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Philadelphia, Tuesday, August 14, 1917

CITY-OWNED UTILITIES DE-CREASE TAXES

WE EARNESTLY trust that the transit lease which the Mayor is about to submit to Councils is not based on the idea that the new high-speed system is a community liability. We have noted an unfortunate attitude on the part of public officials to assume that the city is dediented to a wildly extravagant program. years to come, and that statesmanship in the buck" to the P. R. T. "It matters not pany may get" runs the argument, "if It can only be persuaded to run a big share of the initial risk." We have reason to believe that the company is not going to run any risk whatever, but we should warn citizens generally that there could be no mistake more fatal to their interests than an agreement which falled to assure future excest profits absolutely to the

The history of city-owned utilities in Philadelphia despite criminal mismanagement of the gas works for years, is an inspiring one. The revenue now from the gas works is more than one-sixth of the total revenue from levies on real estate Moreover, the net receipts increase yearly. A very large increment may be expected during 1918, for the city's share the volume of consumption will be stimulated considerably by the lower gross We assume that the effort of politicians to transfer the five-cent reduction to the City Treasury is not

The net profit resulting from the operation of the water works, unfortunately, ing of this bureau is purposely compliconcealing from the public the real profit,

The important thing, however, for every citizen to keep firmly fixed in his mind is this: The gas works and the water works combined yield the City Treasury not less than \$4,000,000 a year, approximately a fourth as much as the yield from taxes on real estate. Under capable municipal administration the gas works would yield twice what they stand that the leasing company is earning a profit, and a big one, on the eighty cents which it gets for gas, and will earn s good profit on the seventy-five cents which it is going to get after January 1.

solely on account of the necessity of the facility. We have seen in the new system a rich source of revenue, certain even tually to lessen the taxpayers' load. Not only, under any lease, will the system in fifty years belong debt free to the municipality, but long before that it will be a princely earner, under even the most ing is a vast public utility which will divert transit profits to the Treasury and thus be a rebate on city taxes. It is a great asset which we are constructing. not a liability. Early deficits, if there are any, are properly to be charged to capi-

It is imperative, therefore, for the pub-He to assure itself that any lease entered into protects the city's share of the earnings in the late years of the lease. We cannot afford to be stampeded by present. be fatal to the city's interest twenty years hence. It would not be good policy to give the company millions later on in return for a few hundreds of thousands

A test of the equity of the proposed lesse will be how it will operate two operate the first one or two years of its

WHAT IS TREASON?

levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort"; but we know of no amendment to that effect.

To give the enemy aid and comfort is reason. Do Senators not give the enemy aid when they voice the enemy's sentiments and urge that they be adopted as American policy? Do Senators not give the enemy comfort when they espouse declarations which all but wrecked Russian military efficiency and made cowards of soldiers who formerly were accustomed to face the foe and beat him? Is it in our own strongholds or in the enemy's that the sentiments of men such

as La Follette are applauded? The nation stands for free speech and of certain proposals is a blood relative of advocacy is to weaken American military strength, encourage opposition to the draft and divert the nation from the performance of its solemn duty.

THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE MISSION

THE Imperial Japanese mission to the L'United States arrived yesterday at a Pacific port. Not only ordinary courtesy, but mere common sense as well, requires that the mission be received with official and unofficial honors similar to those accorded other foreign missions which have recently visited this country. Philadelphia, for instance, in about to receive the Belgian mission. We trust that the Mayor will be equally prompt in extending an invitation to the representatives of Japan to visit this historic sanctuary of liberty and partake of the hospitality of this community.

There is nothing, we believe, more important to the future peace of the world than conflat relations between this country and Japan. Unfortunate antagonisms in the West have led to difficulties fraught with possibilities of disaster. Race prejudice has been nurtured and some journalists have spent their time endeavoring to mar the pleasant relations existing between the two nations. We have no interests that conflict with Japan's in such a way as to prevent easy settlement Moreover, Japan today is one of our important alifes, taking a very considerable part in the prosecution of the war and engaging in it on pail used for culinary or table purposes. He jus' could say wen she was through: a larger scale month by month. She is one of the champions of the cause we have espoused, doing her part to drive Kaiserism back. The visiting mission should return convinced of the friendly attitude of this country.

