EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917 WE SUSPECT THAT THIS BELLIGERENT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO PACIFY



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Philadelphia, Thursday, August 16, 1917

THE PEACE PROPOSAL

THERE is unquestionably a great longing for peace throughout the civilized world and Pope Benedict has voiced it. The spread of, radicalism, which is also maneuvering for peace, and the gradual loosening of the grip of authority have combined to compel consideration by statesmen of the drift of world thought. with particular reference to the possibility of the very citadels of civilization being swept away in a maelstrom of mass rebellion. It has been apparent, indeed, for weeks that an uprising of the German people and seizure of their Government would automatically bring an armistice and certain peace by negotiation thereafter. The thirst of Russia for Con stantinople has been revealed as statesmen's thirst, unshared by the Russian people themselves, and the itch for Germany's "place in the sun," we do not doubt, was a caste itch, held up as the whole German people's ambition only by propaganda and subsidization.

A proposal by the Pope commands the immediate attention of the whole world. There can be no question of the authority with which his Holiness speaks or of the fundamental importance of his proposals. On the other hand, a termination of the conflict with the Kaiser still in the saddle, with the prestige of invincibility still enfolding the Teuton legions, with Prussianism still intact and still driven by old ambitions, could not be a durable peace. Temporarily the world would cease its sacrifice of blood, but the outpouring of treasure would continue on a vast scale, since no country would dare be unprepared again against German aggression and militar ism would be an established institution in every nation under the sun.

way down into the army. On the eastern BRITAIN REGRETS, front last week the Kaiser was com pelled to promise a victorious army peace within three months. The morale had begun to break. In the west all reports Faces Long-War Theory With agree that sullenness mans the Hindenburg line. With the whole structure of Kaiserism about to fall asunder, with the Turks restive, the Bulgarians anxiousand Austria desperate with a long winter under famine conditions drawing nearer and the iron economic ring closing in, the assassins of peace and order want to quit. Their dreams unrealized, they are willing to forgo victory temporarily. They want a breathing space. They want to re-enforce the structure before it topples. The nations they sought to beat into subjection have within three years equalized the con-

at us and strike hard at the first favor-

able opportunity. Men living now re-

member the terrible summer of 1864.

when even Lincoln feared that the tide

moment the Confederacy was doomed.

Special Correspondence of the Evening Ledge LONDON, July 31. FOR the last three nights we have heard the guns, an unaccountably shattering experience. We are a hundred or more miles away, but the low rumble that comes over to us when the city is quiet is terrify-

ing. It robs us of the last illusion of safety. By day we go about our usual necessary tasks and occupy ourselves with small things to keep out the menace. We are have refused to succumb, and, instead, not really frightened; we know that for a time at least we are safe from attack. But the guns are "getting to us" spiritditions of battle by miraculous preparaually. Our nerves are not all they might tion and done in that short time what it he just at present. took Germany forty years to do. The Of the five million civilians living in and flower of Kaiserism is broken and dead,

near London very few have seen the front; but the Kaiser would save the root and the nearest we have come to shellfire has been during a raid, a pale imitation of the nurture it to future fruition. real thing. But even those of us who have WE SAY that there is no sacrifice too costly to be made now in civilization's stood healds twelve-inch guns when they went off, burst after burst, or have been

within 200 yards of a German shell when last triumphant effort to extirpate from it exploded, sense the difference between the face of the earth the monstrous sys those experiences and the illogical feeling tem which Germany has espoused. No of discontent which the guns from Belgium give us. It is nothing but a very mild weakness on our part must be permitted case of nerves, superinduced by silly fears of mammoth air raids and by a perplexity which only time can relieve. We do not to stay the final blow. We are fighting second war of independence, even hich only time can relieve. We do not now whether linig or Hindenburg will atthough we battle in foreign lands, and

ack first, whether our dramfire or his will be the produce to the creeping barrage and be infantry attack. We hope it will be that independence will not be sure and certain so long as the German mind This passing state of nerves which I can and might are directed by a family which cover and which every testimony out, is not a thing to be afraid of if it be nly understood. It does not mean lack of determination; nothing of the sort. It may has sworn vengeance on this country and openly declared its intention to strike

nean dissatisfaction with details, but it has no implications with the great scheme of ng on the war to a respectable end et, if you go a bit below the surface fact. ou will find that it means something do idedly cheering and helpful.

BUT RESOLVES

Mild Case of "Nerves."

