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Cenyast. Broad and Chestnut Streets
Cerri Press-Union Building
Frees-Union Building
Ass. 206 Metropolitan Town
18. 406 Globe-Democrat Building
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18. 1202 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS: SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-CULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JANUARY WAS 115,777

Philadelphia, Tuesday, February 13, 1917



More coal was shipped from the mines in January this year than in the ame month last year. Yet they tell us there is a scarcity.

Frozen beef is plentiful now, according to the Department of Agriculture. In this weather it would seem to be difficult to find any other kind,

There is no sugar shortage, say the refiners. There is a real shortage, say the retail grocers. When the doctors disagree the patient has to suffer the ensequences, which in this case is higher prices for sweetening.

Mr. Gerard could not have served his country better than by answering the German Government's threat with courageous defiance. That Government has been testing our temper and hesitating to take the final step. It must have earned from Mr. Gerard's attitude what It can expect from his countrymen.

The city opened its arms to its artillerymen, back from the border, with a returned recently in more pacific times. What notion some may have had that police. we had grown soft and pliable vanished in the roar that greeted those bronzed and resolute faces looking forward undaunted to any new task that may await

Quietly, perhaps, and unobtrusively, every one I know is now trying to find the way out of the war; and I am convinced that the same is the case in Germany. That is what makes the peaceat-any-price campaign so exasperating.
It is like being chased by clamorous
geese across a common in the direction
in which you want to go.—H. G. Wells.

Mr. Bryan and a number are doing more harm than clamorous geose. They are actually harassing the President and perplexing Congress at a time when only clear and unembarrassed ught can preserve peace. Our geese have got in front of the pedestrian and are tripping him until he is half inclined to walk in the other direction.

According to the American Rights League the United States is now at war with Germany. Its appeal to the Ameripeople to demand of Congress and the President that they take formal cognimance of the existence of war is signed by the most bitter Germanophobes in the country. We beg to assure them that if conditions make a formal declaration of war inevitable the President and Congress are likely to act soon enough. There is only a handful of extremists who want war. The nation at large is hoping and praying that it can be wolded with honor. It is praying, too, that the Administration may not be stampeded into war and that it may be able by peaceful means to secure those ends which all desire.

In view of the concessions which China has been forced to grant to comercial and imperialistic Japanese states m, the report that China has broken off elettons with Germany must be taken with many grains of salt, as she is hardly ous or able to declare her national China may have broken, but would alignment with the Allies hurt Germy as much as it would help Japan? uld Japan sanction a break that would t help Japan? The western world will chiefly now to know whether Tokio ill use Chinese soldiers and resources to sten the defeat of Germany or just lead na into making new concessions under e clock of alliance in war. Japan will at rewards from the Allies for having one of them, and it is not likely will throw the whole weight of the Best into the scales against the without assurance of the greatest ards the Allies can promise.

Certain classes of laborers under ndardized schedule prepared by 11 Service Commission are to re 88 a day. This is more than is school teachers who have spent years in qualifying themselves. en notorious that the mer who have the care of our

permanent certificates now receiving \$50 shall receive \$60. The only serious criticism that can be made of these changes is that they do not go far enough. The highest figure is lower than the weekly wage of the \$3 a-day laborers here. The money can be found to pay a living wage to school teachers throughout the State. Taxpayers who think will gladly con tribute all that is necessary, for they know that every dollar honestly spent on the public schools is an investment in citizenship which will yield a hundredfold in the years to come.

WANTED: A LEADER

There is a roiten state of affairs under the surface in Pennsylvania.

For the Penrose crowd to assume a sanctimonious attitude and talk about the shortcomings of the other side is a huge joke.

Both sides should be investigated, and I think the people of Pennsylvania ultimately will see that this is done.—Vance McCormick.

MR. McCORMICK'S reputation as a prophet is higher than it was before the November election. But it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell the political future in this Commonwealth. All that is needed is the ability to reason from admitted facts.

