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Philadelphia, Thursday, July 12, 1917

HOW VICE MIGHT HAVE BEEN CURBED AND WAS NOT

TT WAS absurd for the Director of Pub-He Bafety to assert that conditions in navy yard, have been normal or that adequate police protection has been given the young men of the nation. Weeks ago to meet together to devise ways and means of combating the demoralizing thrown about the avenues of approach to the yard. Within a month a patriotic citizen has contributed a large sum of money for the construction of an assembly hall, with baths and other instruments of recreation, within the yard, and we do not doubt that he was influenced to a very considerable extent by the thought that such a center would overcome in part the insidious devices

For weeks past complaints have been reaching this office. We were asked to urge on the Vares the importance of protecting South Philadelphia, particularly the parts which were recognized pesidential sections, against the intrusion of loose women and cadets, who were flaunting themselves in public places and sending their agents and drummers to every point of vantage.

We are not so simple as to believe that perfect conditions can be obtained. We do not think that it is possible to metamorphose a great city into a temple of rirtue by day and a citadel of sobriety by night. But we do know that only flagrant neglect of duty by the departher war has arrived. It was feared that
the Catholic leader spoke with the voice
permitted the outrageous conditions to

The department of the first real crisis of on us that if we attempt reprisais we also
must seek out a fortified town. We must
not attack Berlin; we must spare Munich.
We must go in against the German guns. exist which have warranted the Secretary two milenniums of Christian civilization. of the Navy in uttering a protest behalf of the Federal Government, with the idea that if the city refused to pro tect enlisted men the naval establishment would take matters into its own hands and assure the healthful environment to which recruits are entitled.

The arrogance of vice in this city is appalling. Gamblers in one part of the town boast that they can do as they please. In another section, following the cruel and melodramatic raid of a year ago, profligacy is at high tide under what it boasts is police protection. Not in years has the force been so demoralized, a demoralization so apparent even to Director Wilson that within the week he has been considering a shift in his commanders, according to reports.

A little inside political history would not be out of point. When Smith was elected Mayor a very considerable Organization influence was brought to bear to give the city a straightforward and efficient Department of Public Safety. Certain leaders argued that the public was sick and tired of protected wice and that it would establish the new administration in the confidence of the people if a really great Director of Pub-He Safety were appointed. Was such a man obtainable? He was. There was one man in the Commonwealth who everybody knew would make good. He was John C. Groome, of the State Constabulary. Smith seemed willing, but ft was discovered later that he had already bound himself to Wilson. It was ar election pledge that had to be kept. So Groome did not get the job. If he had got it, neither Josephus Daniels nor any other man would today be holding this city up to humiliation and indicting the curroundings it has permitted to flourish almost at the very gates of the nation's greatest naval establishment.

THE CREASED TROUSER IN AMERICA

HERBERT KELCEY, whose death at Bayport, L. L. has been reported, tion of his fame has been in the handsor rather legs-of many more persons than those who merely knew his art upon the stage. So far as this country is conberned, Mr. Kelcey introduced the creased ser, that aubtie knife-like elegance the once tubular garment encasing

growt the act

ness of the silken knickerbocker of the old regime. The cylindrical garment that replaced it was to the author of the Declaration of Independence the symbol of the new democracy. The similarity of trouser legs made this leveling influence complete throughout the entire civilized globe until London ordered the Damascene, scrupulously pressed edges, and Herbert Kelcey, from the stage of New York's Old Lyceum Theatre, about twenty years ago, proclaimed the sartorial em-

blem of superiority, Now comes the war. France's creaseeas "Pollus" defy the Hun from Verdun to the Chemin des Dames. Even England, regardless of folds, tucks her Tommies' trousers in puttees. Uncle Sam does likewise. If every one becomes a soldier the sharp pantaloon rim will be entirely tabon. "The world must be made safe for democracy." The classdefining creased trouser for many of our patriots is passing away with its American exponent.