America's Help

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES

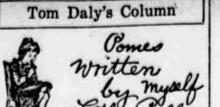
Reaction From Disappointments

had set against him and the war-weary North would vote him out of office and The present acute attack of nerves is i reaction from the disappointments of the last few months, and also the reaction from the resolve to go on which the country has make peace. The South fought its last desperate battle in Union ballot boxes made. It is the flashing momentary regret which people experience when they have pledged themselves irrevocably to a big thing. You declde to get married, and just that November. Its final hope was to fool the North. It failed, and from that thing for needed to get mittree, and poet as soon as you have published your inten-tion you get a sudden, ephemeral twinge of regret at the loss of your liberty. It passes But if you could multiply that twinge a million times and add to it the gravity of life and death, you would approach the feel-ne which is over England inst now. The

No less certainly is Kaiserism now loomed if civilization remains steadfast. Whoever said that coming events cast ing which is over England just now. their shadows before them was inspired. country has at last, and reluctantly, faced the truth of "the long war theory." Break through or not, Russia or no Russia, Amer-They do. We require no soothsayer, only common sense, to wrest from the depths ca or no America, we have to face an and a half of it, and the worst third he war it is certain to be. of the future its one great fact. No man Well, in this moment of resolution we ar lives who does not know that peace with out victory was the horror of horrors to

met with disaster in Russia and such a series of conversations in the United States as even the meager cables have not known the lunkers when the war began. They for years. I may say that people here do not understand how much talking we natu-rally do and how we discount our own talk. would not yearn for it now if they did not know that disaster was on their We Americans know that one fine day we tracks, to be avoided by no military will invent "terroral." so that we can blow up Essen by dropping one grain of our powder on the roof. But we also know that might which they possess, but only by skill in persuading their enemies to quit. before we do it we will announce it forty times over in the papers. The people here take everything we say as sober truth; but But civilization will not quit, will not they are only impressed with what we do, be recreant to God and man, will not betray posterity, will not sanction throw-

ing society back twenty decades, will not bere are inclined to be. ing society back twenty decades, will not surrender its triumph in the very moment of achievement.



THE BABY'S BREAKFAST My little sister Frances she Is just a little after three And smarty smart as smart can be. And such a healthy appetite For such a little tiny mile You wouldn't think it hardly right, And yet some morning If you could Observe her at her breakfast food I know that it would do you good For soon as mother gives her some She pats herself upon her tum And rolls her eyes and says "On yum!"

She gets a glass of milk in bed But won't be quite until she's fed With breakfast food and stuff instead And often in her plagies bare And just her nighty down the stair She runs and climbs up in her chair. Then mother scolds and calls her bad But I can see that she is glad To watch the cunning little tad For no one ever could be glum That saw her rub her little tum And roll her eyes and say "Oo yum!"

When I am old enough some day To marry and can have my way I'll take my husband's hand and say "Although our furniture and stuff May all be cheap and even rough Our table must be big enough

Recause I'm going to try to find Some children of the proper kind With which it may be quickly lined And we'll be happy when they come To rub themselves upon the tum And roll their eyes and say 'Oo yum!'"

We never quite realized the horror which the Germans made to fall from Heaven upon the little children in London until we watched our own baby reg istering ecstatic appreciation of some little kindness of our providing. The young unmarried man may be the favored makings for a soldier, but it will be the fathers who will beat the Kaiser to his knees.

We're as hungry for peace as the next and we're sure of the Pope's good intentions; but, thinking and thinking upon the news from the VATICAN, all we could get out of it was

VAIN ACT

But Must Have Used a Periscope

Why fear for the future of our great and glorious country? We are the melting pot from which raw alien material emerges heroic. Our own dear paper tells of Joseph Jagobciniski, a seven-year-old boy who "refused to take anesthetic at the Pennsylvania Hospital and watched the doctors take fifteen stitches in his scalp."

PAUL STEIN, the gentlemanly station agent at Fisher's on the Reading, picked up at Leary's last week a little book, pubtoward our efforts than the Americans over Battlefield of Gettysburg." It's made up of verses and letters from a field hospital written by Mrs. Edmund A. Souder, The most interesting thing in it, to us, of achievement. ALL honor to the Pope for his merciful and endeavor to stay the processes of destruction and restore healing peace to the world. The more honor to him if,



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!