There were 447,426 voters here in 1912 who registered their disgust with the Republican machine. This is a majority of the Republican voters and more than a third of all the voters who go to the polls. When an alternative that promises real improvement is presented to the electors there will be so little left of the gang that a child in the kindergarten can count it. The base is clear. The people are

eader who can command their confidence. GUNMEN IN UNIFORM

ready to take sides. They only await a

THE killing of the Kippax boy, on the state of facts as disclosed yesterday, seems to have been little short of murder. The most grave offense of which he could be suspected was that of breaking into a candy store. He fled when the police approached, and because he did not stop at their command he was fired at. Four bullets entered his body. The police explain that they did not intend to kill him, but only to frighten him. As they were very near him when he was climbing the fence, the most that can be said in extenuation is that they are very poor marksmen, if they were firing in the air instead of at the boy.

The question to be decided is whether the police are justified in killing a person who refuses to halt at their command. It will be admitted that the person should halt. But few will admit that disregard of such a command is a capital offense justifying any officer in summary execution of the offender. If the man who refuses to halt is suspected of murder or other heinous crime common practice justifies the use of firearms to compel the fugitive to surrender himself. But robbing a candy store is a petty crime.

It is about time that the Director of ew meaning in a welcome that had Public Safety took matters into his own been shared by other regiments which hands and issued peremptory orders against the reckless use of firearms by the

NO CLASS SPIRIT IN MILITARY SERVICE

THERE are many conflicting shades of I opinion about military training, vary-ing all the way from demand for purely attractive one. The wayfarer, as he revolunteer service to that for universal compulsion. All the more urgent is it.

is virtually no chance of serious fighting, even in the event of a war, allow this gambling spirit to color their sense of responsibility. The "chances" for or against war form their idea of the kind of military service we should have, whereas it ought only to affect their idea of the amount of military service we should have. So when they feel like betting ten to one there will be no war, they are for volunteer service; and when they feel like betting ten to one there will be war they are for compulsory service. But whether the chances of war are a gambling proposition or a call for reasonable preparation for possibilities, there should be the same rule for the enlistment of a maximum of 500,000 men as for that of 5,000,000. Whether we think a few dozen Americans are to be killed in war or other disorder in the next year or two, or many thousands of Americans, we have no right to say what class of Americans

shall sacrifice their lives. This is what we have done in the past. By pure volunteerism we have decreed, in effect, that only men of a certain sta tion in life or certain traits shall take the risks of dangerous patriotic service. It is as if we had decreed that "no American need take the risk of military service unless he shall have been deprived of a first-rate education and feel out of place in the industrial world, or unless he shall be a dare-devil who is looking for trouble." So we decreed that the twenty men who had to die at Vera Cruz should not be college men or artisans or clerks, but just any chaps who had been poor enough or foolhardy enough to want to bear arms.

Now there was never a time when there was less chance of being able to raise a volunteer army under present methods because of a heavy demand for labor that ceeps all whites busy and is even calling hitherto idle negroes of the South into factories. It is, then, not only a demo cratic sense of justice dictating that all classes should supply their share of men, but also a necessity. And in meeting that necessity justice and democracy should guide ways and means. The measure for universal training favorably reported to the Senate seems fair to all. It prescribes six months' training to begin in the nine teenth year, after which the soldier or sailor goes into the reserve, from which, until he is twenty-nine, he may be called upon for national defense. It applies to all who are physically qualified, rich or poor, except those with relatives de-

endent on their earnings. ose who are betting on peace will say this puts too many in arms, and those betting on war will say it puts too few.

WINTER NO TIME FOR HUGGING FIRE

Great Out-of-Doors Panacea for Our "Housebred Ills"-Joys of Roving in Wintry Fields

MANY of our human, troubles are house-bred and town-bred, observes the sage Thoreau, who cured his by deserting both house and town and going so far back to nature as a rude dwelling by Walden pond. outside Concord. He left that modern Academe to Bronson Alcott and other philosophers, and for himself sought out the philsophy of nature.