TOO PROUD TO BE MAYOR!

OUR Presidents are better men than our Mayors and Governors, because gang polities cannot be so easily played en a national basis as in a city or State. So great an appeal to the imagination does the presidential office and its great power make that politicians do not dare to ask a national party to nominate a trickster or weakling for White House onors. This is the basis of the general and well-founded belief that the Federal power can "get things done." Men have always said. "The State (or city) tried to do this for years, but when Uncle Sam

stepped in it was done right." Thus when Uncle Sam decided to clean up vice done about the navy yard the South Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the reelings of the city officials were cruelly hurt. The gentlemen were "shocked, amazed and incredulous." But when it became evident that Secretary Daniela meant what he said, the Mayor hastened the mothers of this city were compelled to reverse his opinion that reports of vice had been exaggerated. "Orders," he says, "will be issued to the police to clear every district of disorderly houses."

Occasionally a Mayor becomes a national figure. This happens when he has run a city with a fine sense of national consciousness and national honor. Baker took the mayoralty of Cleveland as if Cleveland were a republic which had chosen him for President. Some of the greatest republics in history have been city republics-Athens, Rome, Florence, Venice. There is nothing new or strange in the idea of national consciousness in city government. Philadel phia, in all its practical relationships to of vice commercialists who lay in wait the world at large, is a more important 'nation" than Serbia or Rumania, or any one of a dozen small countries whose sovereignty is worth fighting for. We have certainly at least one man in Philadelphia who would make a great Presi dent. But he has a weak point in his make-up. He is too proud to be Mayor.

SO BIG IT WAS OVERLOOKED

GERMANY saw to it that she had enough copper, steel and coal; enough food, soldiers and workers. She imperialized her Socialists and socialized her imperialists, and in the whole big complex machine of world conquest there seemed no bolt or nut or small wheel missing or out of place.

Then Herr Erzberger said a few words in the Reichstag, and Germany, as a result, admits that the first real crisis of

THE STEAM ROLLER AGAIN

WASHINGTON , announces that the Root commission has virtually completed its work and will soon start for home. So many high hopes and so many discuieting fears were expressed concerning the influence of our legates when they sailed away that it seems but fair, even at the risk of merely emphasizing the obvious, to sum up the Slavic situation now.

Russia is back in the war with the old impetus of her original "steam roller." Halicz is won. Lemberg and Pinek are imperiled. Germany's peace propaganda throughout the vast new republic is moribund.

It is as absurd to say that Elihu Root was primarily responsible for these mirac ulous achievements as to deny that he did his share. Victory is death to investigating committees. We know that Russia has firmly girded on the armor of civilization. That should suffice us for the present. But when Mr. Root returns and feels like talking we ought to hear a tale of heroic reawakening that has no parallel. Neither in Orleans nor Saragossa, in the time of their respective Malds, was national consciousness ever so thrillingly quickened as in the days when Mr. Root dwelt in "Holy Russia."

Gasoline costs \$1.20 a gallon in Paris. The automobile is the champagne of vehicles.

The police administration is to be congratulated. It is so innocent that it doesn't know vice when it is seen.

Fixing a definite date for senatorial voting on the food bill suggests that under sufficient pressure even the redtape worm will turn.

The appointment of A. Mitchell Palmer to the exemption board by the Governor is a clever move. Francis Shunk Brown always was "cute."

The United States Census Bureau estimates that Philadelphia's population has passed the 2,000,000 mark. This is getting to be no place for peanut poli-

The Board of Education appears to be in doubt; but some thousands of children without school accommodations are unanimously in favor, we suspect, of was an admirable actor, but the preserva- letting the Hornor Building go and some new schoolhouses come.