Disloyal Lawbreakers - Biased English Histories-Dog Catchers Wanted Downtown

TREASON AND ITS PENALTY To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-In the EVENING LEDGER of August 8 a correspondent wails over the lynching of Little, in one of the Western States, and prates about the law. How much did Little and his adherents care about the law?

We are at war and it is no time fo traitors to travel around the country adocating resistance and disobedience to the draft. It is a special law made for the occasion of the war against Germany. Why? Because we have among us a lot of curs.

in doing heartily our share to help win the war. with hest wishes, we remain JOSEPH B. BOWMAN, Co. 11; JOSEPH W. BAIERS, Co. 11; STUART M. HARTZEL, Co. 11;

vator.

good friends.

lentown, Harrisburg and elsewhere enjoy-ing these little things, which were donated by their home towns and cities, and which help to make camplife more pleasant, we wondered if Philadelphia would like to see us accepting a share in these gifts to the boys from other towns or have Philadelphia boys confess that "Philly" has done nothing whatever to give her own boys a few comforts at least. West Chester gave her company a donation of \$350, while the town each contributed a generous amount. If possible, we would appreciate your

erly Love: We are here in camp at Mount

nany little extras which are not provided by the United States Government, and see-

ing the boys from Chester, Lancaster, Al-

Gretna, Pa., and feeling the need of sc

giving this letter as prominent a place as you think proper. Conditions at camp are noving along in good order, we are getting down to hard work and hope to make good

What railroad, without employing a cogwheel system, attains an altitude nearly as high as the summit of Mont Blane? What are the present temporal possessions of the Pope? 3. What is the second city in Portugal? 4. Who is the head of the new Japanese minister to the United States?

5. What is the meaning and application of th 6. What is a pantheon?

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

7. What is the meaning of the nantical term 8. What Frenchman was known as the Prince

9. What was the "Mississippi Bubble"? Who was Baron Muenchausen?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The prevailing religion in Poland is the Re-

2. As a result of submarines or mines, 9740 lost since the beginning of the war

SERGEANT LOUIS J. SHARP, Co. 12

TION BOARD

The exemption boards, which are no

at home, have a difficult and honorable

task. It is interesting to compare the

mity-claims which did not always hold

"Where's the roll?" asks Justice Shallow

them do so, let them do so. Let me see; where is Mouldy?"

Shallow-What think you, Sir John?

cood-limbed fellow; young, strong and of

Falstaff-Prick him. Mouldy- • • My old dame will be adone now for one to do her husbandry

Falstaff-Yea, marry, let's see Bullcaif.

Faistaff-Fore God, a likely fellow! come, prick me Bullcalf till he roar again.

Faistaff-What, dost thou roar before

Bullcalf-O lord, sir! I am a diseased

Bullcalf-O Lord ! good my lord

Falstaff-What disease hast thou?

Mouldy-Here, an't please you .

Falstaff-Is thy name Mouldy?

Mouldy-Yea, an't please you

Shallow-Peter Bullcalf o' the

Bullcalf-Here, sir.

iou art pricked?

. Let them appear as I call; le

THERE an authority, indeed, in Ger many with which the Allies can deal? Good faith is an essential to any contract and good faith in practice and theory has been ridiculed by the war lords. The men who openly violated their pledges of neu trality in respect to Belgium, who pledged their good faith to the United States and made agreements with us merely to gain time in which to build U-boats wherewith to violate these pledges, who have perverted truth on repeated occasions, who have conspired and plotted and lied and deceived and are plotting and lying and deceiving now-are these men to be met at a council table and bargained with as if their hands were clean and their hearts untainted?

Long since the material purposes of the war sank into insignificance in comparison with the immoral and criminal spiritual purposes which were revealed to the world as underlying the entire German program. Men almost ceased to think of the nationality of territory in view of the greater terror loosed by Beflin. Lands have before this been seized by a conqueror, and treatles made with him by faithful States, but not with a conqueror whose honor was forsworn. whose testaments were worthless, who avowed a new code of ethics and proclaimed that the law of the cave man must supersede international law and the mailed fist take the place of justice in the administration of human affairs. The blood-guilt and the soul-guilt have not been washed from Kaiserism, if indeed they ever can be. Forgiveness is a Christian quality, but forgiveness with the right and privilege and opportunity to repeat the outrage would be the unpardonable crime.

