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Philadelphia, Saturday, August 4, 1917

IN PRAYER IS THE POWER OF MANY ARMY CORPS

THE alchemists in their day were martyrs to a hopeless cause. Great men, amazed by the miracles of chemistry their ignorance could produce, were conwinced that they had but touched the sibilities of the science and with further knowledge could approach omnit.) to say, "Of course; it had to be; any one tence. If they could disintegrate a given substance and separate it into its con- nut streets were destined to go westward atituent elements, why could they not also rebuild or transmute the baser metals into pure gold? They did not know that gold was a primary element in itself, dif- Philadelphia that existed in 1817 exists ferent from wood or alloys that were mbinations. So their search was vain. nd in time the alchemists became mere fakers and Wallingfords, feeding on the ignorance of the multitude and disseminating falsehood. But in that long search for the mysterious formula that would bring untold wealth to the finder, enthumasts stumbled on discoveries that were estined to be of more value to the world than all the gold there is or ever will be. Columbus searched for India and he of handling the new Philadelphia have ound America. A man combed the seven seas for fortune and found it at hast beneath his Pennsylvania backyard it had to be; it was inevitable." in the form of oil.

There are men who doubt the efficacy of prayer. Others, knowing its wonders, bt if there is a limit to its effects "But," exclaim the doubting ones, "do not our enemies also pray? Is not their God our God, and is it not a mockery for millions of people to beseech the Almighty that victory lie with them, while other millions offer supplications for an apposite decision? We will not pray. We prefer to rely on heavy artillery." It is common bellef that Napoleon staked his fortunes, too, on his guns, but he did The French had sought to dethrone d during the Revolution. Napoleon knew that without God nothing would be possible, and he valued the moral strength of his soldiery as three-to-one more important than mere numbers.

To a material people, not versed in

intry, usually not citizens, who ad comfort to the enemy whenever possible. There are, too, some irre sponsible publications, edited for the most part by half-educated anarchists, which are using good paper to incite the ignorant to riot. They jumble truth and false hood together and brew therefrom a mess of trouble Liberty is a cardinal principle of Ameri-

canism, but citles maintain police forces just the same, and when liberty degenerates into license the jails are utilized. The freedom of the press is the bulwark of our institutions, we believe; but freedom of the press does not confer on any men the right to preach treason, to aid the enemy and to undermine our own Government. We suspect that certain editors are responsible for the Oklahoma incident, and trial by jury on the charge of treason would not do them any harm.

ONLY 100 YEARS AHEAD OF SOME OF US

It is probable that further extensions of the pavements may be called for in the present and ensuing years upon the same principles of anticipation, and we hope that Councils will act upon a lib-eral system and grant them, whenever the loan is for so long a period as to make it an advantageous contract for the city. It would not be difficult to show that where a loan is for a long period the increase of taxes upon the prop-erty paved arising from improvements and its increased value would produce an extra revenue to the city more than sufficient to clear the city the whole cost of the pavement.

THIS is from an editorial in the Philadelphia Portfolio of May, 1817. The writer was arguing against obstructionists. "What motive can there be," he

thunders, "for refusing so reasonable a request?" What he urged was the daring and subversive procedure of continuing the paving of Chestnut, Walnut and other well-known thoroughfares west of Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Concerning such a project we today might be inclined could have seen that Chestnut and Waland, of course, be paved all the way." Nothing of the sort. The same opposition to the growth and improvement of in 1917. The same pullback lack of faith in the future which kept Thirteenth and Chestnut streets a region of muddy, unpaved lanes in 1817 is maintaining in the outlying districts of the modern city the same regions of rural mud and provincial inconvenience. Nothing is gained except by effort. Progress is never easily wooed; it has to be fought for. But when transit is an accomplished fact, when the government and administrative methods been wrenched into keeping with requirements, people will say, "Of course;

But the only thing that is inevitable is these same people's inevitable indifference. They never make history. They wait until it's made and then read it.