> It is hard to see that the decrease in fines for negligence in cleaning the streets; benefits anybody but the con-Jupiter Pluvius may well be tractors. thanked for helping them out on their but any real betterment so far as detration is concerned in

GERMANY IS SOWING THE WIND

Airplane Raids on London Likely to Provoke Merciless Reprisals on Prussian Cities

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondent Evening Ladger

LONDON, June 22. VERY few impartial judges remain in this world. If the war goes on much longer it is quite possible that Germany will not have a single neutral to appeal to when the indictment is made up against her.

We used to say in the United States that no one who had been through an air raid was fit to talk about reprisals. We always felt that, being impartial and neutral, we of the United States were a little better able to keep our heads and to determine what was just and what unjust. I felt that way myrelf

And now I have been thoroughly bombed. have seen what is certainly the most exciting spectacle available for civilian eyes. and I can testify that it is more thrilling than all the bombardments of the front. In the calm heat of monday in London I have seen German planes dropping bombs over the city. And I want to talk about re-

First, the raid. You know of the hundred dead, the half thousand casualties, the school which was bombed and the units damage done. You know that th ple of London took the raid calmly. Here

I had left my rooms to mail a letter and was walking down ——, which is one of the few streets of London as wide as Broad street. For the last ten days there had been intermittent gun-testing and anti-alreraft practice in various parts of the city, so no one was alarmed at the boeming of guns. To me, just back from the front, the booming means nothing. And suddenly I saw a woman dragging her husband, an army officer, into a covered archway. In a moment the archway was full, and the crowd began surging out again into the street, I looked up and saw the familiar woolly bursts of white cloud which mean shrapnel.

Then, very slear in the sunlight, I saw three golden lines, like gilded foot rules, steadily making their way northward. A moment later another gun shot out and I saw a flush of flame, which I took to be an explosion in a petrol tank. And after it a horrible noise.

Far on the other side came a silver plane

Bomb Watching at First a Lark

The people were out in the street, talking tively crowded into the open street, halting the busses and taxls which were burrying that he had just come from-He had escaped the bomb by lifteen feet

It was a lark, the greatest lark of Lonfor days. Men and women dashed for s. I got one and hurried down to the we stopped. At the market the police had stretched a fire cordon, and a gay crowd was watching a smoldering fire. Several panes of glass had been knocked out along

It was late that afternoon before Lonn realized what had happened.

Well, the fun has gone out of that raid. It went out for me when I heard that two of my friends had barely escaped and when my tobacconist told me that his wife was we had seen had finished their attack on the "fortress" of London.

And now Germany has served warning ried now."

new I am for reprisals. I am for because I think that they are the only pun-behavior I think that they are the only pun-ishment which will make the German peo-ple feel their share in the guilt. But I cannot persuade my friends of that. There was a great "reprisal meeting" scheduled; before it came off a vast smount of letter-writing was done for the papers. The sur-relater thing is that the antis were so prising thing is that the antis were so advantage of not keeping airplanes either near Lendon or for purely bombing pur-poses, a tremendous number of quite un-important people persist in refusing to sancthe brutality of bombing open towns in Germany.

Patience Nearing the Breaking Point

I may "quite unimportant people" because in making up the accounts of Britain ver-sus Germany these people are of the high-est importance. The facts as they stand today are simply two:

1. The common people of Germany in large measure approve of the bombing of London. They have been taught that this is right by the military authorities and it will take a cataciysm to uproof that teaching.

that teaching.

2. The common people of England are not at all convinced that hombing London is right and they do not purpose to prove it wrong by hombing fertin. From time to time they will allow a raid as a regrettable necessity. But they will not be moved, even by revense, to depart from their idea of war as a comparatively clean operation. tively clean operation.

There is the situation at this me it it will not stay put. Some other factors will come in.

First. We. Americans and Britons, are First. We, Americans and Britons, are not going to see London bombed to the danger point. When German planes can cross the channel in twelve minutes, as these did, and when the necessity of keeping our planes at the front is so pressing, we will have to do the undestrable next best thing i. e. stop Germany from raiding by raiding her. We, too, can make the army detach planes for home defense.

nome december.

