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### SHALL MIRACLES CEASE?

A HUNDRED and fifty years ago there was nowhere on the surface of the arth a city of a million people. Men were born and lived to a great age and fled who scarcely knew the taste of meat The problem of securing mere bread was a great problem and hunger never ceased to stalk the streets of London and the large towns. A simple diet was received with thanks to the bountiful Providence that provided it. Ordinary people stayed in the towns and villages where they were born, as hemmed in from observation of the world at large as if they lived on another planet. Ownership of a book was a distinction and education a class privilege. A great blackness had dwelt in the minds of men for ages and ignorance everywhere held court with sumptuous ceremonial. Life was close to nature, but knew nothing of the secrets of nature. The English peasant was not far removed from the Babylonian tiller of the soil.

The allusions of literature were overwhelmingly agricultural. Provincialism was dominant throughout the earth. Eighteen hundred years of Christian civilization under a system of government by kings and reigning families found the world intellectually and materially, but not spiritually, almost exactly where it had been when the Wise Men journeyed from the East and the Proconsul Pontius Pilate gave his assent to the crucifixion of the Christ.

deep of the inspiration flowing from the giant mountains and vast distances of the New World, resolved to shatter the werns ent and society that had wrecked gium. human progress. They searched the political philosophy of the ancients, transmuted into a concrete program the principles of freedom enunciated by thinkers of every clime and time and wnich was destined to work incalculable changes in the whole structure of civilisation. An army only did not surrender at Yorktown, but there the prejudices, the accepted habits, the age-old tenets, the entire political philosophy of mankind gaye way before a new idea. There time changed the measure of his march.

THE sun shines for Europeans as it rains and the same air that we have. There are no natural phenomena to make active in America than in other countries. But the achievement of political independence by the United States began to marvelous evidences of the capacity of of the Great War." mankind under favorable conditions to climb out of the pits up to the very mountain tops.

Political liberty seemed to break the barriers that held men's souls in thrall. The cotton gin came to clothe the world, steam harnessed itself to the vehicles of land and sea and opened the fruits of the earth to all the inhabitants thereof, and the genius of Morse put thought on wires and sent it with the speed of light across magnificent distances, while Bell disintegrated the human voice into electric current and integrated it miles away into its former form, the whole process being instantaneous. Wright conquered the air and Lake and Holland the depths of the seas. If Shakespeare was an in tellectual ocean, whose waves touched on all the shores of time, the American experiment in freedom struck the barnacles mental processes into a functioning tined to liberate the race from material slavery by the opening up of the innermost secrets of natural forces and the interpretation and domination of them for the service and happiness of manity. The faith of our fathers was the faith that moves mountains, because t has moved mountains and induced taclysmic upheavals in the thought

alteed minds of America is the means by BILLIONS MORE which Germany continues the conflict has originated nothing. She seeks, through the instruments liberty has supplied, to turn the clock back to the Dark | Treasury Department Planning Ages and restore throughout the world that system of subjection our forefathers so happily overthrew. She would thus neutralize the galvanizing inspiration our institutions have induced, deadening once more intellectual vision and assuring for centuries to come an absolute standstill in mechanical progress, similar to that experienced before and through the Christian era. She would pervert the triumphs of liberty to utilization for the restoration of slavery, seizing (the paraphernalia of progress to serve as a masquerade for reversion to prinsubmerged for eons humanity's upward

THE American idea is psychologicas, and therefore it is difficult to impress its importance on the people as a whole. It to find acceptance. So subtle are the processes by which the mind of the race governing these processes, that elucidation of them is impossible. We can only test by results the alchemy of the fact We only know what we know, and that is that the destiny of mankind on earth changed when the Declaration of Independence became established. We only know that the race had its nose to the ground then, and now it lives among miracles. We only know that during the period of our independence dreams have been translated into ordinary facts. The system that could have induced these things, the system under which they happened, the system that made possible such emancipation of humanity as has occurred, compared with the barren results of the system which it displaced, must be a system of such holy worth that men willingly should die for its perpetuation and stop at no sacrifice to see that it shall not perish from the face of the

When we say that the world must be made safe for democracy, we mean that it must be made safe for the minds of Whitneys and Fultons and Morses and Edisons to function efficiently and with full liberty, that intelligence must be permitted still to thrive in cultivated ground, and that mankind cannot, will not, be forced and driven back into the thraldom which, from the golden era of Pericles to the leaden period of the third George, blinded the earth and pauperized it.