GERARD ON GERMANY

No other American Ambasindor, we believe, ever faced such difficulties as confronted Mr. Gerard in Berlin during the war period. He held in his hands the dignity and prestige of this great republic, the last first-class neutral in the world. A weak man would have succumbed. He, however, never swerved from the path of duty. No Prussian had a spine stronger than his or redder blood in his veins, and he met insolence in the way an American should meet it. The

glamour of militarism never blinded his eyes. He saw through the sham and he unraveled intrigue as he met it. The Germans could not fool him, so they grey to hate him.

MILITARY VALUE OF WATERWAYS

Passage of the Rivers and Harbors Bill Will Further the Defense Plans of the Government

Special Correspondence of the Evening Ledger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. TET us refer to the rivers and harbors bill and the hard fight its sponsors have had to prove it up as a war measure that should be passed by this session of Congress. We can speak hopefully of the bill because it is now virtually assured of becoming law. [The bill passed the House after this was written.] It carries a total appropriation of more than \$26,000,000 and provides for new work and maintenance which the President and the Secretary of War have indicated as needful in connection with general preparedness. It has been a long and hard pull to induce members of the Senate and House to agree with the War Department about this measure, and

the opposition in both bodies has been keen and alert. Nor has there been any mincing of words in the discussion of the measure-

The handful of Senators, finally dwin-dling to eleven, who opposed the bill pre-mented their usual arguments, one of them declaring that rather than submit to any "back-fire" from his constituents in the interest of any project that seemed to him unworthy he wou'd retire from the public service. It is not unfair, perhaps, to any Senator making so generous a tender of voluntary retirement to observe that some Senators who live in States where they have no waterways are not so unselfishing pa-triotic in the matter of cantoments and public buildings, the acquisition of which for their own territory in regarded by the

folks at home as a highly commendable brand of American statesmanship. Neither has it occasioned comment in the

great metropolitan journals which en age Senators and Representatives from and and semiarid territory to crys "pork against rivers and harbors and ports, that irrigation and reclamation schemes, heavily tax the Treasury of the heavily tax the Treasury of the United States in times of peace as well as in times of war, are as pure and as sacred as the driven snow—If the appropriation is suf-ficient. To the badly informed castern critical of waterway improvements in the United States a bill for "stimulation of food pro-duction" brought in from the committee duction" brought in from the committee of irrigation of arid lands would be illuminating. A casual reading of the scheme unfolded by the Secretary of the Interior for taking men away from farms that are irrigated by nature and putting them upor arbit soil where they must wait for water at the expense of the Government should tend to make even a few of the metropolitan editors weep. All the Secretary of the In-terior and the Committee on Arid Lands want, and they want it now, is \$5,000,000 to create farmers on land that is now unproductive, so that they may prepare to produce food if they can get water to the productive, to that they hay prepare to produce food if they can get water to the land. "to support our army and our navy." Incidentally, the men takes from real farms and put upon these arid and semiarid lands would be freed from military service. And it requires about five years to bring trees to fruition in irrigated soil.

Pork-Barrel Cry Hurtful

Strange as it may seen, much of the o solving as it may seen, much of the op-position to the rivers and harbors bill has come from the East, although eastern and northern States are more abundantly pro-vided for in the bill than are the southern States. If those who would have defeated the bill had been successful they would have derived a great State like Yes. have deprived a great State like New York of at least a dozen improvements extend ing from Lake Champlain to the harbor o ing from Lake Champlain to the harbor of New York city. They would have pre-vented an appropriation for the mainte-nance of the Hudson channel and would have defeated the opening up of the East River, no that war vessels, now blocked at Hell Gate, can get through from Long Is-land Sound to New York Bay. In New Jersey they would have defeated fifteen river im-provements, including the maintenance of the Raritan River and Bay, which connect the Delaware River with New York, and they would have helped, temporarily at least, to close up all the rivers in New Jersey that empty their commerce into the Delaware. In Pennsylvania they would have de-

