Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT
Charles H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip S. Collins, John B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, P. H. Whaley, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD:
CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, Chairman.
P. H. WHALEY.....Editor
JOHN C. MARTIN...General Business Manager

Published daily at PUBLIC LEDGER Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.
LEDGER CENTRAL....Broad and Chestnut Streets
ATLANTIC CITY.....Press-Union Building
NEW YORK.....206 Metropolitan Tower
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
CHICAGO.....1202 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS:
WASHINGTON BUREAU.....Riggs Building
NEW YORK BUREAU.....The Times Building
BERLIN BUREAU.....60 Friedrichstrasse
LONDON BUREAU.....Marconi House, Strand
PARIS BUREAU.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
The EVENING LEDGER is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.
By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month. Six ($6) dollars per year, payable in advance.
To all foreign countries one ($1) dollar per month.
NOTICE—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JANUARY WAS 115,777

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 6, 1917

How many calories were there in your breakfast?

Chicago hog prices continue to soar. —Headline.
This does not refer to the food hogs.

Nets for U-boats are ready to be set in the Delaware, but let us hope that the catch will be small.

The police did not know how to drive the fortune-tellers from the city until some one called their attention to the law.

Director Webster finds that the southern ports are awake to the possibilities of foreign trade after the war. It is part of his business to see to it that this city is kept awake to the same possibilities.

If a motorist whose car was stalled in the mud can sue the city for damages, what means of redress are open to the friends of a man who is killed by an automobile because the police do not enforce the speed ordinances?

There will be delight in Kensington if the member of the School Board knows what he is talking about when he says that all opposition to the appointment of Miss Fenimore to the principalship of the high school has disappeared.

Samuel Gompers's appeal to organized labor is conceived in a spirit of broad patriotism. When he writes that it is imperative that the responsible representatives of the labor movement "shall agree upon the fundamental principles which labor will accept in national defense and in which it will co-operate," he puts in words what every man in the labor organizations must have been thinking ever since the crisis developed.

Ponce de Leon sought the fountain of perpetual youth in Florida, thereby setting the precedent which the local factional leaders have been following. They have come back from the South with what they think is a plan to insure perpetual political life to them through a division, an amicable division, of the spoils. This McNichol candidate is to be indorsed by the Vares and that Vare candidate is to be supported by McNichol, and the people are to be bamboozled some more.

The License Court has responded to an undoubted popular sentiment in refusing to the transfer of the licenses of the razed saloons in the line of the Parkway to other sites on or near that thoroughfare. Judge Finletter's remark that, "We do not want the Parkway looking like a line of beer signs," epitomized the general view. Whether a saloon is good or bad per se did not enter into the reasons for the decision. The new highway is to be one of the beauty spots in the city. It must be reserved for structures and businesses, if business is to encroach upon it, which will not destroy its character.

Notwithstanding the announcement that Secretary Baker would retire from the War Department on March 4, the President has asked the Senate to confirm his reappointment. The Cabinet changes in prospect will be made when the President has more time to give to such matters. There are rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce will retire within three months. If the worst comes, the President would be justified in disregarding party lines in filling these places, and it would not be difficult to find men politically opposed to him on other issues ready to co-operate with him in national defense.

Vance C. McCormick's name bobs up again as a probable Cabinet appointee. There are more reasons for appointing Mr. McCormick than gratitude on the part of Mr. Wilson toward his campaign manager. He is an energetic and patriotic citizen, and has shown great executive ability and grasp upon national affairs. From the political standpoint, which Mr. Wilson rarely forgets even in time of crisis, Mr. McCormick would strengthen the progressive movement in Pennsylvania by the prestige of a Cabinet post. The President in his campaign speeches last [illegible] where he looked upon Pennsylvania representing progressivism of Pennsylvania, and that for Taft as representing its reactionary party. Mr. McCormick's boom for Governor would be immeasurably strengthened by recognition from Washington.

A UNITED NATION

It is imperative that we stand together.—The President's inaugural address.

THIS is the sentiment of every patriotic American made vocal on the east front of the Capitol yesterday.

