for free services to schools, police stations, city hospitals and public buildings, street cleaning and flushing, or for the main tenance of a high-pressure system.

But while the latest statement of the Water Bureau gives only the figures of revenues and expenditures for the three years ending 1914, there are some startling figures on this subject in that wilderness of finance, the "City Controller's Report for 1915."

CONTRADICTORY FIGURES.

In that report sandwiched between such corelated subjects as "Election Expenses" and "Interest on Bank Deposits" (Page 38) will be found the extraordinary statement that in 1915 there was a decrease in income from water rents of \$142,934.77, while the expenditures increased in the same time by \$644,278.51. Even these figures, significant in themselves, are of no value to the intelligent citizen who is trying to analyze his water tax, as the "jackpot" principle of general fund, general appropriation and general Sinking Fund swallows them up in the general mass with the figures of the Highway Department and the Tree" Department and all the others.

Imagine a modern department store con ducted on such principles as this \$60,000,000 property. There is not a modern department store

today where the head could not tell at the end of each day or week or month how much each separate department is making; whether, compared with the previous day or week or month or with the same period a year or two years previous, it is gaining or losing, and if there is weakness, where it exists so as to remedy it. Such a system can be established in con-

ection with the Water Bureau, so that the axpayers, who are also partners this \$60,000,000 enterprise, can tell if it is earning or losing money, or whether they are paying not only a just tax for their water supply, or if, like their gas consump-tion, they are also paying the city a supertax for every gallon of water they

It is only fair to say that this condition of the finances of the Water Bureau is not the fault of the present administration, but is a legacy handed down from a long line of previous administrations. It does, however, give a splendid oppor-

nity to the present administration, publicly expressed ambition is to give to the city of Philadelpha the best business adminstration of its affairs that the city ever ha experienced. There is no more important city department than the Water Bureau, none that more directly affects the health and life of its citizens, none on which an and the of the determined to give the best business demonstration can show more ef-fective results than the segregation of the frances of this department from "jackpots," general funds and general appropriations, so that the taxpayers—its owners—
can find out at any time whether or not
they are paying more than their water actually costs, or less than it costs, and if
more, how much more, and if this supertax
is being used as is the supertax on their axx is being used as is the supertax on their gas nsumption to reduce other items

ENTHUSIASM

This is an editorial, but not ours. You may have read of the death in Baltinore of Tody Hamilton, world's greatest press agent—the man who invented the cirpress agent—the man who invented the cir-cus-poster adjective. Years ago, in Bar-num's hey-day, some one asked Tody, "Why do you exaggerate?"

"I don't exaggerate," said Tody. "I just

get enthusiastic."

And then he told this story, which we'll call Tody Hamilton's editorial:

There were two fish dealers on opposite sides of the street. One of them put up get enthusiastic." this sign:

FRESH CODFISH-10c POUND. The other one took a look, and tacked up SUPERFINE SELECTED CODFISH. Just arrived on the swift American schooner.

NE PLUS ULTRA. Picab white as the driven snow, scales being as quarters.

Perfect Piscine Paragons, takes alive on the high seas: choicest broduct of ocean depths, abounding in nitrogen, rich in outriment, pienteous in phosphorus.

A FEAST FOR MAN: On sale here by special arrangement unprecedentedly low frice of ten cents a pound. This day only, Now, then, which of these dealers do you hink sold the greater number of fight—Co

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be in this column. Ten questions, the mass which every well-informed person should are asked delly.

QUIZ 1. What is the difference between

8. What attitude is described by the sion with arms akimbo's 4. The battle at Phea Petra has been ared to Thermopylae. What happen 5. What is the "Smoky City"? About when was the first ex-

2. What is a "hinterland"?

7. What is a shake?

8. What part in a builfight is played by matador? By the torendor? 9. What is the meaning of the 10. What plan has been adopted

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The 'harvest moon' appears at about in 2. White population in this country sat the Mississippi in 1700 about 275,000,

3. Von Batockl: German food dictator

4. Justice Brandels said the railroads 5. Sensible temperature, or water-but be perature; it represents the heat one arbatells; whereas the ordinary thermometer be perature makes no allowance for cooling exaporation. 6. "Red fleet" and "blue fleet": The United States naval squadrons now engaged is was 7. Rosa Benheur: French artists perhaps de cost famous painter of animals. 3. Richard Wagner not only wrote both a words and music of his operas, but also was books and article on politics, accionary, entire its designed buildings for opera; engaged revolutionary activities. P. Virginia is the State that is colled the

10. The rate of interest on money has taken steadily in the course of the last few enturies. In the time of Henry VIII it was about 10 per cent.