In Pennsylvania they would have de feated the \$300,000 improvement of the Schuylkill River, which has been pending since Mayor Ashbridge's administration and would have deprived the thirty-five-

Tom Daly's Column

THE VILLAGE POET Whenever it's a Saturday, abaft the torrid spell

That lately came to visit us from netherlands of-well. At any rate, when "fair an' cooler"

prophecies come true I hop around all over town to see what netes is new.

as I make my merry rounds I tune my ukulete

An' build a little bunch of rhymes an' sing 'em to it gaily;

ing and "romancy."

exercise has benefits, of which I reckon this chief:

It doesn't hurt the neighbors much an' keeps me out of mischlef.

Results are poor, perhaps, but opportunities are ample.

An' here for your perusal I present a litthe sample:

The dust had long been high and dry Upon the sweltering street; save when a fitful breeze went by Terrific was the heat. But now the citizens take heart And hope revives again-Down Chestnut street a sprinkling cart Comes sprinkling, in the rain.

The copper languished on his beat Beneath a copper sky. and every neighbor one would meet Had fever in his eye: But now when gusts of raindrops start And some relief is had.

Behold the frantic sprinkling cart Comes sprinkling things like mad.

Ob, patient city of my birth. How sorrowful thy state! for what are all these sprinklings worth That sprinkle thee too late? And through thy many trades and arts That should beget but gain. How many other sprinkling carts Go sprinkling in the rain?

The last who drove that chariot of pluvial redundance

Had nothing on his mind at all but vacuous abundance. possibly the chon dome with which he

did his thinking Was accupied with memories of cating and of drinking.

At any rate 1 noted, as he wended through the traffic.

A smille upon his jeatures that was dreamy as' arraphic. An' inokino at his lary bulk above his

horses swinning I functed that his childish heart was very

likely singing:

A SONG OF RICHES. Chicken meat is berry fine. Possum gravy's good. When Aldm hungry Ah kin dine On mos' any food: Ali kin eat mos' anything Dat doan' bite me fust.

But für entin' Honey-sweet, an' Fit for any king-Right hyar's whar I bust;

Watahmillion pink, Watahmillion red, Da's mah food an' drink

Da's mah boa'd an' bed Rob me ob mah job, I won't nebbah care!

Nothin' to me S'long's Ah kin be

A watahmillionaire! (Interrupted) To Be m

A BUILDER

Many Noted Men the Product of Doctor Jones's Long Service in Penn Charter School

THE recent death of Dr. Richard Mott Jones will mean a great deal to the academic world. But it will mean almost as much to that part of life outside school walls and directly at grips with the problem of tiving itself. Such was the constant mental and spiritual vigor of the man that, in all likelihood, the coming years will treasure his memory as much on account of his status as a man as a teacher. As a developer of character, he will be remembered most of all.

This one trait, ineradicable and unchangrich fruit as soon as he became head-master of Penn Charter. Those who were ing, was, perhaps, the bedrock of his success. Dying at the age of seventy-four in touch with the condition of the institu-tion admit that it was not in the flourishing years, after a forty-year headmastership of the William Penn Charter School, Doctor Jones left behind him not only an institution entitled to quiet pride in its traditions, fostered by him, but a long list of men who ave achieved success, proninence, fame--what you will. Many of them had advanced to their posts of high honor through the tutelage of their old headmaster.

something not been fostered wit> scientific OF CHARACTER as well as personal and introde care the results might not have been so large in bulk.

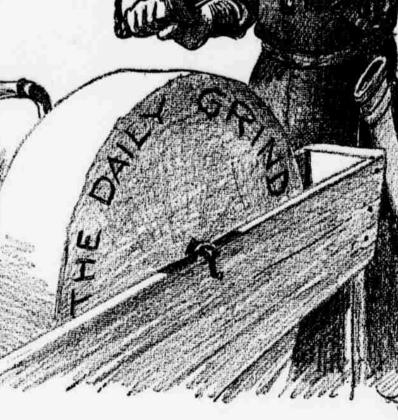
> point on methods of instruction. Such was the broad-minded caliber of the man that there was nothing so unimportant but that he could turn it to some illustrative use in evolving his philosophy of training, in-spiration and self-cultivation.