THE American embargo has chilled the Teuton heart. The vastness of the financial aid we have already given the Allies, the prodigality of our general preparedness, the whole-souled manner of our entrance into the war, the demonstration of the efficiency of American naval patrols, our success in transporting troops and our method of raising additional onits, our airship building program and our shipbuilding program, all together have bludgeoned the truth into the heads of German officialdom. The war lords stand at last that they cannot win. t is written in every cable from America a on the wireless into th

from the foundation he has laid, some means of building a durable structure of apologize for saying "we." peace can be found. But we who have in need of a breeze of confidence and cheer as the brave people who have gone through dedicated ourselves to one great purpose. three years of war. who have offered at the altars of our faith the treasure won by generations of

effort on a new continent, who are giving our young men, even our young women to the great cause, we cannot turn back and eat bread and salt with the insatiate monster that goaded us into conflict. We were patient; now we are determined. In such a Government as Germany has, declared the President, "we can never have a friend. In the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no security for the democratic Governments of the world." The world is ready to treat with a new Germany. It cannot, will not, treat with

Knocking the war tax should be confined to hammering it through.

China "breaks" but is not broken. In fact, she is now mended with the strong girders of civilization.

the old one.

Its reputable members seem to worry Tammany, but our home gang is ever unruffled by such annoyances.

Meatless weeks and wheatless meeks are now simultaneously in evidence in oppression-ruled Germany.

The exhaustion of exemption blanks is accompanied by that of Uncle Sam's patience with those who still crave them.

The similar perpendicularity of a German helmet spike and that of Senator La Follette's upright locks is peculiarly noticeable nowadays.

Why should West Pointers dislike the term "Sammee" because it means molasses in their traditional dialect? Have they forgotten that molasses sticks and sticks fast?

"Spirited" driving seems to have ad an uncomfortable double meaning in the case of that West Virginia man arrested for having concealed whisky in his automobile tires.

"It matters not," sang the poet Henley, "how charged with punishments the scroll." When you really are the "master of your fate" that may be all very well, but as regards Germany's destiny, the Allies and America will do the tending, and the blackness of the refore, matters & very gre

and Balfour did for the United States. We fell upon unappreciative cars. want heartening here; and I do not need to Americans, wh have been here a year or so are as much

The

America Can Aid Morale

The people are cheered no end by reports of preparations and of actual work they are not particularly encouraged by nonth-long orations concerning food-con trol, although, to be sure, they have had conversations here on less important sub-jects lasting almost as long. I ought to say that there is no tendency to criticize up nglishmen are too acutely conscious of the pectacle which its own House of Common nakes of itself on relected occasions to cast aspersions on any other body. But we must remember that for England and France the war began with a terrible blow and has continued in a series of ineffectual glorious ac. a. We must remember that this coun-has no military experience in the sense that Germany and France have military experience. And we have to be somewhat kinder than usual. Tugging at a steel wire for three years and then discovering that the wire is growing tight around your neck

n't good for the nerves. In one way we can help to keep up the norale of the citizens. We can set forth a statement of the things we want to se when pence is declared. The easiest way is for the President to recast his address to the Senate—an address to which no demod racy can take serious exception if it he race stated as the objects of a war rather than as the idealistic alms of a neutral The President has approached the question Austrian devolution at times; he can clarify his position and do much good not only to America, but to our Alles and to Austria And so with the rest of the war que

Because, once that is done, it is very unlikely that the question of peace negotia-tions will come up again. There is a time for all things, and there is a time when there is no time for peace talk. The pacifists dis agree, but those who are most anxious for the war to end, and to end with at lea the war to end, and to end with at least a minimum of advantage to the world of free peoples, realize that peace talk in any form except that of a confident and determined nation is worse than useless. It is demoral-izing. The demoralization is infectious; we have all caught a little of it from Russia.

and it serves no purpose except that of our enemy, whom we cannot demoralize unless by the sword. Let our American aims be defined and le America speak as clearly as she can her judgment upon them. Let it be frank and let it be loyal. And the civilians here will let it be loyal. ive thanks to America as the army and th navy give thanks already.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The sentence imposed on seventy-eight slackers in Illinois was a year and a day at "hard labor." Now, if the courts will only gather in the men who persuaded the slackers to dodge registration and give then the same cure, the task will be properly rounded out. Before being anti-American these agitators are anti-hard labor. They may never learn to love Uncle Sam, but ah, how they will acquire respect for him ! -Toledo Blade.