Habeas Corpus

F. D.—The early history of habeas corpus goes back to Magna Charta, which has a provision that was not clearly enough defined to protect suspected or innocent persons. In the reign of Charles II Parliament passed a habeas corpus act. This act provided (1) that any person taken to prison can insist that the person who charges him with crime shall bring him bodily before a judge and state the wir charges him with crime shall bring his bodily before a judge and state the why and wherefore of his detention. As soon as this is done the judge is to dedke whether or not the accused is to be admitted to bail. No one, therefore, could be imprisoned on mere suspicion and no one could be left in prison an indefinite time at the caprice of the powers that be Imprisonment, in fact, must be for punishment after conviction or for safe custody until the time of trial. (2) That every person accused should have the question of until the time of trial. (2) that every part son accused should have the question of his guilt decided by a jury of 12 men and a Government agent. (2) That his guilt decided by a jury of 1s men and not by a Government agent. (3) That no prisoner could be tried a second time on the same charge. (4) That every pris-20 days of his arrest and tried by jury the next session. (5) That no defendant was to be sent to prison beyond the sess.

Chester Motion Picture Query J. D.—"The Birth of a Nation" is not scheduled for showing in Chester,

A Story About Crockett

R. E. C.—The expression "a gone 'coon," concerning which you inquire, is generally understood to be a quotation from a story about Davy Crockett. A "gone 'coon" is a person in a terrible fix: one on the person in a terrible fix; one on the verge of ruin. It is said that Crockett was out one day raccoon shooting, when he leveled his gun at a tree where a coon was pathy concealed. Having heard of Davy's unfailing aim, it cried out, "Don't shoot, Davr.

MR. LANE OBJECTS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-A young newspaper man, with whom I have had friendly relations in Philadelphia for some time, came to me on Tusting night, August 22, for an interview, and i expressly told him that I had nothing to say for publication and declined to be intr-viewed. I even told him that I regretted that I could not give him an interview, as I liked him and would be glad at all times to give him any news I might have. With this understanding, we sat down to smoke a cigar and entered into a general converpressed to him my regret, saying: sorry I have nothing to give you for publi-

I request that you give this publicity, as I wish all to know that I am not given to calling names, and when I have anything to say to any one I say it to his face. In my many years of experience with newspaper men I have found that, as a rule, they are all trustworthy and seldom violate confidence, but in this instance I am surely placed in the false position of being inter-viewed, when it was distinctly understood that I had nothing to say for publication. As a matter of fairness, I trust you will give this space, thereby greatly obliging DAVID H. LANE.

Hotel Strand, Atlantic City, August 23.

[Mr. Lane was interviewed by the chief political reporter of the Evenino Lenger, a journalist of long experience, who has never heretofore been accused of violating a confidence. He reports that twice during their talk Mr. Lane stated that the specific subject then under discussion was not for publication. The reporter, therefore, carefully abstained from mentioning these matters. "I have had many talks with Mr. Lane," says our reporter, "some of them confidential, but every time they were confidential he made it plain that nothing of what he said was to be printed. Had be what he said was to be printed. Had be what he said was to be printed. Had he said any such thing in this instance I fest certain that I could not have misunder-stood him." The Evening Lenger regress that publicity was given to remarks which

AMUSEMENTS

that publicity was given to remarks which Mr. Lane did not wish printed, but does

not feel, in the circumstances, that its re-

porter failed to conform strictly to the ethics of his profession.—Editor of the

EVENING LEDGER.]

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