

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT

EDITORIAL BOARD: Crays H. K. Cuntil, Chairman. WHALEY.....Editor JOHN C. MARTIN. General Business Manager Published daily at Pusze Lapous Building. Independence Square, Philadelphia. ADDEE CHETRAL. Broad and Cheminat Streets
VLANTO CITY Press-Union Building
Saw Tork. 206 Metropolitan TownSTROIT. 402 Ford Building
T. Louis. 1008 Fullerton Building
NICASO 1202 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS: TOYON BURBAU Riggs Building ORE BURBAU The Times Building BURBAU. 90 Friedrichersasse BurBAU Marconi House, Strand BURBAU. 32 Bue Louis is Grand BURBAU.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

BYENING LEDGER Is served to subscribers
Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the
of twelve (12) cents per week, parable
se carrier.
Thall to points outside of Philadelphia, in
United States, Canada or United States poscoms, postage free, fitty (50) cents per
th. Bix (36) dollars per year, payable in
No. all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per give old as well as new address changed BELL, 1000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 2000 Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia,

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 18, 1917

PETERED AT THE PHILAD-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

POLITICS SHATTERS EFFICIENCY

WE BELIEVE that the Mayor and Director Wilson will whip cadets and other degenerate human beings off the streets of South Philadelphia. They will do so because otherwise police in the uniform of the United States would attend to the job, and attend to it thoroughly. But in view of the carcless denials a week ago by both men of the existence of any abnormal conditions whatever, and of their monstrous failure last summer to make good the promises they publicly gave utterances to, we are frankly skeptical of a change of heart on the part of either one of them. We doubt if either is driven by a strong sense of duty, or if either has any sincere desire to smash the political control which is driving men of the force into organization for their own protection and is holding up to sus picion and scorn many policemen who want to perform their duties, but are wedged out of the chance to do so.

We have no proof of collusion or graft have not been able to back any of them up with affidavits. "We could hardly ex pect to in view of the slippery methods we do know that the opinion is gen eral in the force itself that the orders of some ward leaders are of more importance than official orders, and we know in addition, that any Director of Public Safety, unless wholly incompetent, could have prevented easily a condition of affairs so detrimental to the public interest that the United States found it necessary

We do not believe that the good name Every city has some citizens who are inclined to challenge the claims of other communities to supremacy in vice. Nor town such that we would emulate it. Vice is stealthy. It sneaks in the back door at night and prowls in dark places. But it is likewise smeared with the raphis objects to is not that better condiby recent publicity, but that the police force has been revealed as a carelessly conducted, comfortably minded organization, subject to the jurisdiction of mere politicians and prostituting the enforcement of law and order to the exigencies of other than public interests. It laments the fact that the police, having once been It is humiliated that a cancer could have been nourished in a great section of the city and the chief executive have been vehemently, then mildly accepted it, and finally, under compulsion, agreed to excise 1. It is deplorable that the morale of the police force should have been shatthe obvious effort of men in high office to condone impossible conditions should teach private officers to feel that responsibility for certain forms of lawlessness is not theirs.

It is the duty of good citizens to cooperate now with the Department of Publie Bafety in making South Philadelphia safe for the nation's wards. A revolution in police control thereafter will be imperative, and we believe that it will be brought about by the compulsive force of public opinion.

"MERRIE" WINDSOR

FITHE note of "Merrie England" is so seldom struck nowadays that the adoption of the fine old name of Windsor by the royal house of Great Britain comes as a refreshing reminder that lusty legend still endures; that savory words, rich with blithe tradition, have still the power to

kindle the imagination in spite of war. Such a word is Windsor. Not only beise a great King, Edward III, built the us Round Tower of the ancient wile for so chivalrous an order as that of the Garter; not only because gracious, amily Victoria screnely dwelt in this the Chestnut street subway. A \$10,000, ing corner of Berkshire, does the

"King of Kings," none other than William Shakespeare, has consecrated the place with the deathless spirit of heart-gladdentng comedy.

He sent to Windsor the incomparable Faistaff and there depicted, at good Queen Bess's request, it is said, the sack-loving "fat knight" intrigued in turn by the vivacious "Merry Wives." Herne's Oak was at Windsor. Under its spreading boughs danced the bright spirit of Old England.

It was good news that George V hurled his titles of Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha-the latter both down into the discard. It is better still that Windsor replaces them. Not even atmosphere of happy days.

THE "CHEAP-GUY" FALLACY

THE Federal Trade Commission is not treat him to a dinner.