We cannot all follow his summary method of abandoning the refinements and com-forts of civilization and the common daily round of toil. But we can, much as we do not, quest more after the solace of nature, even in winter, the season usually and er-concounty deemed dreary. Summer with us is the season of outing and sport; by so much our participation in and appreciation of the joys of nature is one-sided. Winter should be no time for repining.

It presents many and varied aspects that have serene charm and an attraction all their own to those whose rambles through meadow and woodland are not circum-scribed by the calendar or affected by the temperature. It is a season of repose, not of activity; a time for contemplation rather than sensuous enjoyment; yet there is much to reward the search in its bracing weather, and many an item of interest that is out the ken of the average person. As Whitter puts it after narrating lyrically the pleasures of being snowbound:

The worlding eyes shall gather dew Thinking in throneful city wass Of winter joys his toyhood know.

Such fugitive joys can be recalled, reevanescent delights can be experienced by those who have not the possession in mem-ory by the simple process of seeking nature

n ideal winter days. Ground brown and frosted; trees leafless with colors matching the earth's dun hues; sunbeams, bright and slanting, mellow, if lacking in warmth; breeze, brisk and sportive, taking libertles with one's raiment these are the components of such a day.

Like a Fairy Tale

It is all as though some spell were woven over the woodlands, uplands and low-lying leas. And this is indeed the fact: The Witch Winter has placed an enchantment on the beauteous Princess Earth, which will be removed only when Spring, the errant Prince Charming, awakens her with his kiss of quickening life, after he has vanquished the giants, Hall, Rain, Snow and Blustery Weather.

Winter is a time for intensive and inti-mate observation. Familiar aspects can be studied from a fresh point of view, that discloses woods and meadows and upland stretches stripped of their rioting wild-flowers and heavy verdure and reveals the sweep of prospect and the broad outlines of topography that the rich raiment of spring, summer and autumn hides. The actual 'feel" of sunshine is more within the apprehension of the senses on a bright brisk winter day than at any other time. In large and in detail the countryside can be reviewed satisfactorily. Pure wide reaches of snow-covered land-

scape possess a charm all the season's own. Crunching of the footsteps through the ice and snow and the crackle of scintillating ice-laden branches on occasion break the monotony of the immense and consoling silences and please the ear as the eye is delighted with blueness of sky and deep purpling shadows that contrast with the sheen of the snow.

No Time for "Hugging Fire"

Winter is thus no time for "hugging the fire"—in despite of any day's weather. There may be a lack of variety, but there is no overpowering monotone. is one of concentration, not of diffusion.
It is classic in great simplicities of contour, not Gothic with intricacles of detail.
The picture of winter thus set out on gards it, is invigorated physically, mentally and spiritually. The tonic, inspirational and spiritually. The tonic, inspirational air is stimulus to mind and exaltation to

ourage their presence about the house. Recompense for the birds' summer services in orchard and garden and avenue is only kindly thought of scattering grain and Establishment of friendly relations is easiest in winter, for the rigors of weather and frugality of diet render the birds less shy. They are more approachable both in town and suburbs, and what a variety there is: Even now, busy nuthatcher, circling hawks, drumming woodpeckers, optimistic chicka-dees, gorgeous blue jays and friendly robins

are about for the seeing.

Tall and gaunt, the trees stand forth in the crisp, clear sunshine, so different from the quivering, almost tropic warmth of summer's rays. The bare branches of some carry clusters of seeds or berries, which may form the birds' scant subsistence this of year. The menu is very frugal, inherries, crimson winterberries, pokeberries and the seeds of a few shrubs. Plant life is stagnant, but beneath the

dead leaves are hid the germs of next pring's floral beauty. Against the brown trunks of the decid-ous trees the firs, pines, cedars and other

evergreens stand out in strong contrast, adding a properly subdued and appropriate tone to the color scheme of the season.