We are on the eve of events which are likely to test the nation to its uttermost. Factional or partisan attempts to create discord are as disloyal and treasonable as the firing by a disaffected company of soldiers on their comrades in the face of an enemy. As the President says, "We are being forged into a new unity amid the fires that blaze throughout the world."

We are no longer an isolated nation. Individuals may disagree on the specific means to be employed in maintaining our position as a sovereign power among equals, but there can be no disagreement on the importance of maintaining it.

WHY THE STATE SHOULD HELP THE PORT

A MILLION dollars is a small sum for this city to ask the State to appropriate for the improvement of the harbor. If the State had no more direct interest in the development of this port than it has in the building of the Parkway, there would be no excuse for going to Harrisburg for money. But the port is a State and national as well as a local institution.

That it is of national concern is proved by the congressional appropriations, which have amounted to between four and five million dollars in the last sixteen years. But Pennsylvania profits more than any other Commonwealth from the business done on our waterfront. There is no doubt that the actual value of exports passing through this port which originate in the other counties is much greater than that which originates here. The fact that a large part of the exports originates in other States is justification for congressional appropriations for the benefit of the port to be expended within the city limits. The expenditure of money by the national Government in deepening the channel above and below Philadelphia is justified by the fact that the river is an interstate highway directly serving three States, and indirectly serving a score of others.

The point, however, to be impressed upon the General Assembly is that there is moral obligation on the State to use its funds for the benefit of water-borne commerce, a duty as pressing as that which impels it to spend money for making good roads.

PIRATES OF 1819 AND 1917

FORMER Attorney General Wickersham has declared that President Wilson is using "strained reasoning" if he bases his present attitude toward arming our merchantmen on the law of 1819. "If you go finetooth-combing through the laws on the statute books of the United States you will find a good many things which will surprise you," he says. Certainly if all the laws of the past were brought to bear on every modern issue, many courses of action hitherto unchallenged would be barred.

When the Senators filibustered on Sunday it was generally believed that the President would announce that he would take the desire of the majority in both branches of Congress as the equivalent of a formally passed measure; that all he sought was the vote of confidence which he undoubtedly has received. But some one had "finetooth-combed" back to 1819 and discovered that there were restrictions in the law of that year permitting armed protection against pirates and that those restrictions might legally operate in behalf of the German pirates of 1917. It was provided that arms should not be used against the ships of a nation with which the United States was at peace, and, as it could not be foreseen in 1819 that we could be in 1917 at peace with a nation which had at the same time become piratical, it may be that the old statute must be superseded by a new act of Congress.

The President would not be censured for violating the letter of the dead law, but many will feel that it is asking too much of a man, who has just solemnly sworn to uphold the law, to break it. If it is decided that the law of 1819, combined with the filibuster, really limits the President's authority, the extra session of Congress should be called without delay.

GOVERNMENT BY MADMEN?

THE manifesto signed by all the Senators who were on the spot to do so, except the eleven notorious filibusterers, commits by implication an overwhelming majority of the body to revise its rules at once so that never again will a small group of members be able to use highwayman methods to halt legislation in the closing hours of a session. Nearly a majority is specifically pledged to do so.

An extra session will be necessary in any event before the end of the fiscal year, June 30, because the filibuster left the Government of the United States without funds either for national defense or indeed for its own existence, unless civil and military officers will consent, out of charity, to work for the nation without pay. Even in an extra session called at once the obsession of men like La Follette, if it logically progresses toward the madness for which it is headed, can delay a vote on any measure indefinitely. They can talk on a resolution to stop unlimited debate—using their present right to unlimited debate to prevent a vote on a change of rules.

The Senate, now in extra session without the House to confirm Cabinet appointments, can change its rules before the extra session of the whole Congress. Until it changes those rules there is no reason to summon the new House to the Capitol. It is better to focus the attention of the nation on the antics of the wild men in the isolated branch of Congress now meeting, so that they can talk themselves into silence or the nervous

THE MAKING OF A MODERN BANKER

Bank Clerks Go to Their Own Night School and Are Graduated Into Higher Positions

PICTURE a room in a bank. It is the office of the president. Sitting at a desk is a man well along in life. His age you would guess to be about three-score. His very manner shows that he knows his business, and thoroughly. Who wouldn't he? He has spent his life in the banking business and worked up from the bottom.