Into ordering a \$2 or \$3 meal and then While serving the Government. into giving them 15 or 20 per cent tips. The President's proclamation has been in The menu theoretically provides \$1.62 terpreted as confirming this point of view meals, and sixty-two-cent meals, but the Whether it will have the effect of changing haughty American dreads to be caught the attitude of many legislators, who now calculating according to the figures at think Congress should remain in session the right-hand side of the card. Rather continuously, will develop later. Congress than that, he will go to a lunch counter is growing more inclined now to stay on the and spend a quarter. Mr. Madden says job for a longer period than those who steaks costing \$1.50 here cost thirty-five hoped for an early adjournment believed cents in London, Well, we can get thirty. It would do fr is held by some to be adfive-cent steaks here, and there is not so visable to hold over just because of such much difference between our \$1.50 and thirty-five-cent steaks as there ought from the President's warning. They have

Our "foreign restaurants" are popular because of their foreign prices. It is no sin to spend only fifty cents in a French or Italian restaurant. This is something that our soldiers may teach us when they ome back from thrifty France. Food costs enough at the best without our paying for ugly decorations and cheap music thrown in to swell the bill.

LET MR. DENMAN GET OUT OF THE WAY

TENERAL GOETHALS has arranged G to build and put on the seas every ton of shipping promised by him to Congress and every ton of shipping that the Affles in their most exuberant computa tions felt that we could produce. He has arranged, in addition, that most of this tonnage will be of a sort able to compete nations after the war. He has arranged for these things under conditions nasuring the Government rock-bottom prices If Mr. Denman does not get out of the way in a hurry, either the President or the nation will have to push him out.

PASSING THE NAVAL BUCK

DOLICING South American waters is at last in the hands of their native policemen. Brazil is now to protect her own coast from Guiana to Uruguay against German outlawry. Because this important action was long in coming, and because each step of the largest Latin-American republic toward belligerency was taken with a peculiar deliberaof Philadelphia has been dragged in the tion that hardly supports our convenmud to the extent many people think. tional notions of the Latin temperament. Brazil's warfare would ever pass the "philosophic" stage. But that she has plunged into the sphere of actuality there can be no doubt. Brazil's navy will fight any U-boats or

Teuton raiders discoverable off her shores with all the vicor of a full-fledged belligerent. In the beginning this was the charged up to the American housewife. Franco-British function. Then the United dium of sin and nothing is so easy as its | States navy lent a hand. The Ailies' ships eventual identification. What Philadel- departed, Brazil then co-operated with our cruisers and finally her men-of-war

This ultimate phase of passing the naval buck raises liberty-loving Brazil to the full rank of partner. By thus guarding her own home she releases a powerful American fleet for important duties elsewhere.

"GRANDILOQUENT FOG"

WAR has long since removed the polish from Germany's helmets, but the generalities of her present statesmen most grandiosely glitter. "A strong policy without; unity within," thunders Chancellor Michaelia. Similarly boastful, similarly ague, was many a prenunciamento of Jefferson Davis with Grant knocking at the gates of Richmond. Of all lands under the sky Germany is

the home of the specific detail. Her science, her art, her industry and commerce have all been developed along the tered by political interference and that lines of scrupulous particularity and exactitude. Successful Germany was an intensely practical Germany. That the leader of her government now takes refuge in mere grandiloquent fog augurs a perilous voyage for his ship of state.

> "heavy heart" seems only natural from a man of "blood and iron."

"I blush to think that gambling." says plous Mr. Reed, "gave any help to Belgium in time of sorest need."

Germany's dropping of building Zeppelins is but an inevitable consequence of Britain's dropping of Zeppelins

concerned, the toll-less Lancaster and Bala pikes seem to have been made safe for "auto-cracy."

game of peak-a-boo. Mayor Smith were not seriously considering in their conferences the building of 000 terminal for a \$5,000,000 elevated uld seem at first glance to be some

WOMEN AND

Mr. Hoover Told That Men Should Cut Out Tobacco. Press Agents for the Politicians

Special Correspondence Evening Ledger

WASHINGTON, July 18. PRESIDENT WILSON'S earnest procla mation on the issue of "blood and ponderous and tongue-twisting-deep profits" has had a sobering effect upon some been doing their "bit" toward hastening Armageddon can dispel its wholesome large contracts. It has started many distuites as to who is the real patriot and who the faker in the great was game. The coal prices, the Shipping Board quarrel going to let Congressman Madden's tain men associated with the Council of statement about that \$1.62 meal at the National Defense were in the delicate post-Hotel Savoy, London, go unchallenged, tion of passing upon contracts that meant That meal would cost \$5 today in Wash- large profits to themselves, threatened a ington, says Mr. Madden, and we haven't scandal in Washington which the Presithe least doubt that he can prove it to the dent's proclamation has helped to allay. commission's satisfaction by letting it In preparing for war it may be expedient to cut red tape and concentrate our energies The course of this evil goes much in the hands of experienced men, but mem deeper than any economic explanation bers of the Senate and House are not all can probe. It is to be found in a chronic satisfied that some of the big brains repre-American vice, the fear of appearing "a sented in the President's advisory counsel cheap guy." We let the waiters scare as have been neglecting their own interests