Reorganized His School

The immediate merit of his methods bore

Italians call the city of Leghorn Livorne.
Italians call the city of Leghorn Livorne.
George Ellot wrote "Daniel Deronda,"
The Emperor Justinian said "Solomon, I have outdone even thee" upon the com pletion of the Church of Saint Sophia at Constantinople.

 Argentina is expected to define her stand on the world war soon.
Boabdii was the last Moorish ruler in Spain.
Count Czernin has suggested he would be willing to act as mediator between Berin and London. 0. Italy is reported to be building the largest airplanes in existence.



bulk. Possibly some of the thoroughness of boctor Jones's academic system came from that source of much knowledge-travel. Never parochial by nature, he fur-ther augmented his natural gift of organiza-tion, selection and cultural development by blats to other places of lograniza. 1. What two governments are about to institute a joint control of ship tonnage? About how many airplanes were lost in bat-tie on the western front in July?
Who is James R. Garfield? 4. Where is the River Zbrocz? visits to other places of learning. The wonderful English public school system. 5. What age limit for National Guard com-munders for service in Europe is favored by Major General Pershing? which has virtually unmade as many dolts 6. What are the two chief duties, in times of peace, of the United States Service! as it has made poets, came under his sharpest scrutiny for years. On the Con-7. Name two eminent actresses who were bern in Philadelphin. tinent he added to his store of factsfacts later to be applied to Philadelphia boys-through a thorough contact with 8. What treaty for the purchase of an im-portant island by the United States was signed a year ago today? French and German educational methods. He even went to Ireland, where, in tutoring work, he advanced further yet his view-

What American said, "These who would rive up essential liberty for the sake of a lib-tic temporary safety deserve neither lib-erty nor safety"? 10. What was the chief historical source of Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz General Korniloff is the successor to General Brussiloff as chief of the Russian army.

2. The larger objective of the Allies' present drive is the recapture of Antwerp and of the German submarine base at Zeebrugge.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

6. The Kaiser has six sons.

bears who for generations worshiped God but concentrated their efforts on material advancement, it is not strange that the true meaning of prayer, as realized by those who walked with Christ in Galilee, is unknown. A great nation with its mind fixed on one object, offering its prayers for the achievement of that object, institutes thereby a force of tremendous power. It is not visible. It. cannot be loaded on to ships or shot from machine guns, but it can work figelf across oceans and trenches into the brains and souls of other men. Mr. Wilson struck with the power of ten army corps when he pointed out that the Gerins themselves were the slaves of enxollernism, quite as much in need deliverance as Belgians or Serbs. Thought overwhelms all physical barriades. It undermines dynasties and .uproots governments. It energizes or de energizes armies, as witness the enfeeble ment of the Russian forces as a result of the spread of a doctrine of pacifism which appeared to be plausible. Praye is solemn utterance of conviction. Universal prayer, the minds of millions fixed simultaneously on a given purpose, seals public opinion, internationalizes it, and e believe, universalizes it. For the faith that has leveled mountains is the faith that can bring victory to our arms or peace to the world. This country has never doubted God, for God in most apparent ways has guided its destinies and directed its progress.

We gather together in our churches once a year to thank God for his maniold and many blessings. Would it be ack of reverence, to gather together on other day and beseech the Almighty guide the current of our thoughts and se, to direct us along the right road this great crisis, to enable us to see the thing to do, to bring to us vicif thereby the good of the world ig be served? We have urged before is that there should be a national, or, ter, an international day of prayer thing has come of it so far. But we at the suggestion, for we are confint that we have no right to send our ng men across seas without godspeed. d it does not behoove a great Christian a to embark on so prodigious an prise without religious devotion, ly expressed by the whole people. usands of homes prayers rise such night, but may we not for mobilize the churches of the naand dedicate ourselves soberly and eantly to petition the Almighty for tenance in this hour of trial?