Now picture another room. This office, too, is that of a bank president. Instead of a man about three-score years you find sitting behind a desk a man of say, two-score years and not infrequently younger. His every action, too, shows that he knows his business, and thoroughly.

These two wide differences in time represent the banker of yesterday and the banker of today. The banker of yesterday made his way alone. He got to the top of the ladder by his own efforts, his success crowning his many years of hard study and much burning of midnight oil. He had no one to help him.

The banker of today also made his way alone, but he had help. He followed a regular course of study, prepared by old and experienced bankers. The knowledge acquired by the banker of yesterday in his many years of actual experience was placed at his disposal, together with new ideas of the present day. His rise, therefore, was much more rapid.

What is this course of study? The public as a whole knows very little about it. To the banking man it has become a necessity, a vital necessity with the changing conditions, and if he wants to make his mark he must know. Banking has become more than a business—it has become a science—and the bankers, who continually have their fingers on the business pulse, have been quick to realize it. This has resulted in the establishment of a regular course of study for the young bank man.

Now imagine an army of men—21,500 of them—all bound together, primarily, for one thing—a banking education. This army represents the membership of seventy-four chapters of the American Institute of Banking, under whose supervision the educational work is carried on. The seventy-four chapters are located in as many cities in all parts of the United States. While not all of these men are students in the direct sense of the word, yet the vast majority are and the large part of the remainder have been at some time or other.

Philadelphia Early in the Field

This vast system of education has all sprung from a suggestion made at the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association in Richmond, Va., in 1900. The American Institute of Banking was then formed as a section of the American Bankers' Association, and its purpose is promoting the welfare of its members through work along educational lines and through the fraternal association of its chapters.

One of the first chapters to be formed was the Philadelphia Chapter. It is now the second largest, having 1456 members, and is only exceeded in size by that of New York with Chicago a close third. On November 27, 1901, a committee of ten young bankers met at the Corn Exchange National Bank to consider the organization of a chapter here and subsequently the chapter was formed.

The home of the chapter is in the Horticultural Building at Tenth and Chestnut streets. Here the classes are held and here the members get together for discussions on banking and business topics. The chapter has a very large and valuable library, which is constantly being added to.

The courses of all of the chapters are virtually the same, so that an explanation of the work in the local chapter will suffice for all. The Philadelphia Chapter this year has made one change, and that is to make the course four years instead of two as heretofore. Every phase of finance and business is covered. The course is divided into two sections, and then subdivided into two more. Banking A and banking B cover one section and commercial law and negotiable instruments cover the second.

Institute certificates are given to those who complete the course and make a satisfactory average grade. Everything is done by those in charge of the work to get the students to complete the course. This is supplemented by a post-graduate course, which consists of research in banking, finance, business administration and accounting.

The instruction is carried on by lectures and oral quiz work as well as written tests. The term starts in October and ends in May, three nights a week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. In addition to this the students have the advantage of lectures twice a month by prominent bankers and business men on present-day topics. The textbooks which are used are written by bankers who have gone through the "mill." Since its organization the Philadelphia Chapter has graduated 171.

But the work does not stop here. There is a public speaking class and frequent debates are held between the various chapters. There is a forum which meets once a month, when the members discuss any new developments in banking or "short cuts" discovered by any of them. When any member of the forum finds some better method to do something than has been the custom, he tells the others and all have the benefit.

Working in a country bank where there is no chapter does not deprive a young clerk from gaining knowledge. For him there is a correspondence course, which covers substantially the same things which are taught the students who attend class. The Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association has only recently adopted the course of the A. I. B. by mail.