conditions as might be inferred to exist heard the gossio about "easy" contracts and large expenditures and are inclined to think that Congress had better remain in session while the President is wrestling with great problems, the execution of which he must relegate to subordinates, some of whom Congress does not know. In this onnection reference is frequently made to the tremendous discretionary power that is conferred upon small officials who do the detail work and who pass up their conclusions to larger officials for ultimate approval. It is not only the man seeking Covernment contracts who thus comes under discussion, but the little fellow who handles the business primarily or somewhere along the line, before it reaches the Cabinet officer.

High Cost of Living

The high cost of living is a grave issue thich Congress, being responsible to the people, cannot well shake off. Hence the resident's plan of placing Mr. Hoover in complete control of the food supply remains a matter of discussion. It is true that Mr. Hoover has not yet been given money to proceed with his work, although the Presi-dent has appointed him, and he is gathering ground him agencies which are already co perating with him in the attempt to corve the food supply. But the cost iving is not coming down to the satisfac on of consumers, and probably will not long as the Government itself is making vast expenditures for food supplies for the army and navy at prices which the average ave been expected in Mr. Hoover's less" and "meatless" day program, and, if report be true. Mr. Hoover has been re-ceiving some tart letters from women in other sections of the country. Members of Congress are hearing from women who want to know why they should be singled out for criticism for wastefulness at the dinner table, when a halt might more properly be called upon the wasteful Insistent reports that food dinner table." dinner table. Insident reports that 190d prices are lower in London and Paris than they are in the blg cities of the United States are believed by some of the women writers, who contend that such an equality ild be adjusted before wasteful

The Press Agent Abroad

The many conflicting reports that affect The many conducting reports that affect Mr. Hoover's work and the war situation generally may be attributed to the activity of press agents, who are almost as thick in Washington as statemen themselves. It is notorious that Congress's proceedings are scantily reported in Washington. Any State Legislature or city council #ould receive Legislature or city council would receive more attention from the local newspapers than is accorded to Congress by papers here. This is one reason why the rumor factory is so busy. The business interests of the capital city are dependent, in large measure, upon Government employes, and a bill to increase the clerks' salaries, which means more money to circulate ir. Washing-ton, is generally of more importance to the reading public here than debate upon a \$100,000,000 appropriation bill which affects the whole country. So Washington has its independent and special press agents of almost every description. Innumerable so-cieties have their representatives here and many well-to-do Senators and Representa-tives enjoy the luxury of a special representative to do press work. Sometimes statesmen do not have to be in Washington when celebrated in dispatches. Even Cabinet officers are now provided with publicity agents, and the Government Itself, not to be outdone by any of its individual members, takes care of itself in the Official Bul-letin, which is published daily at the in-stance of the President, under the direction of George Creel.

of George Creel.

It is because of Creel's activities in pro-claiming all the White House and depart-mental information that the ordinary press agent has been brought into the limelight recently. Some very remarkable stories are being told about the efforts of the indi-vidual press agent. One Cabinet officer at least is being boosted for the Supreme Court or even for the Presidency, if he were eligible, to the prejudice, it is believed, of certain other members of the Cabinet who receive occasional kicks because their press agencies are not so well managed. It is not unusual for glowing stories to leave Wash-ington about the public service of men who very seldom figure at all in the activities of the capital. But this is a part of the game. Wartime brings its heroes to the game. Wartline brings its heroes to the front, just as leaders are sometimes made in politics, and once made, it is difficult to undeceive the public. Many Washingtonians, therefore, are somewhat grateful to Mr. Creel, the Government press agent, for having owned up "like a gentleman" to a bit of faking, or "elaboration," as he puts it, in connection with the alleged attack by German submagines upon the American reansports carrying our troops to France. by German submastines upon the American transports carrying our troops to France. Mr. Creel's confessions have been given attention on the floor of the House and Senate, and the people have been afforded an insight into up-to-date press-agency practice. It has been shown that even the Government, if it feels inclined, can wink at "a fairy story" if it is intended to serve a good purpose. Mr. Creel's "elaboration," he hald, was intended to stimulate American patriotism on the Fourth of July. In driving Austrian troops from mountain tops the Italians are once more displaying their mastery of the military he said, was intended to stimulate American patriotiem on the Fourth of July.