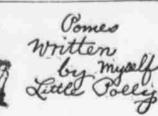
Second. The supply of American planes will presently overwhelm Germany. It will relieve many British flyers, and if we do not care to share in the proper work of scaring Germany off London, we will at least allow Britain to do it.

Third. War temper is a peculiar thing. Third. War temper is a peculiar thing. It is like a very wonderful spring which can be stretched and stretched without showing strain, and then suddenly goes slack. And when the morale of the civilians slackens, the enemy had better look out. So far we have been in a bloody business, with our hands clean, We have not committed murder. Go to the front for half a day and you will realize that war, whatever it is, is not murder. But I am not sure that we murder. But I am not murder much shall keep away from murder much

By "we" I mean ourselves. Americans, as well as the people of these islands. What they have suffered we have suffered in no small measure. The worst of all we have had to the full: we have had to realize that were and women procured. that men and women, presumably human, can be corrupted and perverted until the last shred of human decency is stripped away. The German planes have not yet reached

The German planes have not yet reached our shores. For her own purposes Germany may choose not to attack us; she will want us to keep to the high plane of idealistic fighting which President Wilson set for us. She will want a well-disposed listener and adviser among the Allies. It is possible that the United States may jet Germany know that what she nose to the least of these woman and children to the least of the

Tom Daly's Column



THE GARDNER The Gardner wears blue overhauls An old hat on his head And says "I, I, sir," when Pa balls And his face is very red.

But where his throat shows underneath Its freekled up and brown He keeps a pipe between his teeth And he smokes it uptide dozen.

And when he asks you what you wish And comes into the hall His voice smells like our chafing dish That burns with elcohol,

He dont come often in the hall For I have heard cook say She does not like him near at all And draws her skirts away.

So he is mostly out of doors Where fragrant breezes blow Among the grasses and the flowers And it is better so.

ADDISON R. BROWN happened to be standing on the corner when the two teamsters came together and simultaneously indulged their propensity for public speaking. The traffic cop was not yet on duty. Mr. Brown was on his way to Whitemarsh for a day's golf, but this bawl game interested him. He listened until each contestant had exhausted his repertoire. The cross-street teamster seemed beaten and the Chestnut street fellow proceeded upon his way. "How about it?" he asked with a leer as he passed the observant Mr. Brown.

"Unethical," said Mr. Brown. "You should call 'Fore!' before you start to drive through."

Although the Postmaster of Ballyrawley admitted he "couldn't make top or tall of it." two columns of the Dungannon Courier and News are given to the testimony in the case of one Mary Ann McClean, accused of having used a canceled stamp on a letter. At one stage of the proceedings there enters a fine specimen of Irish bull, to wit:

Daniel M'Clean, brother of defendant, lives at Clonawilliam and is married. The postmaster of Banbridge came to him and showed him the envelope. He signed a statement that the handwriting was that of his sister Mary Ann M'Clean. He now thought it was at the time but he met the man on the road that signed it but he paid no attention to it. When he was being served with the summons he said "My sister has been away for two years and I never got a letter from her but the one you gave me and I never got it for you kept it.

HETTY GREEN'S boy Edward spent ne week at Fordham College when we were there in the late '80s. In those days, it seems, he wouldn't stay put. Possibly he never learned that the end lying in a hospital so badly burt that he despaired of her life. The bomb we had heard was the last of many; the planes ing papers yesterday quoted him coring papers yesterday quoted him correctly. "It's all over," he said: "I'm mar-

There are, of course, many comical names among our own socially elect, but we are obliged to stuff our fist in our I find myself called a bloodthirsty jingo mouth and stifle our laughter when we them. It's too near home. But, having few or no subscribers in Monroe County, we can afford to turn our megaphone in that direction and demand of Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Smale what on earth prompted them to call their daughter Orpha L.

> In the midst of bone-dry alarms it may ot be quite without interest to note that the License Court recently authorized the transfer of a retail liquor license to one Francis H. Liqued.