The Personal Touch

Much attention is given by the various chapters to the social side. An entertainment and dance is given annually, two smokers, one at the beginning and one at the close of the season, and an annual banquet. This banquet will be held in the Bellevue-Stratford on Saturday evening of this week. To bind the students closer together the chapter publishes a small paper called the Chaptergram once each month, in which is carried all of the doings of the chapter in this and other cities, and the monthly journal of the American Bankers' Association is also sent to them.

Greater success in business can be had through personal touch than in any other way, and the banks realize this as much as any one else, and the different institutions get it through the work of the chapters. When a bank, say in Philadelphia, has some business to do with a bank on the Pacific coast it does it through some member of its force who happens to know some one in the Pacific coast institution. Instead of writing a cold business letter the chapter member here writes a personal letter to his friend in the western bank, whom he met at one of the conventions of the A. I. B. A personal contact has been formed and the results, any one can see, are much better than would have been had by a purely business letter.

Each year there are 100 or more graduates of the different chapters who are advanced to official positions, and this is true of the banks in this city to a very great extent.

The officers of the Philadelphia chapter are: President, Norman T. Hayes, Philadelphia National Bank; vice president, Anthony G. Felix, People's Bank; secretary, William A. McCamy, Fourth Street National Bank; treasurer, Howard E. Deily, Tradesmens National Bank; assistant secretary, Paul D. Cressman, Franklin National Bank, and chief consul, Elmer J. Schall, Philadelphia Trust Company.

O. W. M.

TELL IT TO BRYAN

The trouble about utilizing that army of a million farmers' sons that were going to

"THERE ARE OTHERS!"

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A Poor Man Discusses the High Cost of Living—Reason for Railroad Wrecks—The Irish

This Department is for all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum, and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the views of its correspondents. Letters must be signed by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

MR. POORMAN PROTESTS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—Your article entitled "Rioting Won't Help" makes you are like a great many of the persons I have heard talk about the riot, blaming it on the professional agitators or foreigners. You say there is a shortage of food due to the increase of population. I did not think our population had increased so much in one year. You know where the trouble is and none of the newspapers dares tell the cause.

Let us go back to President McKinley's first term. We got what we voted for, "protection," and we have had it ever since. During that campaign what a bright future was painted for Mr. Workingman! He was to be protected against the pauper labor of Europe, and we will all have to admit that he was. But what is the result? In some of the trades and industries, wherever they could organize, there have been strikes—and how many have won? A few, 'tis true; printers' trades, masons, structural iron workers, carpenters and a few others have gained by strikes. But the great majority have gone back after a strike worse off than they were before.

The great majority of workers—unskilled labor—have had practically no increase in wages.

What a mighty power are the workingmen if only united for their own good! But our worthy employers in lots of cases take measures to prevent that by threats of losing them their jobs if they do not vote as told.

Now there is getting to be two classes, millionaires and paupers. Twenty years ago a man could take a dollar and get what today will cost $3 to duplicate. What is the cause? The trusts or combinations of big business.

We all know how the price of coal has risen in the last few years. When will we get central heating plants to save coal and yet keep us all warm?

When will meat stop going up? The present Administration took the tariff off. What was the result? I think this was done to enable the packers to bring South American meats here, which they own down there, so they could get a little more profit than they get for native cattle. Then they can force the cattle raisers here to sell at packers' figures, and then no independent dealer can get refrigerating space on the steamers, as the packers have a lease on the same. And what a blessing the cold storage has been to them! The tariff does not make any difference to them. They are so strong that even the Government dares not molest them.

Before the Spanish-American War Mr. Poorman's package of tobacco was two ounces for five cents. A war tax was put on tobacco. The trust would not raise the price (hard thing to do, anyway, as it was only a fraction of a cent on a package). So they kindly paid the tax and took one-third of an ounce out of each package. They are to this day putting one and two-thirds of an ounce in each package. We are still paying the war tax. Are they?

When we sum up and find out who is to blame; first, it is the banker; second, Big Business, and third, cold storage.

ONE OF MR. POORMAN'S FAMILY.
Philadelphia, March 1.