It is particularly fitting that Philadel phia should be the host of the Japanese for the new American Ambassador to Tokio, Mr. Morris, is a Philadelphian,

BILLIONS MORE NEEDED

THE belief of Secretary McAdoo that Legislative provision should be made now for \$6,000,000,000 in addition to the Liberty Loan already authorized appears will continue to be twenty cents the thou- to be justified. We are loaning billions sand under a ninety-five-cent rate and to our Allies, who are pouring the money back into the avenues of trade by purchases which are positively staggering in magnitude. The cost of maintaining our own forces in the field and of general ing, they go so fast.

> in the situation. A large part of the sums | circle of France. represents nothing more than a credit ex meet their obligations, dollar for dollar, at the appointed time. This credit has the effect of keeping American indus tries at full speed, assuring such pros perity as no other nation in recorded time has ever experienced. Much of the money returns to the Government in the form of excess-profits taxes and income taxes. There is no apparent drain on our gold supply, which is larger by tens of millions than that heretofore possessed by any other government.

It is economy, too, to be liberal in our initial expenditures. The object is to put the full weight of our resources into the field in the shortest possible time. Ten billions spent within six months will doubtless do far more good than ten billions spent within a year. This is the theory underlying our financing, and it is a good theory. If, in addition to the prodigious financial weapon we have already brought into play against the enemy, we can put into the field next spring an army worthy of the traditions of the Republic, we need not despair of an early peace, decisive in character.

Tightly boxed in by his land hungry ailles, Ferdinand of Bulgaria is decidedly in the czardine class.

The riceless weddings now urged may be unromantic, but they help timorous Mr. Younghusband to get his des

It appears that the Kaiser himself was unable to derive much satisfaction from the sinking of the Lusitania, but the perpetrator of the outrage got a decora-

We have not reached high tide in the greatest era of prosperity the nation has ever known, but there are plenty of people going around knocking oppor

There are doubtless some poltroons among rich men's sons, just as there are among poor men's sons, but the record in dicates that wealth is paying its full share in blood as well as money.

If the French Socialist delegates to Stockholm who keep on insisting about "reparation" are not careful they may be ruled out of the international party on the awful charge of high-minded patriotism.

"Give me," sang Pope, "a crust of bread and liberty." Mr. Hoover is happily less modest. He doesn't see why a whole loaf at a reasonable price should be in any way incompatible with the spirit of twentieth century freedom.

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten mys it doesn't matter whether that mes sage of the Kalser to Wilson, as revealed by Mr. Gerard, is authentic or not, as it

ALSACE ALWAYS FRENCH AT HEART

Republic Is Determined It Shall Ever Be Under the Tricolor

By HENRI BAZIN

Special Correspondence of the Evening Ledger
in France.

ATER in the day I was escorted to an other town a dozen kilometers away. traveling again over lovely mountain roads. Here I was welcomed by the Mayor and a free expression of opinion, but advocacy town officials as well as officers of the garrison, visiting, among other points of intreason when the whole purpose of such terest, the beautiful fifteenth century cathedral of which it is said: "Strasburg Cathedral est le plus haut (the highest) Metz Cathedral le plus gros (the largest) but -- Cathedral le plus beau (the most beautiful)." After an hour's stay we drove over the mountains again and down into a valley where, in the quaint hotel of --we passed the night.

Here again the Mayor greeted us, telling me that after the repulse of French troops that had occupied the village he had been taken to Boche beadquarters, where, with revolver at his head, he was commanded to give information as to French numbers. He refused, was thrown into a cellar to be executed the next morning, but was rescued by the French, who successfully reoccupied the village during the night. All this was before the days of trenches.

In this village I spoke to a dozen inhabtants, who expressed their joy at being again amid the French and under the protection of the flag of their forefathers. One was an old man who could neither read Her eye ees bright, her check ees red. provised hospital within the village. He was engaged in amputating the arm of German soldier when a Boche 77 exploded within the house, killing the patient and An' decsa song dat I weell seeng wounding the doctor. As he lay in agony | Eet ces so verra leetla theeng amid the debris a German lieutenant struck him in the face, saying, "You swine, you traitorous swine."

In this same village, too, during the two days of German reoccupation, a man with whom I talked was delegated by the Ger- My Giacomo, dat jus' can say: man officer as official water tester, being compelled to swallow a mouthful from every Ah Giacomo! w'at could be do? which, he said, "did not indicate, Monsleur that the Prussians thought we Alsatians were as loyal to Germany as they have tried to make the world believe."