The lack of leaves affords opportunity for close study of their configuration; the angles of their branches may be estimated and their habit fixed in mind; and the varying fabrics of bark noticed. Also the swelling of the leaf-buds, which will burst int springtide foliage, is an interesting study in the manifold variety of nature. Something of the trees' character, whether ro bust or pliant, is perceptible as they stand for the quickening touch of spring for the sap to flow and the glory of verdure to be achieved. Last year's bird nests, where they have survived the stormy weather,

nied in nesting time. After the gorgeous blaze of autumn win ter is a boon; the mild shades of brown, green and gray relieve the eye; the quiegreen and gray remove the eye; the que-tude resis the spirit and the brisk breeze and wholesome atmosphere clear the brain. If the charms and attractions of winter have any weight and worth, the house will be changed for the open, and both health and will profit by the invigorating spell of out-of-doors.

may also be studied with an intimacy de-

WOMEN OF THE WAR

amid war's darkness, they suffer grow strong, For courage is their garment, and hope their even-song;
They hide the pain of parting with "till we meet again,"
Or greet with tender welcome their bruised

and broken men. They give their all ungrudging, nor think it much to give:
They see their lives in ruin, then face the years, and live.

O heart of selfish sorrows and unavailing o heart or fears!
One day of their devotion were worth my title years.
With uncomplaining patience their sacrifice is made—
So, the in leaser service, my debt of love were paid.
The thoi, beloved country, the little all



"ET TU, BRUTE?"

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A Reply to an Editorial About Bourbonism and Certain Industrial Ideas - The Meaning of "He"

This Department is free to all renders who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forms and the Triesing Ledger assumes no responsibility for the viens of its correspondents. Letters must be signed by the same and nutres of, the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a ywarantee of good faith.

"HE" ALSO MEANS "SHE" To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-There has been considerable specula tion as to whether Jeannette Rankin, who was elected to Congress from Montana, will then, that irrelevant considerations be thrown out, so that some compromise agreeable to the majority may be reached.

The chief irrelevancy that saps vigor of thought on this subject is that "there may be no war." Many who think there may be no war." Many who think there citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen." Be-cause the word "he" appears therein it is contended that Miss Rankin is not eligible for membership in Congress.

But this is nothing to quibble over and Miss Rankin will be seated, as she should be. We do not hesitate to use the word "man" or the mascraine pronoun, "he," generally: Hereafter, Congressman will mean either male or female member of Congress Surely the world "do move" and woman is keeping pace with it, even though she has had to make a great fight for her right to enter the race-course. Reading, Pa, February 10.

CONCERNING BOURBONS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-As the author of the introduction of the book entitled "The Manufacturers

Side of Certain Proposed Legislation," which you criticized so severely in your issue of Friday, February 9, may I beg space for a reply?

You head your editorial "The Wall of courbonism," and in the text you refer to the manufacturers who contributed to the book, and, of course, to the members or the twenty-nine manufacturers' associations who belong to the Pennsylvania Trade Secretaries, as "Bourbons."

Let me remind you that the calling of names is no argument. Any one can call names. In pointing out that you have either not read or not represented fairly the introduction and the various articles con tained in this book as published by the Pennsylvania Trade Secretaries, I might easily call you an ignorant blatherskite, but assure you that I have no intention of doing so, nor would it in the least strengthen my case if I did. That you should have the temerity to stigmatize such men as Mr. Nathan T. Fol-

vell, for example, as a "Bourbon." ill not only for your manners, but for your historical information. Mr. Folwell, and for that matter all the other prominent manu-facturers who have contributed articles to

the book in question, are no more Bournons than you are Dantonists.

The Hourbons were members of a royal family who were born with golden speons in their mouths, and who never performed any useful service to mankind.