And it can be stated, with some degrees of authority, that a great many "fairy stories" are going out from the national capital just now, when the industrious departments are speking increased appropriations for war purposes.

J. HAMPTON MOQUE.

Tom Daly's Column

WAR ECONOMY IF WE CAN BELIEVE WHAT WE HEAR The Clown Prince bossed

The circus. And Hollweg lost His hircus.

By this time President Wilson will have received the letter of the Rev. David S Cincore, of this our city, offering himself as "French interpreter to the colored regimental and company officials and cooks in the training camps." We are asked to mention this and we assume of the patriotic business men who have that the applicant will have no objection to our quoting from his circular this testo his fitness for service: "Preached, Lectured or Recited in more than 600 Churches from Canada to Calirecent fanfare in the Cabinet concerning fornia, including all of the largest cities from Boston to San Francisco. Ate over steel prices and the charge that cer- and slept in more than a 1000 parsonages and homes. Belted the continent from ocean to ocean on twenty-five cents capital at the ripe old age of seventy."

THE REAL CAPTAIN KIDD

liten on reading a book which proves that aptain Kild was irronatelly executed.) When I was small I believed quite all of the history books I read Of kingly villains who made great killin's,

of buccaneers bad and dead, many a lady of character shady-oh, dark were the deeds they did! Each one was a brute too base to shoot, but the worst was Captain Kidd!

He scourged the seas in a spanking breeze with many a scourge and spank, noblemen's daughters in turbulent waters he forced to walk a plank. adn't in seeming a virtue redeeming,

but, oh, he had crimes galore; And when he was selved all the world was steered and they havord him at nuce on gleare.

But the days are through when these facts are true-man have made the discoveree

That each wretch of old was good as gold and as pleasant as he could be. hey say Macbeth died a Christian death and never did what he did;

and some son of a cook has written a book to vindicate Captain Kidd! manners were neat and his temper sweet, he'd have graced any tea

or ball: He'd a taste for boating, but as for garroting, he never did that at all. He wasn't a pirate and never did fire at the ships he was said to board;

and the doom unbending which caused his ending was greatly to be deplaced. Now, I don't mind Nero; he wasn't a

hero whose crimes ever took my eye. When historians said he was kind and steady I didn't do more than righ. That Henry VIII proved both good and great seemed scarcely a matter ornues

Nor that John was kind and at worst maligned by the monks whom he admit I was jurred just a trifle hard

and heard with a certain shock That Sappho kept school and was staid and cool and never jumped off a But Captain Kidd-oh, the things he did

were my childhood's joy and pride, and to learn he was mild as a sucking child-when I heard it I nearly died! They can say Queen Mary was lenient,

very; I'm willing they should THE VOICE OF explain The motives pious of Ananias and hallow

the deeds of Cain. They may praise the Ripper and be quite

chipper on Herod and all he did; may say Old Nick is a regular brick-if they'll only spare Captata Kidd! MARGARET WIDDEMER.

A Concourse of Sweet Sounds

At the first patriotic rally in the Twenwifirst Ward, held last night in the gar den of the Manayunk school on Green lane, Oliver Dill and A. W. Pickles gave cornet selections. Some duo, that!

Dear Boss-The other day at Atlantic ty I found this, scratched out evidently practice, on the writing pad in one of

convelnyence Let's hope the recipient of the letter at east got the drift. Yours,

King George dropped his German famly name yesterday. We always thought t was spelled W-e-t-t-i-n, but here comes man who dislikes George well enough to spell his name any way he pleases, so

King George renounces Teuton kin, For Wittin he takes Windsor. He drops the "wit," gives up the "tin," e drops the "wit," gives up.

And builds his house on wind, sir.

St. G. J.

we'll let St. G. J. get by with this:

The Plea of the Crown Prince If you've thought of abdicating If reforms you're contemplating, Halt the rash decree;

All the while you're heatrating, Father, think of me. Father, think of me: If this land goes democratic. Right divine goes where? The attic! Where will Frederick be?

My request is most emphi Father, think of me! Father, think of me; You have lived in regal clover; You have put that king stuff over, Proud of pedigree Would you make an extled rover,

Father, out of me? Father, think of me Are you not, sir, apprehensive Of the righteous wrath intensive Of the Delty? Be not thoughtlessly offensive; Spare your family tree;
Think of Gott and Me!
A. H. FOLWELL

Just to help the dear Kaiser pick out an adviser for these terrible times we continue to present these counting-out

Why not, asks Jerry, give Wilhelm this, which may remind him of his own lost innocence:

Stelgt das Bublein auf den Baum. Eil wie hoch mann sieht es kaum. Hupft von Ast zu Astehen Hupft zum Vogel nestchen Ei! da lacht Er Hull da kracht es Plumps da liegt es unter Arm und Kopf voll Wunden. Tomorrow the Allies will begin a drive, the Russians armed with their strong-

est counting-out rhymes having honor of first going over the top.