There were Tories hostile to the people of the newly declared United States when they were fighting to establish their inde they were ngitting to establish their inde-pendence. The North had its copperheads when it was fighting to keep the Union whole. And now there are socialists who declare that the American people should not fight to uphold their rights against for-eign aggreision. Always there is a distant We had heard of this before, but to

make sure that Mrs. Souder wasn't the only mispriser of glory a-borning, we looked over the files of the PUBLIC Langest and in the issue of November 20. 1863, we found two and a half columns of solid agate type on the first page, of

which more than 90 per cent comprised the address of Edward Everett, the orator of the day. On the second page there was a half-column account from another correspondent, in which "the modest, fitting address of the President of the rights, U. S." is given in full-two inches of agate.

Everett had been played up as "the orator," and Everett was lauded by press and public. Even he, and he was more than an orator, missed the greater eloquence of "the modest, fitting" words of the awkward giant with a nation's sorrows upon him. Or did he?

PHIL FRIEND THE MARKET BOY If thee were guite Devaid of sight, Yet bound to earn thy living,

How much does thee Suppose would be The measure of thy giving? Would thee not sit

And do thy bit As lastly as may be, And claim the right. Through loss of sight To whimper like a baby! Or if thee should With hardthood Thy daily burden shoulder, Nor let it fall

Till thee were all

And meat and things forever,

If thee could be so clever.

A frenzied locomotive.

Of fifty years or older, Thee'd scarcely wish To carry fish

All up and down

Nor would thee hike

The highways like

The busy town-

As "Johnson" can, The blind black man To whom this wreath is volive: -35 WILLIAM E. WRIGHT

with big vellow streaks, who would no volunteer in defense of the country that gives them shelter.

But he says, "Little was a cripple." Did that stop him from doing "his bit," not for our country, but for Kalser Bill? There ought to be more strung up. This

no time for sentiment. We are No civilized government will tolerate treason and sedition. In time of war the death penalty is rigidly enforced. I am for peace ; love peace, but not now. No, not now We must fight for it, and we'll fight until ve bring Kaiser Bill to his knees and teach him and his Junker crowd that they can no longer defy and sneer at American

In conclusion, I would advise the Watsons Goldmans, Berkmans and others, if they will not fight the Kaiser, that they must not attempt to nullify the conscrip They who do so violate the law tion act and commit the greatest crime that can be committed against our country-"treason. Does your law-abiding (?) correspondent know that? J. T. K. Philadelphia, August 12.

> HISTORY THROUGH ENGLISH EYES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger Sir-Some time ago a certain Mr. Terence O'B. Reilly wrote to your paper to slander the Irish race. His argumentation was not convincing, but it is the sort to which have grown accustomed. It is of the type which men like myself have frequently found in English rhetoric papers in college before the pupils had studied logic. Is it possible that the letter of Mr. Relly was written by just such a youngster? If so he should ask some of his elders to look at his work before submitting it to the DPCAS.

May I be pardoned if I suggest that it better for Mr. O'B. Reilly to read and her drudgery; you need not to have an Irish history (or an unbiased English pricked me; there are other men fitter to go out than I. history) than to write on subjects about which he knows so little? Read your letter It was Bulicalf who presented to the exemption board a plea for exemption on over again, Mr. Reilly, and then submit it to some of your companions whom you be-lieve to know more about such subjects than yourself, and ask them what the he ground of physical disability. J. C. D.

Sir-Are there no dog catchers in Philadelphia? We live in a new section con-venient to the navy, yard and find some of the conditions there hardly believable in a Bullcalf-A whoreson cold, sir, a cough sir, which I caught with ringing in the big city. During the winter weeks passed with no collection of garbage, and now that the warm weather has set in we are the warm weather has set in we are over-burdened with stray animals that boys leave on the lots close by. I an continually calling for aid from societies, but some say we are out of their district. Others want we are out of their district. Others want me to the the dogs to the steps. My little boy was bitten in the lip by one of the animals. We have a good many children in this one short block, and in the grass plot out front it is nothing to see three un-muzzied dogs among the small short block. muzzled dogs among the small children. Not muzzied dogs among the sman chinara. And knowing where to send my complaint I thought this published in your widely read paper might bring about the desired result. Mrs. W. L. BOOTH.

AN APPEAL FROM MT. GRETNA To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-The following is from a committee spresenting Companies 10, 11 and 12 of

 Senator Gore comes from Oklahoma.
James Schooleraft Sherman was Vice President during Taft's administration. 5. Victor Hugo in an address said "Forty is the old age of youth; fifty is the youth of old age," LEWIS M. CAMPBELL, Co. 11. Mount Gretna, Pa. August 10.