The majority of manufacturers in this The majority of manufacturers in this

State were at one time members of the wage-earning class which you refer to so lovingly. They have risen to their present stations through merit and ability, and as employers of labor they are of much wider service to their communities than they could possibly have been had they remained individual wage-earners.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that such

men are in a better position to predict the results of proposed industrial legislation than you would be? than you would be?

Does not your sweeping condemnation, both of the men and of their opinions, prove the truth of the assertion made in the introduction which you singled out for criti-

The manufacturer's side is one not often presented. The other side is being constantly descussed in print and
from the platform. Occasionally one
sees in the newspapers a brief and
sometimes garbled statement from a
manufacturer touching upon one or
more of the subjects treated in this manufacturer in particular as a "reac-The "attack on the Governor" in the in

troduction to which you take exception is not an attack at all, but a statement of fact, and you were not fair enough to quote it, although it contains only seven lines. Will you be so good as to publish it now, and let me ask your readers how many of them object to the sentiment it contains:

A Governor who designates wagepayers as "special interests" and who boasts that he will keep them out of committee rooms and prevent them from making known their wishes to their representatives, while he welcomes with smiles and soft words any one who speaks or pretends to speak for wage-earners, shows a woeful tack of com-prehension of the oneness of society and a shocking indifference to the American doctrine of freedom and equality.

May I ask, sir, if you dispute this state ment? Would you have us infer that the EVENING LEGGER fayors the oppression and abuse of the wage-payer because he is a wage-payer? Surely that cannot be true! But if not, why the direct misstatement in the second paragraph of your editorial,

The introduction to the volume con-tains an attack on the Governor, because of his support of legislation for

the benefit of wage-carners. Furthermore, it ill becomes a beneficiary of the doctrine of free speech, such as you are, to deny the right of any class of men to express their views or to call them names when they do express them. It is possible to oppose without sacrificing courtesy, but

you have cast courtest to the winds.

It is your privilege to embrace any system of philosophy, any theory of economics, or any view of politics, whether it be that of Robespierre, or Danton, or James Maure that may suit your fancy, but please do not open the sluicegates of your venom against me if I prefer to remain an old-fushioned American with old-fashioned American notions concerning the merits of individualism as opposed to socialism.
WALTER LINN.

Philadelphia, February 12.

ROOZE ON THE RUN

According to statistics compiled by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, there were 1413 breweries in the United States in 1914. During 1915 this number was reduced by forty-one, and during 1916 it was further reduced by forty, there now being 1332 breweries in the country. The statis-tics further show that there were 743 disilleries in the United States in 1914. ing 1915 there was a decrease of 108 in this number, and during 1916 thirty more went out of business, leaving a total in operation today of 605. In two years eightyone breweries and 138 distilleries were closed. Thus is prohibition gradually making itself felt throughout the country.-Colorado Springs Gazette.

PHONES MADE TRUSTS

The telephone, not the tariff, has made ne trusts. We have had the tariff in this country for a hundred years or more, but the trusts are barely more shan a quarter of a century old. And if you will look into the question you will find that the last twenty-five years about marks the de-velopment of the long-distance telephone. it was that development that made it pos-sible for a man to sit in his office in New York, or Chicago, or San Francisco, gauge York, or Chicago, or San Francisco, gauge instantly business conditions across the country and give his order on the moment to his lieutenants. And I firmly believe that if the age of electricity should cease tomorrow—at the crack of a finger, as it were—within twenty-four hours every one of our big trusts would begin to disintegrate. Big business does not merely thrive on communication. It is vital to its very existence. Collier's

A HINT

If publicity is all Thomas Lawson was after, it might have been more comfortable to depend entirely on buying it at the usual advertising rates.—Washington Star.

All Points of the Compass

Rubaiyat of a Commuter

Jones has a Kid who's always in a muss. His chief Delight is stirring up a Fuss And then, with Thumb to Nose, he jeen at me-

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is Cette?

 What was the Invincible Armada?
 Why are bird societies often called Audition societies? What is the Niebelungenlied?