THINKS IRISH INCONSISTENT

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—Why do the Irish rage? They are for the French as the champions of civilization, as a rule, but they are against the English. They are the hereditary friends of France, they would want France to have all possible aid in her gallant fight, and yet against the English, who are doing their level best to help the French, the Irish wrath is hurled day after day. They seem to want France to win and England to lose, simultaneously. How is this possible? I humble myself before such wild imaginations. I pity myself that I am not an Irishman, for my limitations are such that I can stand only for the right, and I cannot want the right to both win that than the English Liberals. In Chesterton's "The Crimes of England," it is frankly set forth by an Englishman, in a book printed in wartime, how the English committed the same crimes in Ireland in the past as the Prussians have committed in Belgium. Admitted. The Irish Nationalist party has been, on the whole, a branch of the English Liberal party. Parliament, it has been said, has done more for the Irish poor than for the English poor. When we get down to cases, then, is it not true that the Irish are able to get along very well with the English—that underneath all this bickering there is solid ground for co-operation between them? Germany must be beaten, for she is the enemy of all the good things in Ireland, England and France. Why can't England get all Irish and Irish-American assistance and sympathy until the war is over? And then, if you will, go after her again in times of peace.

Although my parents are Germans, I must stand against them and for the right in this situation.

RUPRECHT SCHWARTZ.
Philadelphia, March 2.

FOG AND WRECKS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—Seems to me that you got hold of the wrong end of the stick in your editorial note on the recent wreck on the Pennsylvania. It wasn't the fog that was responsible—the fog could have been nullified in this instance by stopping the freight. The engineman knew there was a signal there. He knew his instructions were to see it. If he did not see it, that of itself required that he should stop—if necessary—in order to see it. He did not stop. He killed twenty persons.

I. H. S.
Philadelphia, March 1.

THE GREATEST PICTORIAL DAILY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—The pictorial section of the EVENING LEDGER is more than a mere innovation in journalism. It is a positive treat, and the variety of subjects which it embraces, and which are all live news of the day, is most remarkable.

E. J. COY.
Philadelphia, February 26.

A CENSOR BECOMES HUMAN

Ohio is to see "The Birth of a Nation" for the first time this week, illustrating the fact that even the censors are human. The Ohio censor has changed his mind, though it took him more than a year to turn the trick.—St. Paul Dispatch.

All Points of the Compass

Rubaiyat of a Commuter

XCV

When I commute, I always try to strike
Conductors, yes, and Trainmen that I like;
So when I get my early Morning Train,
I hear their Cheerful Greeting, "Howdy, Mike!"

"Of the various executive abilities, no one excited more anxious concern than that of placing the interests of our fellow citizens in the hands of honest men, with understanding sufficient for their stations. No duty is at the same time more difficult to fulfill. The knowledge of character possessed by a single individual is of necessity limited. To seek out the best through the whole Union, we must resort to the information which from the best of men, acting disinterestedly, and with the purest motives, is sometimes incorrect." True talk, all of it, and just as true today as it was when Thomas Jefferson wrote it to Elias Shipman, of New Haven, on July 12, 1801. Yet we are treated to the spectacle of fifty Senators of the Congress finding it necessary to protest in a signed document that they were ready—a majority—to support the President in his endeavor to sustain a certain too-long-forgotten dignity of a nation as against the filibustering exploits of Gum Shoe Bill Stone and a few others. Which simply goes to show that some folks cannot understand truth even after a period of a hundred and sixteen years, in which time was given to let it percolate.

Please, Ma'm

Tell us, Mistress Alice Duer
Miller, author of "The Flight,"
Are you ah-so-lute-ly sure
You have got your logic right?

He was asleep in his seat on the train coming up from Washington to Philadelphia. He was annoyed when the conductor waked him to punch his ticket. "Whadja wake me up for?" he exclaimed. "Can't a feller that lives in a real live town go to sleep before he gets to Philadelphia?" [illegible]

What Do You Know?