6. Franz Liszt, the pianist, was a Hungarian His dates are 1811-1886. 7. The red light is displayed at the port side of a ship.

A FIFTEENTH CENTURY EXEMP-A lanwing, sometimes called a peewit, is a bird of the plover family.
"Lasso" comes from the Spanish word "lazo," a lace.

10. Robert Bridges is the present poet laurests letermining who is best fitted to serve at the front and who is best fitted to serve

FORREST'S BROAD STREET GARDEN

present situation, wherein a democracy sets On the authority of the poet we learn about the work of selecting her sons who that "stone walls do not a prison make," are best fitted for service in the cause of but time was in Philadelphia when the liberty, with the manner of determining privacy of one's own garden was hardly xemptions from military service (as Shakebtainable without the aid of high, solid speare describes the scene) in the time masonry over which curious eyes could not of Henry IV. Justice Shallow and Sir John peer. Edwin Forrest, the most gifted of all Falstaff would not be welcomed on an the many distinguished actors to which this American exemption board, but it is percity has given birth, learned this vanished haps a curious fact to recall that they did truth of a vanished era through practical hear claims for exemption on the grounds experience. of dependent relatives and physical infir-

Forrest was an original in many ways. His restless mind was forever busying itself with innovations. That charming home for retired actors that bears his name of the banks of the Delaware was at first comething entirely new in charities. Residence in the institution was an honor. It carried no sting. A novelty in American literary patronage was his system of fostering the native drama through prize competitions. The not unworthy footlight profucts of Richard Penn Smith, Dr. Robert Montgomery Bird and Robert T. Conrad remain testimony of the usefulness of this endeavor.

cap-

Tt

When it came, however, to revolutionisin the physical aspects of city gardens, For-rest failed. We are quite accustomed now to low stone copings or iron railings of open construction that fail to bar the vision of passers-by. England, with her great walled-in estates, still marvels at this man-ifestation of liberty, and so did Philadelphia in 1855. In that year Edwin Forrest purchased the handsome brownstone manion at the southwest corner of Broad and Master streets. The fine house, by the way, is standing today and is used by the Pennsylvania School of Dezign. The great actor not only wanted a lawn for his real dence. He coveted a city vegetable sarden as well, and when this was laid out, citi-zens were startled to behold it bounded by Cing's affairs upon his coronation day, sir, an open iron grating instead of the con-ventional and forbidding masonry barrier. But the time had not yet caught up with the illustrious tragedian's generosity. With in a few months the too-modern railing dis-appeared, and up went a high stone wall appeared, and up went a high stone wall along the Broad street frontage. Forrest's friends asked him why he had

porrest's friends asked him why he has finally surrendered. He laughed and an-swered: "One day I was in the garden, hav-ing on an old hat and light linen coal, which extended almost down to my fest, working away with my back to the street. I heard a sort of murmur; I paid no attan-tion to it, however, when suddenly a shrill. which extended almost down to my working away with my back to the al I heard a sort of murmur; I paid no a tion to it, however, when suddenly a a boyish voice shouted out, "There he and then another, more manly, exclud 'It is Richelleu.' I turned suddenly are self wrong ; they are your likeliest men, and I would have you served with the best Falstaff—Will you tell me, Master Shal-low, how to choose a man? Care I for the limb, the thewes, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man! Give me the might At is fichened. I furned suddenly a and to my utter astonishment saw the length of the iron railing lined with a crowd, some shouting Macbeth. Rolla, ard, and the devil knows what: and rushed into the house the sounds for

trouble is. Philadelphia, August 11.

A CALL FOR DOG CATCHERS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Philadelphia, August 11.

Nor was Bullcalf satisfied with this attempt to secure exemption. Those who remember their "Henry IV" will recall the fact that both Mouldy and Bullcaif also attempted to escape service by bribery. It was this final straw which led Falstaff to i

lisagreement with Justice Shallow. When disagreement with Justice Shallow. When the time came for deciding who should go soldiering, Falstaff asks Justice Shallow to state his choice, and among the four chosen the Justice selects both Mouldy and Builcalf. Falstaff abruptly breaks in: Falstaff—Mouldy and Builcalf: for you. Mouldy, stay at home till you are past service; and for your part. Builcalf, grow till you come unto it: I will mone of you. Shallow—Sir John, Sir John, do not your-self wrong; they are your likeliest man