5. In what part of the Bible is the reference to beating swords into plowshares?
6. Who was Mary Todd?

Where is Washington buried?
Where is the largest telescope in the world?
What and where is the Ford Peace Bureau?

10. What does Sc. D mean?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz James Ruchanan was the only bache The last word in the Bible (King Jame

The "a" in "half" is pronounced broad, as in "arm," according to Webster's Dictionary. The "!" is silent.

James Russell Lowell was born on Wash ington's Birthday, 1819. 5. The Constitution gives Congress the "power to declare war, grant letters of marque, and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and wat

6. North Carolinans are called "Tarheels."
7. Two nations may be in a "state of war before the formal declaration is made.

8. In England beer is called "lager" 9. Frijoles is the name of a Mexican stew of beans.

10. A foreign-born citizen could have become President of the United States if he was nasce-'ized before the adoption of the Constitution.

Shape of Earth

E. K .- The atlas is correct when it say that the earth is flattened at the poles It is correct also to say that the earth is round, because the depression is insignificant when compared with the earth's dimensions. The earth, however, strictly is not a sphere because of the flattene areas at the poles.

American Citizenship

L. C.—The Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment states: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." However, this is so construed as to mean that a boy born in this country of alien parents does not attain citizenship until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years and chooses American citizenship in preference to that of his father. State Department officials are reported as having made this ruling in the case of the O'Donnell children in Philadelphia, of British parents, killed in the sinking of the liner Cali-fornia. Many authorities on international law dispute this ruling.

St. Petersburg

C. C. T.—Yes, shortly after the European war began the Russian Government offi cially changed the name of the country's capital from St. Petersburg to Petrograd Both names have the same meaning; i. e. the town of Peter. The change was made because the old name of the city was of Germanic origin, its founder, Peter the Great, having distinctly German ideas. The new form is purely Russian

Bosnia and Herzegovina A. D. M.—Austria-Hungary acquired Bos nia and Herzegovina in 1908 by annexa

Cleveland and Buffalo L. R. U.—Cleveland is a greater railroad center than is Buffalo. Cleveland has twenty-three railroads, including seven interurban lines; Buffalo has twenty. A greater export and import freight tonnage passes through the port of Cleveland than through the port of Buffalo, the former being the second port on the Great Lakes.

SAM LOYD'S PUZZLE

A CHARITABLE lady met a poor man to whom she gave one cent more than half of what she had in her purse. He spread the news and to the second applicant she gave two cents more than half of what she had left, and to the next she gave three cents more than half of the remainder, and then found that she had only one cent left. How much money had she in her purse when she started out?

Tom Daly's Column

THE SECOND COMING (A Lincoln Birthday fancy, 1917)
Clutching their bosomed wealth, the

made their cry: "Oh, that our Lincoln's strong, unbend ing frame Might loom against this wild,

crimsoned sky!" . And Lincoln came.

He was as when he lived, the quaint and queer Rough casket of the living heart of "And these," he thought, "save they no

But they, with lifted faces all astame, Beheld their hopes' new blossoming and cried:

longer ancer,

Are as of old."

We have no leaders worthy of the name; Be thou our guide!"

He bent on them his cruptic smile once

He gave them timely truth in rough heren jests And laid accusing finger on the sore

In their own breasts. And all his words Pride's ancient armor found,

And all his words rebuilt dismantled For lot the faces circling him around Grew dark with sneers

TRUE, we promised a skating epic for yesterday's column, but the river ice flivvered; and besides, we were busy reading Charles W. Moores's "Life of Lincoln for Boys and Girls." We are always a very small boy when we approach Lincoln. Anyway, we know of no better life of the great man than this book, from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

War Talk

A man in Kensington has his system so chock-a-block with militarism that he has begun to refer to his whatyoumaycallems as submerinos.

From over here it looks as if the suffragist blockade of the White House to a campaign for the freedom of the shee. Has anybody heard the Kaiser announce he will eat his Christmas dinner in Kalamazoo?