May chance to see, In laying down New rails in Chestnut street The men are black Who dig to lay the track;

And one, A sturdy son Of Ham, exceeding quick And dextrous with the pick, Delights to play the clown. With hat worn upside down, And face an ivory smirk, With many a field And quirk Of supple hand and worlst,

He ornaments his work With twirlings of his pick Through many a shining are Before it strikes its mark. An idler by my side, Red-nozed and watery-eyed,

Had stopped, as I, to see "He wastes his time," said he. Which judgment was, of course, Most worthy of the source! But I, who mark how quick The juggler plies his plak, With what delighted sest He works-and working cheers The labor of his peers, Adjudge his toil the best ral Empires. First, the Russian policy has brought about the definite deflection of the Bohemians, Poles and Slovaks of Austria from the Gav-Of all that sturdy erew, And giving him his fling Is quite the wisest thing The P. R. T. could do.

A Moral Too The dollars lurk Where amiles abide

It points

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Hopeful Outlook for Future in the Balkans-"Sammees" and "Teddies"

DAWN IN THE NEAR EAST to the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Many months ago, during the ofegnment by the Diet of Saxony, it is reafensive that carried the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen through Serbia and raised hopes of an invasion of Egypt in the German breast, Maximilian Harden wrote a long dissertation in his Zukunft, entitled "Is There Light in the Near East?" At that time the enfant terrible of German journalism was still substantially per-meated with the ideas of Pan-German im-perialism, and it seemed to him that the onquest of the Balkans by the Austro man armies and the invasion of Egypt, Britain's heel of Achilles, would bring both that Teuton victory and Teuton peace desired by the worshipers at the shrin of "Das Deutschlum,"

Since then many events have taken place Despite the triumphal march of Macken-sen's hosts through Serbia, the Balkan sit-uation—the basic cause of the war in the east—remained in the same state of unertainty in which it was when the shot of Printzep ended the lives of the Arch-iuke Ferdinand and his consert and supplied the spark that lit the European conflagration. And just as the advance of Mackensen from the north falled to settle the Near Eastern problem by force, so has the advance of General Maude from outh to Bagdad failed to bring any ne south to Bagdad talked of world noise of unitying this Gordian knot necessary hat this Gordian knot never could be uned by the sword.

Then came the Russian revolution and he pronouncement of a new policy in the history of European diplomacy—the policy nunciated by the revolutionary Govern-ment of Russia, which, in reality, was a affirmation of the "peace-without-victory principle of the President of the United States.

We are now to witness the first practical application of that policy at the conference to be held by the Allies for the purpose of iscussing the Balkan situation. discussing the Balkan situation. Simultaneously with the Russian offensive comes the insistence of New Russia that the Balkan situation be discussed and the aims of the Allies in that troubled region of the carth revised. Russia, speaking frankly, does not believe that the policy of the Allies in the Balkans, and particularly in Greece, has been in conformity with their professed principle that all government must be de-rived from the consent of the governed Russia boldly asserts that the course of the Allies in putting upon the throne of Greece a man who may not be acceptable to the Greek people without consulting them as to whether or not they would prefer a republic instead was, to say the least, most undemocratic. Not only has revolutionary Russia commanded her troops on the Macedonian front not to enter Athens together with the other Allied forces, but she issued a virtual ultimatum to her allies for a con-ference on the Balkan problem. This con-ference will now be held. What can be expected from the confer-

ence? I believe that a great deal may be expected. If the Allies, under the inspira-tion of Russia's foreign policy of opposition of Russia's foreign policy of opposi-tion to all conquest and aggrandizement, are able to reach and proclaim epenly a policy looking toward a democratic federa-tion of the Balkans, they will not only deal a great blow to the ambitions of Germany in that theatre of the conflict, but will set precedent that may prove most reve nary in its application to the entire international situation. The Russian policy of "no forcible