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

QUIZ

1. What is the difference between military strategy and tactics?
2. What is a submarine chaser?
3. How is maple sugar made?
4. Who is Daniel Willard?
5. Who is President of China?
6. What is the meaning of the saying, "Digging one's grave with one's teeth"?
7. What is the title of the President of the United States?
8. Who is Miss Jeanette Rankin?
9. What President was graduated from the United States Military Academy?
10. What is China's grievance against Germany?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Nearly 200 vessels have been reported sunk by German submarines or mines since February 1.
2. The gypsies, a nomadic Caucasian race, originated in India, spreading over Europe in the fourteenth or fifteenth century.
3. Automobile (noun) is pronounced "aw-to-moh-bil," with the accent on the third syllable, but the common pronunciation, "aw-to-mo-beel," with the accent on the last syllable, also is correct.
4. The annual domestic consumption of wheat in this country is 640,000,000 bushels, according to Secretary of Agriculture Houston.
5. A simoom (also simoon) is a destructive hot, dry storm that sweeps the Arabian and Syrian deserts; a typhoon is a violent cyclonic disturbance prevalent especially in the China Sea.
6. The Caribbean Sea, a subdivision of the Atlantic Ocean, washes the shores of Colombia, Venezuela and Central America on the south, Central America and Yucatan on the west and the island loop of the Greater and Lesser Antilles on the northeast.
7. "Our Rosalie" is the French pet name of the bayonet and also of a new gun, reported to fire a 520-millimeter shell weighing half a ton.
8. Casas Grandes, in northwestern Chihuahua, Mexico, is about 150 miles southwest of El Paso, Tex., on an air line.
9. Clairvoyance, coming from the French, literally means "clear-seeing" or "clear-sighted."
10. Presidents Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Johnson, Cleveland and McKinley were not college men.

Religious War?

C. R.—No tenable arguments have been advanced to show that the present war is a "religious affair." The conflicting interests do not rest on religion, if the religious beliefs of the countries at war may be taken as evidence. In this war we find Christians, Mohammedans and Jews fighting Christians, Mohammedans and Jews; Catholics against Catholics and Protestants against Protestants. The countries in which Roman Catholicism predominates are Italy, France, Belgium, Portugal and San Marino, of the Entente Allies, and Austria-Hungary, of the Central Powers. The Orthodox Greek Church predominates in Russia, Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro. The Bulgarian Church is the church of Bulgaria. Protestantism is the leading religion of the two chief opponents, England and Germany. Turkey is Mohammedan. Japan, on the other hand, is Buddhist, with a liberal flavor of Shinto.

Railroad Jobs

P. D. K.—Each department of the Pennsylvania Railroad engages its own employes, so that it is necessary first to state what kind of employment is desired. Write to the general manager, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, stating what particular position you wish (e. g., clerk, engineer, fireman, laborer) and you will be directed to the proper department.

Government Books

READER—The superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., will furnish you with information as to Government publications on mechanics.

SAM LOYD'S PUZZLE

EACH blank is to be filled with a word ending in "ice":

As the time of summer's ..... the iceman, whom no ope should accuse of ..... or ..... put up a ..... on the door of an ..... in an ..... which he supplied with ice, to the effect that with ..... toward none he would give good ..... to all, without ..... or ..... and at uniform .....

Answers to Yesterday's Puzzle

[illegible]

Tom Daly's Column

One of our most vivid recollections is the Periodical Publishers' dinner in February, 1912, at which La Follette talked himself into temporary oblivion, was the wonderful patience of Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, who, wearing a look of polite interest, sat at the speakers' table unmurmuringly through all the three hours' maundering of the filibustering egomaniac.

IN LA FOLLETTE'S CREW

Sure! put down Penrose's name
One of that mutinous muster,
Haven't we learned to our shame
He is a born Philly-buster?

ARTHUR SOMERS ROCHE, author of "Loot" and other good things (who, by the way, being the son of James Jeffrey Roche, comes by his cleverness honestly), handed to his favorite waiter in his favorite New York restaurant the other day an unusually handsome tip. It was a so-called Irish potato. The waiter gratefully acknowledged the gift and retired, but returned presently with four Saratoga chips on his small tray. These he presented to Mr. Roche. "Change, sir," said he.