"Here Liberty Ends"

The next day we motored to a mountain top 8000 feet above the level of the sea. Within a half mile of its summit we left our cars and climbed the heights, passing an ancient shrine to the Virgin and fields of wild pansies glowing modestly purple in the brilliant sunlight. Upon the top we entered a circular waist-high observatory of granite, about two feet thick, with a of granite about two feet thick, with a coping of bronze pointing toward and indicating towns and lands beyond. Here we spent the forengon. And from here I saw Hartmans Weilerkopf, the highest point of all the fighting in the war. The enemy lines are thirty feet apart, and the French trenches some meters above the Boche.

In another direction I saw Boche-occu-pled Mulhouse, far in the distance the faint outline of Colmar, with beyond still and greatly further away the muddy silvered ribbon of the Rhine in front of the Black Forest. In another direction still, Switzer land. And in the middle distance hung preparedness mounts day by day. Mil-lions have almost ceased to have mean-ing they go so fast.

Brench observation balloons and over the German lines the sausage-shaped stationary balloons of the Boche. Under the glass I There is nothing, however, alarming black cross of the Boche and the tricolored

Zurich, Basel, Lucerne, Mont Bland Mont Terrible, Berne and the Jungfrau were pointed out to me. All about were moun-tains and valleys and red-roofed towns nestling among them as a child at its mother's breast. It was indescribably beau-tiful—the greens of the pines a sceming blue-black, the greeus of the beeches in yellowish tones, the meadows and fields on the mountain lower sides in varied olor, from green to brown, according to he crop they fostered.

In the early afternoon we descended and notored thirty kilometers to the city of three eleges. En route we stopped and stood at salute at the grave of Hall Richards, the first American Ambulance boy to be killed in the war, he dying in December, 1915. I'non this return journey, too, we wen through the tunnel that in its center divided from Germany under the Treaty of furt. One-half of it is French and the other half German masonry. The dif-ferences are as characteristic as the tastes of the two nations—one graceful and practical, the other practical and cumbersome

At the open entrance from the German side a sign reads: "Durchgang verboten ohne untersuchung" ("Forbidden to pass without examination"). At the open en-trance to the French side another sign reads: "lei finit is liberte" ("Here liberty

tive as the differences in the masonry; one a people whose governmental watchword "Verboten," another whose equal watchword is "Liberty and the rights of men."

Alsace Never German As night fell we took train for Paris, arrying an inextinguishable memory of Alsuce the beautiful, Alsace amid the Vosges mountains. Alsace the loyal; Alsace, where, despite here and there one heard the Alsatian patois, the speaker was French at heart, yearning for the day when all his land and all, too, of Lorraine would again be and forever remain under the pro-

of their poets, expressed this thought when Deutsch ist die sprache, doch fraenk-

isch ist das herz. (Our language is German, but our hearts are French.)

President Poincare and Marshal Joffre had publicly said in one of the towns I vis-ited that the Alsatian patois should ever remain inviolate. Napoleon has said upon divers occasions. "Let the Alsatian speak in his patois, since he fights in French." It is meet, then, that these fine people speak

For it dates from the time when Alsace was Austrian. Never was she German, despite German claims. As far back as 1334 the Alsatian Countess de Ferrette married an Austrian prince, bringing Alsace as her wedding portion. Later this prince became an emperor of Austria. Thus Alsace became an emperor of Austria. Thus Alsace became Austrian, to so remain until won for France by Louis XIV. In its origin, then, the Alsatian patois is as much Austrian as German, as many words so indicate, and means no more as a signal of nationality and loyality than the Italianized French of the Haute Alpes, or the German of a portion of Switzerland. History proves in indisputable fashion these facts upon which I only touch. Witness the Alsatian union to France in For it dates from the time when Alsace asmon these the Alextian union to France in Witness the Alextian union of 1681, the Mul-1648, the Strasburg union of 1681, the Mul-house union of 1798. For these were gentle nd harmonious unions, the hands to he heart, and foreign as the night the da

Tom Daly's Column

McAroni Ballads THE LOVE SONG You often hear me speak of Joe, Da barber-Joe Baruccio? An' Giacomo Soldini? He

Ees fruita merchant lika me. Wal, dey are love da sama signorina. Dees fallow from da barber shop He use' for seeng weeth Granda Op', An' Giacomo, he ces so slow He was no good at all w'en Joe

Would seeng to her an' play da mandolina "Maria mia! days are long (So made dees fallow Joe hees song),

Maria mia! An' Giacomo, w'at could be do: He jus' would say w'en Joe was through: "Me, too. Maria!"