THE MAN WHO WON'T FIGHT

England's Mistake in Not Sending Her Conscientious Objectors Out to the Front With Her Conscientious Volunteers

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondent Evening Ledger travention of the rules of the state. It is

"Conscientious Volunteers"

corked and very seldom succeeded.

However, the C. O. got the jump on the

always necessary to establish objections dating from before the war.

The promise and the performance of the

But when the authorities were not satis-

the men over to the military, trouble some es began. (I hope it will be understood t the whole tribe of C. O.'s is small in

umbers. I do not want to suggest that this

ciple alone is important) Usually the C. O. cook things philosophically. Sometimes not

Members of the House of Commons, with

oft spot for conscience made the Prime

Minister give a piedge that those C. O.'s who refused to serve, after they had been sompelled to join, would not be subject to court-martial. This was arranged by the

very unpleasant time all around. No con-clentious objector, however, has been made

The agitation has died down. Other top

'Cuthberts' are men employed in Govern-nent offices who are eligible for service

They are being hounded by the cheaper

ress and they are, in most cases, invaluable

ervants of the Government. But the C. O

The man at the front is usually tolerant

for him. What most people object to is the pretense the C. O. makes of having a

monopoly on conscience. Except for the Quakers I have met here, I must confess that the C. O. does give off the impression

has heard his country's call and answered it

missed some of his best bets. He thought at the beginning, that he would have the

A final point about the C. O .- he has

upport of all the big guns, the intellectuals

They tolerated the C. O., but

he men of ideas. And he has missed out The men who had "minority minds" found themselves, much to their surprise, in favor

treated. Today, in the midst of a bitter need for men. I have heard of three to

in saying that if the thing had to be done

over again the C. O. clause would not be written into the conscription act in the form which it now has. It is too much of

get total exemption on the sole gro that they had objections. But I am

of being a much more soulfu person than the benighted

-Cuthberts, for instance,-have come up

roun is important numerically

martyr to his cause.

a his friends.

of the war.

a nulsance.

pitled him

authorities did not hold well together,

with the people who did enlist,

nent, probably because the principles

A GOVERNMENT official whose special duty it is to know all about German propaganda told me the other day that the Germans had tried to reach the votaries of every religion except two. Those were the Christian Scientists and the conscientious objectors.

"They consider both as purely Anglo-Saxon products, so they know it is useless,"

The conscientious objector came in as a result of conscription in England, although his voice was heard in the land under the voluntary system. He is an interesting and annoying phenomenon, and since he may make his appearance at home am setting down some details of his

First, to give him his due. I have met in the last haif year about five conscien-tious objectors—they are known as C. O.'s and I shall use the abbreviation, although it also stands for commanding officer— whose convictions I thoroughly respect. Three of them are Commanding. stoyan nonresister and the fifth is an inter-nationalist who has fought against war for years and honestly believes that this war is mistake. Of the first three, two are heartily anxious to see Germany beaten, be-cause they believe that there can be no lasting peace until this is accomplished. Would they fight? No. They would serve their country in some way not con-nected with killing. It is a perfectly honest obedience to their religious precept not to take human life which keeps them from the front. Even among the C. O.'s do not respect, so far I have found none who stands for a German victory. Most of them are for a peace by negotiation.

This type of conscientious objector make meet? as completely agnoying to the mili-Government and asks only not to have a gun put into his hands. When the Governcent decided to recognize a man's con-cience before a tribunal they also decided a make work of national importance the test. If it is merely an objection to killing, they argued there can be no objection to working on the land. But the out-and outer, as he calls himself, will not agree. He insists that anything which can help the war along is repugnant to his soul. Don't Make the Same Mistake Twice

The tribunals which were set up to pass on the eligibility of men are compo cenerally, of representative men of the dis ost. The military representative is there to see that men are found for the army. The upation. The flurry of volunteerism had ces. Before they could be returned the ivilians on the tribunals had decided not let the same mistakes occur again

But on the question of the C. O.'s the two ere agreed. If a man mentioned his conience he was always met with the on, "Suppose a German tried to kill your other?" It became a stock phrase and a dee it gave a number of C. O's a splenlid opportunity for oratory. It irritated the serious and it satisfied the half-penny papers. At the beginning the reports of ibunal procedure were very full. ere vulgar and quite amusing. Then they

That the Government made some mistakes dealing with the C. O.'s is admitted by ooth sides. The great mistake, according o the majority of Britons, was in recog-nizing them at all. No other European ountry does recognize them, although the outhorities know that conscientious scruples exist. The argument of the antis on this natter is that war, by its nature, is a con-

thing. These people abuse the privileges allowed them, and an example should be Philadelphia, July 14.