FRUITS OF TREASON

aratively little in borated" inte he time the repor

Mr. Gerard knows more about the German war lords than any other living man His opportunities to know have been better. What he has learned he intends that the American people shall be taught. Some doubt the holiness of this war; they need never doubt again after reading the exposure of German purpose as Mr. Gerard tells it. Only in a democracy would it be possible to have a record of this sort. published in the very midst of the events of which it treats. In the matter of public service we know of nothing which a newspaper could do of greater importance than to give the Gerard narrative to the world. A publication of such national and international importance is in keeping with the purpose and prestige of the Public Ledger.

"Buy a war calf" is the latest conervation motto. One would certainly

rather buy than be one. Happy is the nation without a his tory; active is the shipping board that has no conversations to report.

Railroad valuation is now declared to be a colossal failure. There is no news in that, Everybody who knew anything about the subject was sure it would be.

The Mayor has said that he means business in the vice clean-up. He has said it almost every day. After a time, no doubt, it will become apparent just what

sort of business he means.

The Germans affect to despise the imerican army. That "contemptible" little British force, however, has kept the Kaiser busy for months issuing proclamations to reassure his people.

Will America dare send a million men across the seas in face of our growing submarine strength?—Frankfurter Zeitung.

That is why we're sending them.

Free mailing privileges should not he difficult to grant to the Sammees, considering Congressmen's prodigality with the franking privilege. Congress sends seven tons of mall a day. a record that our army could hardly beat.

During July 420 airplanes were lost on the western front alone, the majority of them being German. This indicates how vast a construction program we must undertake if we are to assure permanent and complete ascendancy in the air for the Allies.

Citizens can afford to wait and see the new transit lease in written form before reaching any conclusions about it. We are told that the company has been addled and bridled, but the company's statives heretofore have astute representatives of the inter

channel ement and maintenance to the extent

of \$1,870,000. Such a setback at this particular time, when the Delaware River is developing more commerce and more building than any other in the United States, would have been little short of an outrage. It would certainly have been an obstruction to our preparations for war. While the defeat of the bill would have been discouraged hundreds of necessary way improvements elsewhere, it would also have thrown back the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal improvement. which though a national necessity, has been more bitterly fought than any other project in the bill.

The smart references to the "Santee," to the "Pedee" and to the "Tombigbee," with their comparatively insignificant appropriations, would have proved a very lame cuse for the national damage that these satirists in House and Senate would have done had they secured votes enough to win

Opposition Arguments Not Sound

The arguments in opposition to the bill were based largely upon the issue of "pork. One Senator, for instance, devoted much time to a small lump sum appropriation time to a small lump sum appro for several streams in New Jersey, includ! for accerna River. It was evident he had never seen Toms River and knew nothing about it. He did not knew that the Toms River appropriation would probably not exceed \$1000 and that that would be for the maintenance of a six-foot channel to accommodate the craft which abound in that vicinity in great numbers during the summer months. The opportunity to play upon the name "Toms River" was all the Sonator desired. And then again a west-ern member of the House had fun with "Banana Creek." in Florida. He said it was ridiculous to make appropriations for "Banana Creek." because no bananas were grown in the United States. It was evi-dent he had never been in Florida, or he would have known that the people of accommodate the craft which abound in would have known that the people Florida are now asking protection, by way of tariff on their banana crop. But a lit-tle lapse like that made no difference, so

the lapse like that made no difference, so long as it amused the newspapers. And to amuse them further the gentieman seri-ously attacked a proposed survey of "the Kill von Kull from Shooter Island west to junction of channels, with a view of dredg-ing shoals between channels to provide anchorage grounds." The name of the Kill were Kull scenario to mutua this western von Kull seemed to amuse this western critic, who pictured Shooter Island as a paradise for rich New Yorkers addleted to the gunning habit. He said it was absurd and wasteful to make provision for such a stream, although he was informed it was one of the most serviceable of the commer-cial waterways of the world.