From where you are, O! brights star,

Baycause dey keepa me so far

Decs Joe he deed not care at all, W'en he would go to mak' hees call, Ecf Giacomo was also near; He was so proud he deed not fear Dat anny wan could steal dat signorina. Deed he not have da sweeta voice

For mak' da femule heart rejoice!

But ah! Maria, deed she care

Dat annubody else was dere To hear heem seeng an' play da mandolina?

Maria mia! cet ces wrong (So made decs Joe wan night hees song) To waste your time weeth two or three W'en you could be glone weeth me. Maria mia!"

Poor Giacomo: w'at could be do. He jus' could say w'en Joe was through: "Me, too, Maria!"

Maria laugh an' shak' her head; An' w'en she rise up from her chair An' stand bayfore dose lovers dere, You neven see so pretta signorina. We wastu time," she say, "too long; So now I, too, weell seeng a song; I weell not need at all da mandolina

"'Maria mia!' so you seeng, But love-song ain't evratheeng! So Joe, good night! But you-O! stay, 'Mc, too, Maria!'"

"Me? O! Maria!"

WILL LOU, chief suppost of this shaft of shiftlessness, scorning to take advantage of that excuse for exemption, is waiting, waiting, waiting to be called. Meantime he utters this wail: "This, boss, is a cruel war. They've raised \$36.323.45 for tobacco for the soldiers. And I don't

THE MIGHTY MAGICIAN Eppa Rixey, Duke of Dirie Took a little pinch of sand. Bent his knee And made a tee. Formed and shaped it with his hand, Took a simple Raby Dimple, Perched it firmly for the driver

Marked direction Then, by section, Straightened up his six-feet-five. He's not airy As a fairy. Yet his driver is a wand Working strange

And sudden change In that golf ball on the sand. Swift it lifts And skyncard drifts Like a bubble in the blue, By terror stirred When the eager hanks pursue,

High and higher Sours the flier To the apex of its are, Then, descending Earthward, trending Yet uncerting to its mark,

Suffera still Another thrill And a subtle change of habit; Strikes the ground And at a bound

Is at once a startled rabbit. On It hops And never stops.

Loping down a grassy hollow. Over date And swale and vale.

We, who watched it, rise and follow; Rise and pass Through close-cut grass

Which the breezes barely scimple, Where it lies,

To our surprise Changed again—a Baby Dimple!

Next to slamming the larger peliet of horsehide over the fence contiguous to the center-field flagpole there is no sensation more satisfying to be had outdoors than the thrill that telegraphs to you through the handle of your driver the again be and forever remain under the pro-tecting, liberty-loving flag of France.
For Alsatians, despite their patois, which approaches German, are French and have been for centuries. Charles Bernard, one been for centuries. Charles Bernard, one news of a 300-yard drive. Eppa Rixey, drives such as we have tried to describe above. We'd like to see a contest between him and our own John Rowe, who weighs only 115 pounds, but consistently

STENTON, by the way, has a fatherly interest in young W. U. Dewees, Jr., who won the Bala tournament on Saturday. It The lad was a junior at Stenton and is meet, then, that these line people speak in their patols or the language of France, as they elect. The former will always be hadn't stubbed their toes, denying him as their mountains to them, a very part of grown-up privileges when he had earned would be there yet if one or two seniors them. He bears, let us add, the initials that marked another man successful in

lamped outside r. tailor

Twisted Table Talk

MOTHER started it at Sunday tea. She sked if we preferred "pewed steaches or jawberry stram" for dessert. So the baby quite naturally asked her nearest brother

PLUME POACHING ON THE PACIFIC

Occasional Massacres of Birds in Spite of Uncle Sam's Vigilance

FaR out in the Pacific Ocean—a day's steaming from Honolulu, Hawali—Uncle Sam owns several islands the sole inhabitants being birds. There are millions of the feathery creatures to be seen. Among them are the shearwater, red-footed and paling fence surrounding it in the form of blue-footed boobles, frigates, boatswain.
albatross, terns, finch, neeldy and petrels.

tions as he does in preventing the destruction of seals in the rookeries of the Bering Sea. Yet, despite his vigilance, ponchers