Whereabouts of a Cartoonist. A Criticism of Park Guards

and Policemen This Department is free to all readers who ish to express their opinions on subjects of recent interest. It is an apea forms and the pening Ledfer assumes no responsibility for evines of its currenpodents. Letters must minuted by the same and address of the iter, not necessarily for publication, but as a grantee of your faith.

THE PEOPLE

MR. SYKES ON VACATION

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-What's become of Sykes and his car oons? I have not seen his work in the tainly hope we have not seen the last 2, his "picture editorials," and I am sure that all readers of your paper would greatly regret t if his drawings were no longer to appear.

Philadelphia, July 17. [Mr. Sykes is enjoying his regular sum-er vacation. His work will reappear be-uning with our issue of Monday, July 30.— Editor of the EVENING LEDGER.)

PARK GUARDS CRITICIZED To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-What has become of the order for-bidding circulars, papers, etc., to be placed under doors and upon porches? I thought under doors and upon porchas? I thought that the distributors were subject to arrest. Still. I have seen men on each side of the street delivering such advertising matter, while a policeman stood at the corner discussing the latest ball game, or whether Jim McNichol would best the Vare boys.

Again, I was under the impression that there was an ordinance forbidding push-

Again, I was under the impression that there was an ordinance forbidding push-carts or barrows to be whosled upon the pavements. I wager that you cannot walk one square without seeing this ordinance violated. This not only imperils the lives of pedestrians, but damages their clothes. The other day on Eighth street I saw a lady who had her dress (white) spoiled by the same than you into by a wheelbarrow. having been run into by a wheelbarrow, the tar from the hub of the wheel ruining it Another case of no policeman in sight. I should like to protest against "hoggish-

sees" in Fairmount Park in the way of monopolizing the benches (and there are not too many of them). On numerous occasions others like myself have visited occasions others has myself have visited the Park, but were unable to get a seat, owing to the fact of this "hoggishness."

This is plainly noticeable among the foreign element, especially around Strawberry and the Dauphin street entrance. On one occasion, and that only a short time ago, I noticed four benches appropriated by a party of three, two adults and child. One banch half hais and coats, another buckets. bench held hats and coats, another buckets, the other the woman and child, while on the fourth the man was stretched out read-

ing a newspaper.

The neighborhood of Strawberry is not the only section where this "hoggishness" is displayed, but it is in all parts of the Park, and it is time the guards sat up and took notice. The guards are in some

and took notice. The guards are in some cases very particular with some visitors as to leaving newspapers on benches (after reading) or scattered over the grass.

One afternoon last week I noticed quits a number reading papers, and when they were finished they either carried them away or deposited them in the receptacle for old papers and rubbish, while a short distance away (Parkside section) there was a party of foreigners, and in walking a distance of say some two hundred feet, I observed no less than fourteen eheem of Pplish newspapers lying scattered upon the grass. I called the attention of the

STREET-CLEANING FAILURES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger; Sir-Who gave to the various milk Sir—Who gave to the various milk con-cerns the privilege of making a clearing house of the pavements of this city? Their boxes, containing flithy, uncleaned and parity filled bottles, cause a foul smell aside from the accumulation of flies. They

give an unclean appearance to the streets. This has been allowed for the last two years. Doctor Krusen is constantly reminding us to "swat the fly." Why does he permit this nuisance that breeds the flies? Another reason why the streets always look dirty is the placing of garbage in paper boxes. The paper in a short time is saturated and the contents are scattered

paper boxes. The paper in a short time is saturated and the contents are scattered all around, in the gutters and on pavements. Householders are subject to a great deal of annoyance by the collectors, not only those employed by the city, but private ones. They come along gathering up the garbage, but never stop their horses while doing so. By the time they pick up a bucket, say at No. 111, and empty, it they reach No. 115 or 117, where they throw it upon the pavement. When the householder comes to look for the can he finds it half way up the block, or if a couple of mischlevous kids come along they give it a kick and it lands in the street for the first acto that comes along to help it on a trip for another square and make it unfit for further use. How many housewives have followed the advice of the Bureau of Health by purchasing covered garbage pails to have them ruined, the third or fourth time after placing them out! If you protest to the gentlemanly collector you are subject to insult. Why is not an example made of those who place their garbage in paper paper boxes and of these collectors by arresting and fining them?