In the last battle over the conference report on the bill the members who had been spurred on by the "pork-barrel" cry renewed their fight, but were beaten by decisive votes. It was shown in that heated debate that the waterways bill would be a charge of only twenty-six cents per capita upon the people of the United State capita upon the people of the United States, and that this expenditure was necessary to develop our food supply and to prepare and maintain suitable rivers and harbors for our vessels of war. It was further shown that those who had voted against this twenty-six cents per capita to prepare the way for our ships and shipping had cheerfully voted a charge of \$6.40 per

cheerfully voted a charge of \$6.40 per capita to be spent for aviation in foreign lands as well as in the United States, with-out pausing for "pork," and that they had voted with equal unanimity a charge of \$7.50 per capita for ships without asking whether they should be built of steel or wood and with perfect confidence in the Administration whose integrity they chal-langed only on the rivers and harbors bill 5. HAMPTON MOORE,

This war thing is no picnic. We noticed a couple of young officers, who were evidently new to their white duck suits, worrying themselves sick in a Reading Railway train. They wouldn't dare to sit on the plush seats until they'd spread papers there to protect their trousersosoms' immaculateness. Some progressive newspaper advertiser may get a suggestion from this.

The Kaiser, so said our own dear paper.

"Clives Hindy C. and S. of R. O. of H. H." One of our bright young men translates it, "Chief and Sachem of the Royal Order of Happy Hooligans." But somebody else may suggest a brighter. We'll stand for most anything.

[SPECIAL NOTE: We wouldn't have this get out for the world, but the proofsoom reports that the inspired compaction first set that phrase to read, "Our own dead paper."]

Replying to Archibald, who demands to know what is the best anagram upon Wilhelm, we offer our own: "Hell w' 'im."

ELEVATION

We have lived in the valley's shadow, Felt its dark security. Which binds up all fine feeling And sets base passions free.

Let us up out of the valley-Let us lift our heads again: Let us gaze straight into heaven Through God's blue windowpane

'Twill make our actions noble Our thinking straight and fine As we go up on the mountain And nearer the divine.

WILLIAM MARION REEDY has eart as big as his chest, which is saying a lot. In his St. Louis Mirror he delights in holding out a helping hand to the struggling young author. For that reason we're sure Bill will be more sorry than angry to hear that one of his proteges had imposed upon him. Will Lon writes to us from New York:

In looking through Reedy's Mirror for July 27 I read a short story called "The Striker." supposedly written by Jacob Striker." supposedly written by Jacob Davis, '19, in the Harvard Advocate. I found that the story coincided throughout with a French one-act thriller called "Sabotage," which was performed in the Grand Guignol of Paris six or eight years ago. It was translated about four years ago by the editor of *The Dramatist*, an American quarterly, and published in his magazine. The plots of play and story magazine. The plots of place identical in all respects.

And from Will Lou, now our observant New York correspondent, we learn that when the negroes paraded in that town recently the Union League was barren of flags when the Afro-Americans were passing, but blossomed with the emblems of the Allies when the parade had gone "Make the World Safe for De

Doctor Jones's faith in the efficacy of ersonal mental development was imr ertain of itself and calmly efficient. he faced what Pater finely called "the last curiosity," the moments preceding death, he was undisturbed. His life-long philosophy of perseverance rose to his lins. and even as life ebbed away from him he found strength to dictate a letter to a Philadelphian, whose work has not yet had the recognition due it. "Have courage, friend; acknowledgement of your abilities is coming." was the gist of it.

It is not strange, therefore, that an im-osing memorial service for this courageous ptimist is planned for the approaching fall. And when it is solemnized, it is only common sense to assume that pupils of Doctor Jones, many of them prominent in business, finance, letters and science, will be there to signify mutely by their presence what they owed and owe to the guiding hand and heart of Penn Charter.