A lieutenant of the Coast Guard Service. describing an inspection trip to the reserva-

"There was a very pleasant sensation attached to this visit among the wild birds. It was brought about, no doubt, by the utter lack of fear the birds entertained for men. Some of the albatrosses allowed us to stand or sit down alongside of them without seeming to mind us being so near them a bit. All the birds on Bird Island could be approached close enough to be captured with the hands, excepting the finches and plovers. Being strictly land birds, they did not have the same confidence in man that the sea birds exhibited, or, as they were not found nesting, this fact may account

"It was indeed a sad sight presented to view on reaching the shore above the surf line of Laysan Island. Dead birds were seen in piles of ten and fifteen, and sometimes as many as forty or fifty in a pile, At first we attributed this enormous number of dead birds to some epidemic or disease but soon it dawned upon us that peachers had again raided the island for feathers. Each dead bird was found to have the breast feathers missing. All the other feathers remained. Only the breast and belly feathers had been taken.

Nearly 200,000 Slain

"The white, or Laysan, albatross was the chief sufferer; next, the black-footed albatress, with the frigate bird and blue-faced booby following in order of number found killed. Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand birds were found lying in heaps in all parts of the island. All of them were found on their backs with only the breast feathers missing. In the majority of cases the feathers had been pulled out, but in some instances knives had been used, and the breasts had been cut away from the bodies of the birds. It was a most distressing sight to see so many fine birds rotting away. As a consequence there were very few young albatrosses and

"The albatrosses, black and white, were very shy and did not permit us to get very close to them. The western half of the islands has only a very few young alba-trosses, but there are hundreds of eggs with young chicks in them that never hatched. Evidently from this the poachers made their raid about the time the young were well developed in embryo. Along the southern and southeastern parts of the island quite a number of the young of the black-footed albatrosses were found. However, here, as elsewhere, hundreds of grown birds had been slain for their feathers. In fact, the work was thoroughly and systematically. work was thoroughly and systematically done, as no portion of the island was spared. The dead birds, what was left of them, were lying in heaps everywhere. Evidently they were killed and brought to persons who oved the feathers, thus accounting for their being in piles.

"Arriving at the buildings on the western part of the island, we found a great pile of dead birds, bare breasts uppermost, in one of the sheds. Unmistakable signs were found showing that the building and talant

meat was discovered in one of the pantries. Other indications would lead one to b lieve beyong a doubt that men had been on the island within a period of two or two and a half months. However, when all is said, the greatest evidence was the presence of the dead birds minus their breast feath-Around the building skinned birds found; also the wings of terns and

Mystery of Three Graves

"To the right of the buildings and half hundred yards from the beach were discovered what appeared to be three graves. There were three headstones buried in the sand, consisting of slabs of phosphate or all. There were no inscriptions or marks on the stones. They were not there when the Thetis's party visited the island last

The mystery of the three strange graves gives wide range for the flight of romantic fancy. Did the plume peachers fight over the disposition of the feathery spolls? Or did an army of birds kill the killers? I

THE AIRCRAFT BOARD

The chief war story of the hour is any respects what America can do in th air. The Council of National Defense has taken decisive action herein. It has created an aircraft production hoard, headed by Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit, who, as chairman of the committee on industrial pre paredness of the naval consulting board. conceived and drove through, without a cent of Federal money and with the aid of the engineers of the country, the inventory for military purposes of the 27,000 leading plants of the United States.

All this highly valuable information is ow locked up in the files of the Council of National Defense. Mr. Coffin, vice president of the Hudson Motor Car Company, is one of the most brilliant engineers of America and for nearly two years has devoted his services to the Government without a panny of return. He is a man of vision out of the West who has a very distinct power for getting action out of the people around him. He typifies the new impersona type of public administrator who knows nothing of politics, thinks little or not at al of himself and seeks only to get the ne. He is known as the father of standardization in the American automobile in-dustry, the standardization which has made it possible for more than 3,000,000 meter-cars to be running on the roads of the United States against some 800,000 in the rest of the countries of the world put to-gether. The point, of course, is that quantity production of airplanes must, in the first instance, flow from standardization of parts and types and in production. Thus far on the western front in Europe

the supremacy of the air has moved back and forth between the Germans and the and forth between the Germans and the Allied forces, as each side has perfected a new type of war plane which could do things that the preceding type could not do. Neither side has been able to produce such Neither side has been able to produce such a preponderance of planes as to make the control more than momentary. That is where America appears upon the stage.