Your editorial a short time ago, "Making Transit a Goat," was to the set.

Your editorial a short time ago. "Making Transit a Goat," was to the point, but not caustic, enough. Why was "Rollo the Mayor" ignorant of the amendment which proposed to undo the work of the late John G. Johnson? The public by the late John G. Johnson?

proposed to undo the work of the late John G. Johnson? The public has more confidence in the so-called contractors than they have in the sincerity of Rollo.

Why are the street-cleaning contractors not compelled to gather up paper on the street when they sweep? The sweeping machine comes along, sweeps the dirt to one side, then come the "white wings," who sweep it in a pile, then along comes the wind and blows it all over the street again. Let them have a man to gather up this paper and place it in the cart. Now that there are metal receptacles placed throughout the city, why are the police not ordered to arrest any one who is discovered throwing paper in the street?

W. N. T. Philadelphia, July 14.

KNITTING IN SENTIMENT

How much knitting has been going on in this town the last few months! In nearly every household there has been knitting in progress—knitting sweaters, wristlets, ab-dominal bands, socks and all things that the dominal bands, socks and all things that the vicisalitudes of a soldier might desire. But it has been one vision of gray, betokening the gray of life, a vision of serene sadness. It should not be so. There should be a little color in the knitting. The Red Cross advises it. We copy from an exchange:

"If you are knitting socks for soldiers put a bit of red in them—it's the little touch of sentiment that keeps a man cheered up. In the trenches there is a pet superstition that a soldier who has a red stripe in his socks will never be hit by bullets. Also it is easier for a soldier to keep his socks in pairs if they are marked with a bit of color near the top."

That is good doctrine. Any color so it is red will do, is an old doctrine that will fit

'HAVEN'T BEGUN TO FIGHT

John Paul Jones at the Battle Off. Scarborough

INT HAVE not yet begun to fight," These were the words flung back with ringing emphasis by a famous American privateersman and naval hero in answer to a demand to surrender from a British naval captain who had no understanding of the

Yankee brand of courage. Picture a tranquil sea bathed in moonlight, off Scarborough, England. Two ships, the Bon Homme Richard, commanded by the redoubtable Captain John Paul Jones, and the Serapis, an English man-of-war, under Captain Pearson, were locked in mortal combat

The night was so clear that the sea hattle The night was so clear that the sea battle was visible to thousands of spectators who thronged the promontory of Flamboroush Head and the plers of Scarboroush Cas. overnment, probably because the principles f pacifism were so widespread in England efore the war. It was up to the authorities and false C. O. S. o distinguish between real and false C. O.s. there would be, of course, a number of owards who created scruples on the spot. non roared to the accompaniment of splintering wood and the groans and shriess of wounded and dying men. From all I hear this trick was not often

The Bon Homme Richard, a rotten old hulk of a merchantman which had long outlived her usefulness, was faring hard in the battle, for she was pitted against one of the best equipped men-of-war in the Eng.

At the first broadside of the Richard two of the antiquated eighteen pounders in her gunroom burst, killing more than a score of her own men. She drifted helplessly to the windward of the Scrapis, and the British man-of-war sent broadside after broadside into the crippled American ship, raking her fore and aft, and riddling her below the water line. Water began to pour into the hold of the Richard. The peril of the Yankee fighters was increased when 105 English prisoners escaped from the hold and swarmed on to the deck. though there was a sincere effort at fair play. The Government had to play fair volunteers, as a friend of mine has called them, as well as with those who refused to enlist on the high ground of con-Between them compromises were made. The first, work of national impor-tance, did not satisfy all. A great many C. O.'s earned the contempt of their more radical brethren by accepting such work. fied with the proofs of objection, and handed

"Down where you come from," yelled "Down where you some from," yelled Jones, "or I'll blow you to kingdom come," and the prisoners obeyed to a man.

Captain Jones awaing his sinking ship alongside the Seranis just in time to receive another verrific broadside from the Britisher. The discharge tore spaping being in the side of the Stenard, It was then that Captain Pearson screened from the bridge of the Seranis.

of the Serania "Do you surrender now, you Yankee And Captain Jones, with his face fright.