The Russian policy of "no forcible an-nexations, no punitive indemnities and the rights of all nations to determine their own destiny" has already accomplished a great deal. This must be clear to all those who are not drunk with those so-called demo-cratic abstractions that seem to be the stock in trade of imperialists outside of the Cen-

of the Dual Monarchy ernment of the Dual Monarchy and par-ticularly from the Pan-Germans of Austria. This became inevitable once revolutionary Russia made it clear and demonstrated be-yond all doubt that it would not stand for the subjurgation of any race or any section.

shaken by the removal of that external pressure represented in the old Pan-Slavic imperialism of Sazonoff and Millukoff.

Second, the same process is new under way in Germany. No longer can Bethmann-Hollweg prattle about the peril of Pan-Slavism. That peril has been obliterated QUIZ

1. When did the New York draft riots occur?

2. What is the origin of the word "Magwaymp"?

3. What great war operation was in progress a year ago?

4. What word do the English use to describe a graduate of the University of Cambridge?

5. What was the catastrophe of the Victoris and Camperdown and when did it occur?

6. What was the catastrophe of the Victoris and Camperdown in the high the property of the Victoris and Camperdown in the career of an America President in office since the Civil War?

7. What position in the terman Cabinet does the Camper Camper of the Camper Camper of the Camper Camper Wisheld that the people of Romes "had but one neck"?

10. What are the two American ports in the Campil Zone? by the Russian people themselves. The result is that not only the Socialists, but the entire Centrum, with the exception of three deputies, and the National Liberals have bolted. Today Bethmann-Hollweg is on the verge of losing his majority in the Reichstag. Following closely upon the Cabinet crises in Austria, due to the same cause, and the open defiance of the Saxon Gov-

sonable to assume that the removal of the aforementioned external pressure is beginning to have its effect in Germany. And now we may hope to see the Balkar conference of the Allies perform the same function as regards the problems of that peninsula which the Russian peace policy has already performed in the internal politi-

cal situation of the Central Empires. This is the dawn we can see in the Near East. If Russia, single-handed, was able to create a political situation in the enemy cuntries so serious as to entail possibil ties of open revolt or peaceful sweeping Allies as a whole to accomplish by renouncing openly all ambitions of con-quest and domination in the Balkars?

It would be most gratifying to realize a the end that there, where the clouds of war first gathered, the dawn of peace arone Philadelphia, July 11.

"SAMMEES" AND "TEDDIES"

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Letters I get from abroad tell m that the American soldiers were spoken of as "Teddles" before they landed, because of the deep impression that Roesevelt has made on the European mind. Cartoons have always shown T. R. in Rough Rider uniform in England and France, and for this reason he has become identified with the American soldier to an extent which we

do not realize here. But it is pininly evident that the business like approach which General Pershing has made toward his great tasks has recon-ciled the French to the fact that Roosevelt ciled the French to the fact that Roosevelt will not lend the American forces. I am informed that it was not so much T. R. that the French wanted as a real American army, and now that they have got that they are satisfied. "Sammees" in a name that will suit them, so long as Uncle Sam's nephews keep coming over in force.

Philadelphia, July 11.

Philadelphia, July 11.

SEMI-INVALIDS WANT WORK to the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Numerous editorials and commen-SIF—Numerous entorials and comments are appearing in the papers relating to en-iistment and conservation of food supply, but why not some relating to men who are unable to meet the Government's physical requirements and who would like to do their bit?

There are plenty of men in this country There are pienty of men in this country who are semi-invalids or unable to perform a hard day's work, but who would be helped by routine, outdoor work under medical supervision, and at the same time the country would be deriving benefits from their labor. Even with the present receptive of labor, private interests. from their labor. Even with the present scarcity of labor, private interests are reluctant to employ men unless they are in first-class health. There are many, including the writer, who would be glad to pay their own expense until they were able earn their way.