From "What the Council of National Defense Is," by Grosvenor Clarkson, in Scrib-

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

A day's delay! Can you conceive what means in this war in lives lo maimed, in property destroyed, in sorrow and anguish? If you can you will let Congress know that it is time to stop quibbling and talking and act on the numerous war measures that must be made law to facilitate America's conduct of the war.-Akron Evening Times.

The Sayannah Press says that Herr Hardwick (Senator from Georgia) ought to resign and go to Germany. In our opinion, the Legislature ought to adopt a resolution asking him to return the commission holds back to the State he has betrayed.--Lawrenceville News-Herald.

There was one fact in connection with the rumors of the Kaiser's abdication that ought to be of value to His Mightiness. It was a most remarkably popular idea witt lasted.—Schenectady Union-Star.

What Do You Know?

1. What is a "quid nune"?
2. Where is Senegal, from which coming France gets many of her colonial troops

8. What is the "I. C. C."?
4. Who is the present ruler of Siam?

6. Who is the reform candidate for Mayor a New York?

7. What is the present year in calendar? Who wrote the novel "Elsie Venner"?

9. What high office in the American Greenment was held by the statesman Electric 10. What does the French military term signify?

Answers to Yesterday's Quit

1. Deutsches Reich is the official name of the German Empire.
2. "Portmanteau" literally means "antegonak." It is composed of the Francisco of he neolithic was the later stone are, the pround or polished stone weapons implements prevailed.

4. "Gunwale" is pronounced "gunl." 6. Jassy is the present capital of the lab pendent portion of Rumania. 6. Arthur Henderson resigned last weet for the British War Council.

7. President Gorffeld was shot in Washington by Guiteau on July 2, 1881. 8. Cuba is called "The Pearl of the Antilla

pasquinade is a lampoon or sairs. It centh century citizens of Rome were the habit of pasting lampoons on a lated statue which was facetiously to be that of a tailor named Passus who lived in the neighborhood.

FREE QUAKERS' OF THE 'EMPIRE The word "empire" has a sinister soul nowadays. It is associated with Imperior Germany and with that autocratic Russian which, happily, is no more. But time state when proudly and patriotically our original collection of States, later welded into a more perfect union," was called an "sepire," and a record of that era still state inscribed in marble on an ancient bulldar at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arestreets. Thereby hang to the state of streets. Thereby hang two tales—respectively of fiction and fact—of particular pertinence today when pacifism and believe rency are again issues. The imagin marrative springs from the late Dr. S. Wer Mitchell and his admirable historical north of "Hugh Wynne." Doctor Mitchell kare his Philadelphia keenly and subtly. Thor-sands of our citizens have doubtless passed by that Arch street tablet, perched high D quaint gable, without noticing the

curious inscription. It reads as follows: By General Subscription For the Free Quakers, Erected in the Year of Our Lord 1781

Therein the eminent author-physics ound the inspiration for his here, who Revolutionary days, conscientiously jected to "conscientious objections" api militancy. At the cost of being rule of meeting, Philadelphia's Free Quite fought for liberty in the Continental arm. Their exclusion from the regular Society. Their exclusion from the regular Soc Their exclusion from the regular Society Friends, with its high ideal of peacs, with analogies today in the plight of Mes. Russell and Spargo, repudiated by the cialist party that takes its stand again war. As to the now unfamiliar use of word "empire," the state of the nation ing the period of the Articles of Confection, before the Constitution was adougled furnishes the explanation. "The term." furnishes the explanation. "The term, cording to Thompson Westcott, "was a common enough one in 1783. The United Bus were under the confederation of independ Governments, united under a limited can authority. They constituted an empire the most correct sense of the word."

Throughout the Revolution those who seeward became the "Free Quakers" were to parently too busy fighting to worry steel over the banishment from the regular ganization of Friends. One Thomas lack even emphasized his belicosity driving from his home a conservative from had been endeavoring to discusse who had been endeavoring to dissuad younger scion of the Matlack house in going to war. After the struggle, how the Free Quakers felt the need of or ization. In 1781 Isaac Howell, Robert

rish, James Sioane, White Matlack, Bartram, Samuel Say, Owen Bidds Samuel Wetherill met at the house last named and formed "The Monthly ing of Friends, called by some Free Codistinguishing us from those of our who have discounced us." Two years