Will he bring along the Clown Prince? Some hyphen said the Germans could capture the Hawaiian Islands with ease. Did he mean Japanese? FILBERT.

"Wpnder if that word 'rubed' isn't about right in that locality," says Shoey, slipping

us this ad:

"A visit to our shoe room will give you an idea of some of our ideas. The welcome' on the mat is nearly rubed off, but the 'welcome' in the air is manifest at all. Boehm's Bootery, Indepen

FROM Meridian, Miss., Bill K. reports "meeting up" with Lide & Cheatham, dealers in drugs, seeds and paints in that town.

Here's limelight for that all-too-common guy Who, bound by old King Midas's fetters. Sees with a greedy glitter in his eye es stamped to insure reply-And uses them for other fellows' letter
WM. PENN.

The Blundering Amateur

Bala's "Millionaire Fire Company" got into action at 11:25 o'clock last night, when a fire swept through the stables of the Crew-Levick Company, at Union and Bala avenues, and for a time endangered a big NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—At the sale of the Frederic R. Halsey print collection tonight Rosenbach & Co., of Philadelphia, paid \$400 for "Morning—The Fisherman's Departure."

and \$435 for "Evening-The Fisherman's Return," both by W. Ward, after R. Coubold. The idea being, we suppose, that the

extra \$35 was for the day's catch; little enough in these days. Dear Boss—I must take issue with your

favorite evening paper on the gender of the weather as set forth in Saturday's sports extra. Hereabouts it is changeable enough to herit the pronoun she, if any. ALOYSIUS.

The New Materia Medica

The New Materia Medica

Non psycho non moderno

A group of self-appointed guardians of
the Nineteenth Hole were discussing the
fact that medical doctors are prescribing
changed scenes, habits and thoughts with
ever increasing frequency, and medicines
with corresponding infrequency.
One of the number, an M. D. of high
standing, informed us that he fully concurred in that idea, and cited several cases
in which he had prescribed no medicine
whatever, and others in which the medicine
what harmless and given only for its mental
effect.

effect.
"But what did you give these persons for their money?" asked some one.
"I gave them advice," was the reply. "Yes, but did that cure them?" his in-

"Yes, but did that cure them?" his interrogator continued.
"Well," replied the Doctor, "mediciawouldn't cure them, and as I can tell the
some of their symptoms from hearing than
described by other patients, they know I
understand their case and are usually satisfied with an explanation of the cause of
their condition, and come back for more.

Here a scientific fellow—an electrical engineer—inquired: "How long does one cause

their condition, and come back for more. Here a scientific fellow—an electrical signeer—inquired: "How long does one cause keep a patient satisfied?"

"Oh, we are resourceful there." said the Doc. "For instance, most of these case are nervous cases, and for them we have a schedule of explanations which we do out in regular order. First, we tell them their condition is an auto-intoxication due to putrefaction of undigested food in intestines; when that wears out we fall back on the psychological gag, and if the patient disproves or three of this, we still have the failure of the selective function of the intestine, and if necessary we can select together in speculation as to the pariplayed by the ductless glands."

"And you think that entitles you to you fees?" put in a bold cuss.

"Well, I'll illustrate," replied the Doc. who was nothing if not good-natured. "Fashaps I am impelled by somewhat the same reason which caused a certain Mr. J., of whom my banker told me, to wear bigliasses. Mr. J. had a loan from the banand whenever his note fell due he would come around wearing a pair of great, ugainly blue spectacles, and tell such a helick story that the banker hadn't the had to refuse him a renewal. One day as was leaving the bank he met a friend, was overheard to ask him, 'Say, J., do ywear those things down here to win appropathy?" 'No.' says J., 'I wear 'em to him keep a straight face."

Long John Geraghty, the guy who the bliss in publicity, rises to that the perilous trip of the for who emulated Piles aroons the los