And Captain Jones, with his face frightful with blood and powder marks, but he
eyes blazing indomitable courage, hurled
back the fighting phrase which will leave
its imprint forever in the naval history of
the world: "I have not yet begun to fight"
Indeed, John Paul Jones had only commenced at a stage of the fighting same
when most men are ready to quit. Half his
men lay dead, dying or wounded on the
gory deck of the Richard, but Jones did not
falter before those terrible odds. He lashed
his mutilated, water-logged ship to the English man-of-war. All the while the lower nderstanding that they would not be sent to the area under martial law, I. e., the cont. But things happened and there was lish man-of-war. All the while the lower battery of the Serapis was pounding against the sinking Richard's rotten hull. The ships were jammed so close together that the guns of one touched the sides of the other. In two places the portholes met so that the gunners loaded the cannon by passing the of the "blighter." If the soldier, in train-ng at home, comes into contact with a C. O in khaki he makes it very unpleasant

rammers into the opposite vessel. Then one of the crew threw a hand grenade into a pile of ammunition on the Scrapis. The explosion well nigh disem-Serapis. The explosion well nigh disem-boweled the British ship and killed fifty of her sallors outright. Flames began to en-velop the Serapis. Brandishing their cut-lasses, Captain Jones and his little band-pushed through the blinding smoke and boarded the sinking vessel. The British

What Do You Know?

 What are the respective Government pod-tions of William Denman and George W. Goethals? 2. What is the Turkish name of Constantin 3. What is meant by the "Land of Cockaigne"!

4. What is the largest state in the German empire after Prussia? 5. Who is the present President of Cuba? What are colcoptera?

Who was "The Great Conde"? 8. What American State was the first to mb

9. What is the meaning of "Sinn Fein"? 0. Who said "He good and you will be happe, but you won't have a good time"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 Cape Race, off which the Norwegian liner Kristianiafland was wrecked, is at the southwestern end of Newfoundland. mes W. Gerard would have been barred from accepting the Order of the Bath while he was Ambassador at Berlin be-cause of the provision of the Constit-tion forbidding any Government efficial from receiving a title from any "king of potentate."

 Benjamin West was a noted American painter, born at Springfield, Pa. His dates are 1738-1820. "Boolevard" was originally associated in meaning with bulwark. The first Paris boulevards were promenades along lines of demolished fortifications. 5. The normal value of the French frame is about 19 cents.

Richard Wagner was an exile from Germany for several years because of his alleged connection with the revolutionary movement of 1848.

8. Fresident Carnot, of France, was assault nated by an anarchist in 1894.

9. The last words of Goethe were "More light!" 10. The Charleston earthquake occurred in

A PHILADELPHIA BUILDER OF RUSSIAN RAILROADS

CET a railroad map of Russia and you OF a railroad map of the syllog will see all the good and all the evil of autocracy in one line, a straight line, the gesture of a king. The engineers telf the Emperor Nicholas that the railway of Moscow would

hetween St. Petersburg and Moscow would have to wind about circuitously, to avoid hills, valleys, streams, etc.

"Have to" exclaimed Nicholas. "Whe says have to to my railroad plan? Give me a ruler." With a pencil and ruler he drew a perfectly straight line between the two cities and that line had to be followed. two cities, and that line had to be followed by the railroad builders at eat unnece-ary expense. Tunnels and bridges had to be built where, only a few miles to east or west, level country provided ideal conditions for railroaders. The Czar had be obeyed. That was the had side of auto The Czar had to The good side was that the railroad was built at all.

Though the Czar thought he could command nature, he did not cherish the illusion that he could command talent. He found that he had to send to America to get the work done right, and the conseque that Joseph Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia, spent twelve years in Russia building rall-ways, locomotives and bridges for the Cast. In the late sixtles and bridges for the Can-In the late sixtles and early seventies Mr. Harrison was considered the wealthiest man in this city. Born in 1810, he had been apprenticed in a machine shop when he was ofteen. He was foreman at twenty, and at twenty-seven partner in one of the ear-liest locomotive manufactories in the coun-

It is curious to read now of a practical man like Harrison praising the metal in which he worked, but it must be remembered that in those days iron had to fight for its place in the world. Conservatives believed ships should not be made of iron, that railroads should not be attempted at all, that the world was going "iron-cray. There were men, doubtless, who considered Harrison a frantic radical for voicing the following sentiments at a dinner in 1855-sentiments which we would consider hopelessly commonplace today:

"That glorious metal, iron, must ever It is curious to read now of a practical

"That glorious metal, iron, must ever be the great agent for promoting the me-chanic arts. Iron is the true precions metal, a metal so interwoven with the wants metal, a metal so interwoven with the w of life, and with our very enjoyments, to do without it would be to raispse barbarium. Take away gold and silvat the whole range of baser metals, leaves from and we would hardly miss the life, and that which sustains his greatest boon the Almigity has confi-