TO THE WEATHER MAN

Order a spring!
One that comes creeping
Some night when we're sleeping,
With soft warm rains weeping
Their last tears away.
Send us a rosy morn—
Green on the sod and thorn;
Flora awake, new-born,
Greeting the day.

Give us a spring!
Don't hocus-pocus us—
Fill it with crocuses;
Rook songs as raucous as
Crows in a flight.
Green banks that dance and thrill,
Yellow with daffodil;
White lambs so seldom still,
Morn, noon or night.

Send us a spring!
Pale winter's sickly—how
His breath comes thickly now;
Send us spring quickly now—
Soon as you can.
Coal debts are shaking us,
Gas bills are breaking us;
Don't be forsaking us—
Please, weather man,
Bring on your spring!

VARLEY.

HOW MANY HISSES CAN A HISSER HISS?

"The whole audience hissed when Wilson's name was mentioned," he said, silently; and we immediately thought of Strick Gillilan's story of the drunken gentleman who concluded that the whole world was decayed when he got a whiff of the Limburger the wags had smeared on his mustache while he slept.

NEVER AGAIN may we know the joyous discomfort or the draughty delight of traveling by coach that our grandfathers knew, but if ever you should alight in Woodbury—ah! read this from the advertising columns of the Woodbury Times:

Right here I have a word to say
About a mode of transportation.
Many a time you may need this thing,
But why all this expectation?
O'er the town you may go with ease,
So give us your attention, please.

Crowds of people use it today
On occasions great and small,
And sound its praises gladly,
Counting first letters of lines above,
How can we realize the ride we love?
No. 36 Penn Street.

ONE of our own photographers—whose name he forever lost in kindly oblivion—who was working in Washington during the inauguration and rushing plates from the office by Pullman porters and other messengers who were strangers to his associates here, sent this classic telegram: "Meet Mr. R. C. Boger at Broad Street Station arrive 548 look for man with handbag."

Possibly, indeed very probably, if he were in Broad Street Station at the time you must have seen the man with the handbag.

The Exordium Extr'ord'nary

Norristown the biggest, brightest and best borough throughout the whole union of these grand United States, sparsley settled community, conspicuous history dating from the period of its infancy, when it was but a sparsley unsettled community, consisting of several hundred sturdy inhabitants to its importance of the present day, if every before in its proud record of noteworthy occurrences was deserving of having a gold leaf filed into its year book which stands unscratched by Father Time's unrelenting hand, in addition to being given possession of the mystic key, that is said to gain access into those wonderfully stately halls, where honorable records are inscribed telling of all momentous events, it was this forenoon when Company F., now a well oiled cog in the Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania, arrived home from the Mexican border.

—Norristown Register.

EVEN our own linotypers, who work under sanitary conditions unexcelled, are unable to dodge the fashionable crop on the head. One of them, as W. Up[illegible] out, set up a date line in yesterday's paper: "Washington, Barch 5."

RECENTLY the traffic cops stationed at Eleventh and Market streets have been calling, "Have a look!" to heedless pedestrians. We first heard that slogan on the Midway at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, in 1901. Does anybody remember what the barkers yelled on Chicago's Midway in 1893?

The Thimble Club was entertained by Mrs. Scudder Sunday afternoon. A most beautiful dinner was served, which progressed with every evidence of etiquette.—Woodbury (N. J.) Times.

The hand that holds the thimble is the hand that's etiquetty.

A Record in Sale-Thribbling

"During the last year," says the genial one Morrison in the Mount Pleasant Journal, "I have more than doubled, yes, more than thribbled my sales of candies in comparison with former years. Why? Times better? No. Candies are better."

The other night we peeped in the doorway of a large banquet hall at the Bellevue-Stratford. We saw more evidence of superabundant food upon the board and more richness of apparel on the diners and dineresses than even a fashionable inn often shows. We whispered in the ear of an attendant and were told it was "the Boosters." "Boosters of what?" we asked.