Developed Great Men

The names of those who have gone out through the great metal doors of the school to find fortune and applause would make up a considerably large volume in ittelf. Inspired by varying ideals, they have traveled varied paths. But nearly all of them have done what they hoped to do, and, in a way, all of them have based their successes on the much-abused. man-power. misunderstood but pregnant motto, "Eff

There is, for an example, A. Merritt Tayor, one of Penn Charter's characteris products, in whom keenness of practical vision has been interblent with idealistic Molded in the form of a orce. typical lones pupil, Mr. Taylor now stands at head of his own sort of workers. In him, as in so many men coming from Penn Charter, one discerns the sturdy belief in self that, when linked, with executive drive, makes for great and sustained success. But it is not only men of such specialized training that come from the dignified build-ing on Twelfth street. Edward B. Smith. of E. B. Smith & Co., bankers, is inother type. So is Morris Wistar Stroud, president of the American Gas Company, another The law finds many representatives in the Alumni Register. There is Joseph Brevitt Townsend, Jr., of Townsend, Elliott & Munson; George Vaux, Jr., of Shipley & Vaux, and others whose repute before the

Vaux, and others whose repute before the bar is acknowledged. Proof of the catholicity of the Penn Char-ter regime is afforded in the names of grad-uates who, affiliating themselves with the arts, have been enrolled as experts in pen-craft. Stephen B, L. Penrose, president and professor of philosophy of Whitman College, might be chosen as a fair sample of what intensive brain-training has accom-plished. Charles Belmont Davis, well known as he is for his graphic, vivid stories and stage annals, comes from Penn Charter.

as he is for his graphic, vivid stories and stage hanals, comes from Penn Charter, though hot many Philadelphians seem to know it. William R. Nicholson, Jr., medi-cal scholar and savant, owes his juvenite urge toward that branch of learning to the alma mater of his youth as much as to his own ambitions and talents. Wice Provost Joslah H. Penalman, of the University of Pennsylvania, student of English and monograph writer of individu-ality and distinction, used to carry his hooks down Twelfth street. Edgar M. Dil-ley, writer of romances and lyricist; Her-bert Adams Gibbons, war correspondent and historian; Rupert S. Holland—all these have the proud pleasure of looking backward through the years to their boynood sense in the atmosphere of strong and hearty prac-tical idealism. Naturally there was some-thing in the characters of these men that through the profession of these men that

state that should have prevailed. But with almost incredible quickness it began to "pick up" under the informing touch of Doctor Jones. Reorganization without any sensational details, concerned only with the greatest good for the greatest number, was instituted. The sensity and health of that instituted. The sanity and health of that school today speak silent volumes for the blood that the master injected into it. Some of the practical ideas of his native

State. Maine, seem to have been infused into many of the doctor's doings. To do a into many of the coctor's doings. To do a thing properly, no matter what the cost of the moment might be, was with him a motive not to be argued about. The novelty of a staff of trained and specialized of a staff of trained and specialized scholars to instruct his pupils was a costly

scholars to instruct his pupils was a costly one. But he made it pay in the long run. When he imported an Oxonian scholar to teach French doubtless there were astonished gasps. Topnotch salaries were not so often paid in the seventics. But the doctor believed in good grounding in funda-mentals. Hence his unswerving love of English and Latin. It is significant that President Wilson, among other notables, recognized the twofold genius of the man in a letter praising his accomplishments in a letter praising his accomplishments.