A READER. earn their way, Philadelphia, July 9.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

There are seven executive departments There are seven executive departments of the Federal Government in which men are used for Secret Service. The first need of efficiency is to bring those under one competent head and give him carte blanche.—Boston Evening Record.

All the persons who believe they know best how to run a Government or a news paper are engaged in other activities.— Albany Journal.

Washington dispatches say that most of washing of the Sonate Saturday was con-sumed in a long-winded speech by Sena or J. Hamilton Lewis, who began his remarks by saying. "Let us do things instead of talking." The Senator must be a humorist or something else that creates laughter.— St. Louis Stat.

Try to live every day so that you weathearts will have reason to put

What Do You Know?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

I. The Krupp works are in the German city of Essen.

"Mesa" is orizinally the Spanish word for table. In the southwestern United States it is used to describe a high tableland.

Nippon is the Japanese name for Japan.

In Malthusian law of population is name after Thomas Robert Malthus, a nete English economist (1766-1814). His principle declares that population increase in a geometrical and means of subsisteed in a geometrical and means of subsisteed in an arthmetical ratio and that vice and crime are necessary checks of the Increase in numbers.

The Carnatic is a strip on the cast coast of Spanish and crime are necessary checks of the Carnatic is a strip on the cast coast of Spanish numbers.

The Carnatic is a strip on the cast coast of Spanish point at the Carnatic is a strip on the cast coast of Spanish numbers.

The Knew-Northing from Cape Cormoriu to Spanish numbers in the cast coast of the Capanish powerful for several years. It was originally a secret fraternity, insisting on native Americanism in politics, and its members' refault to disconstitution of Know-Northing party.

The patroons were early land holders in the days when New York State and adjoing territories belonged to Holland under the name of the New Netherlands. The estates of the patroons descended to the heart of the patroons descended to the heart of the patron, was head of the short Spanish Republic from September. 1875. to she only when one is well.

OUR FIRST RAILROAD

THE first railroad train seen in Palls A delphia arrived at the head of the Schuylkill incline plane at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of April 16, 1834, after an eightand-a-half-hour trip from Lancaster. Everybody laughed at this nine days' wooder, so sure to be a failure. It had taken six years of agitation to provide the construction of a single track between Columbia and Philadelphia, to connect this city with the canal at the former place. So lit-tic confidence had the managers in the endurance of the locomotive that an empty horse car followed the train with relay of horses at different points to rescue the party in case the locomotive gave out. They had much difficulty with "Black New York". Hawk," for that was the locomotive's name, and the passengers had to get out

and give it a healthy push from time to

There had been desperate resistance to the introduction of railroads throughout the State. There was a huge vested in terest in the Conestoga wagons. Hundreds of six-horse teams hauling the interest overed wagons were constantly on the highways, transporting passengers and the highways. freight between Philadelphia and freight between Philadelphia and burgh, and between many other points. Every few miles along our through turn-pikes was found the "wagon tavern." Welto-do farmers whose homes were on the pike ran a tavern as a side industry. These inns, besides refreshment for travelers had large yards to accommodate the teams during the right. It was a thriving business. the night. It was a thriving business

large yards to accommodate the teams of ing the night. It was a thriving business and when the proposition to construct railways was seriously urged the wagon drivers and the wagon tavern keeners made an aggressive fight against the innovation, which would deprive them of so much of their income and their pleasure. Mass-meetings were held along the lines of the turnpikes to protest against railways. It was urged that they were adoubtful utility. Political grators delivered harangues against the injustice of bringing "an untried experiment" into vossit or "tuin the great industrial interests which centered in wagon transportation." Is some instances, United States Senators and Representatives made these speeches, and Representatives made these speeches, and were elected solely on the strength of be

were elected solely on an armon many and radical men."

But the progress of the railroad was a gradual that there was no suddon an includent destruction of the wagon transportation interests. The grand old Constaga wagons, "prairie schooners," died slow and natural destit. But the tax