Not all his time and thought were given Not all his time and thought were given to the printed page. Loving nature, he loved sport as well, and it was largely his design that athletics assumed so important a role in the drama of school life. He saw that mere "larnin" "would not avail without clean-limbed strength and hearty lungs. All this was part of his democratic out-look on life. By trading the individual look on life. By training the individual to realize his potential ability on the footas well as in the classroom advanced that ideal that gutded his all else-man-power self-advanced him above adherence to Doctor Jones's belief in that

"KEY TO MR. BRITLING"

Mr. Wells has taken his characters literally by the scruff of the neck out of his neighbors' houses and put them in neighbors' houses and put them in his book. "Mr. Britling Sees It Through." There was De Vere Stacpoole, the brilliant writer of that brilliant romance, "The Blue La-goon;" there was Gwynne, the editor of the Morning Post, the paper read by butiers and duchesses: there was Lieutenant Gen-eral the Hon. Sir Julian Byng, K. C. B.-the Colonel Rendezvous of the book-and his wife Lady Byrg who has with the the Colonel Rendezvous of the book—and his wife, Lady Byng who has written sev-eral first-rate novels. there was Thring, the son of the great schoolmaster of Upping-ham; there was Conrad Noel, the most plc-turesone Christian Scalabar turesque Christian Socialist, and the Count ess of Warwick, the most beautiful Socialist ess of Warwick, the most beautiful Socialist, and Robertson Scott, the writer, and then others and others still, all living within a radius of a couple of miles. Mr. Weils's own house at Little Easton is described as own house at Little Easton is described as faithfully as if it had been, photographed.--the lawn where the famous bockey matches are played, the old barn with its lovely beams, the water garden and the park beond belonging to Easton Lodge, where lives "Lady Homartyn," who may or may not be Lady Warwick.-John Blunt in the Book

WHY PEOPLE BECOME FAT

Among curious popular failacies is the idea that an individual may become obese without eating too much and may remain obese even when very little food is taken. If a person each day eats a butter ball weighing offly a third of an ounce in ex-cess of the food actually needed it seems trifling, insignificant; but continued over a year it would involve a gain in weight of nine pounds of fatty tissue or in ten years of ninety pounds. An ounce of bread or half a glass of milk more than the food re-quirement for the day will bring about the same result. Conversely, if the quantity of food taken be only slightly below the needs of the body, some of the body's own fat is used and the body weight fails a process which may be extended over a long powied of time-more. Graham Lass, is the Weight

THERE IS NO CITY OF WASH-INGTON

WHEN President Wilson dated a recent proclamation "Done in the District of Columbia, July 14, 1917," curlosity was at once aroused. Why had he substituted "District of Columbia" for "the city of Washington"?

Inquiry developed the information that Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, had called the President's attention to the fact that Congress had repealed the charter of the city in 1871 and had set up a territorial government for the whole district, to take the place of the different municipal governments for Washington and Georgetown.

Washington, therefore, has no legal existence as a city. When the District was first created the only municipal corporation in it was Georgetown, which was governed by . Mayor and Council. When the city of Washington was laid out it was provided that it should be governed by a commission and the President. The District outside of Washngton and Georgetown was governed by Justices of the Levy Court. It was governed by the commission until a city council was created. This form of government continued until June 1, 1871, when the Georgetown and Washington charters were repealed and the Justices of the Levy Court were abolished and a territorial form of government for the whole district was cre-

ated.

The law provided for a Governor, a Board of Public Works, a secretary, a Board of Health, a Council of eleven members, all appointed by the President. The law also provided for a House of Delegates of twenty-two members and a delegate in the House of Representatives, both elected by the people of the District. It was under this form of government that modern Washington was built. ' It was abolished on June 20, 1874. when a temporary commission of three appointed by the President was set up. On July 1, 1878, the present government by a commission of three, two civilians and an army officer, appointed by the President. was established. The new municipality. which is coterminous with the District, is legally known as "the District of Columbia The right of the citizens to elect their local officers has been withdrawn and they now pay taxes without having any voice in the

way the money is expended. Although Washington has no legal existence, the postoffice address of the national Capitol and the Executive Mansion is given in the Directory of Congress as "Washington." and the directory also gives the "Washington" addresses of members of Congress. Numerous acts of Congress passed since the repeal of the charter refer to Washington as though it had a legal status. In practice the name of the Dir-

SPERO.