### CARDINAL GASPARRI EXPLAINS

THE interpretation by Cardinal Gasparri, the papal Secretary of State, of the pontifical appeal for peace as a reitera-TN 1776 a few plebelans, who had drunk tion and elaboration of principles first enunciated by President Wilson is scarcely less important than his emphatic pronouncement that "as to condonation of damages caused by the war, there is an boins that bound them to a system of exception applying particularly to Bel-

It has long been apparent that Presihe has laid down the essential principles on which an enduring peace can be brought about. It is just as apparent that he will fail to take advantage of no opportunity that seems to offer a reasonable chance for the sort of peace that is civ-

Unquestionably the comment by Cardinal Gasparri adds new weight to the papal appeal, but we doubt seriously if there is at this time any hope for peace comparable to that found in the great Allied offensive now under way.

## "COMRADES"

THAT civilization is waging its world shines for us. They have the same | I war on lines broader than those of mere nationalism is inspiringly emphasized by the name selected for the association of discharged soldiers and sailors now being formed in England. Rejecting the temptation to inject Britain, Albion, King George or any other proper noun into the title, these veterans call thembe followed almost immediately by most selves, simply and beautifully, "Comrades

Superb expansion of the organization is thus immediately obvious. The French "poilu," the English "Tommy," the Italian Bersagliero, the Algerian Spahl, the martyred Flemish, the Russian mujik and the American "Sammee"-or what you will-are all comrades with a singleness of ideal unparalleled in world his-

tory. From the G. A. R. and the Confederate veterans the spirit of sectionalism has long since vanished. But were it developed on broad international lines suggested by its title, the society of "Comrades of the Great War" would be un-

handicapped at the outset. When the battle flags are furled some millions of "Comrades" would provide a spectacle more akin to the idealistic brotherhood of man than any yet beheld on this rolling planet.

It is worth remembering these days that the English translation of the German word "grab" is "grave."

The difference between "mine own country" and "mine-owned" is becoming gratifyingly more apparent every day.

vacation is one of the most comforting evidences that the reports of reduced submarine warfare are correct.

General Humidity and General Disomfort are a team of August militarists against whom even a world made safe for democracy would be powerless.

Mayor Smith says his lease is all right, but it is the same Mayor Smith who ys that Mr. Sheehan's candidacy is all

# NEEDED FOR WAR

for a Second Liberty Loan in Advance of Congressional Action

WE ENTERED the war in Europe a little over four months ago. The President needed men and money to conduct the war. Congress voted for conscription because the President wanted an army quick The army is coming and the desire of the President in that regard will soon be gratifled. The country will have an army of which we shall be proud, but it will be so big an army that, with the pay of the ciples that utterly damned, prevented and | enlisted man doubled and a proportional increase in officers' pay, the cost will be enormous. It opens a great new account with the taxpayers that the financiers of the nation will have to meet and continue to provide for until the war is over and the new army is disbanded. So it will be with the navy, the personnel of which has required centuries for the truths of Christ been greatly increased in recent months. The two fighting forces of the Government are gradually assuming shape, although not so quickly as some of our ailles seem to wish, nor quite so enthusiastically in some parts of the country as some of our American patriots predicted. But we are getting ready for an effective service, and if need be, for a long service. How long, despite the present-day peace discussions, time alone can tell. The draft is being conducted and estimates are being made as if we meant to go through to a finish, and of every one in public life. It may be that expect, but even so the disorganization of the army and navy as already built up ould not be effected in any tess time of tion itself. There are thousands of men who have gone into the military service to make it their profession and they will want to remain after the war closes. interests and ambitions will have to be taken into consideration when the time for disbandment comes. With the navy it may be different. The navy may prove to be undisguised blessing in equipping the nation with officers and men for the Ameri merchant marine which we expering inaugurate when the war closes. A marter of fact, the navy is not only fighting force, but it is netually a great national training school for the men we will ultimately need to officer and man o merchant ships. We will probably be able to use in the merchant service after the war all seamen created by the navy during

#### Spending Lavishly to Win

While the army and navy are being put gether to win this war the financial resurces of the country are being checked up to pay the bill, and the checking up of these resources is no small job, despite the ease which the public has become med to the ready use of the word "billions be it remembered, being one usand million-and a million itself being a fairly comfortable sum. When we speak of a "billion dollars," and endeavor proprly to realize its meaning, we are reminded f the early but amiable and public-spirited aggestion of Hon. John Wanamaker that American people contribute \$1,000,000. 000 to restore Belgium. We were sorrowing with stricken Belgium then, it will be recalled, but there were some who, though they spoke generously, did not seriously entertain the kindly suggestion of the great Philadelphia merchant. They began to fig ure up what \$1,000,000,000 meant—substan-\$100 apiece for every man, woman and child in the country-and they looked at each other and shook their heads. They suggestion with respect. were sorry for Mr. Wanamaker and, for the time being, "the billion idea" went to the erap beap, just exactly as did William Jennings Bryan's Government ownership was so unfortunate as to open his dent Wilson is the leading exponent of Presidential campaign in New York city liberalism in the world today and that Mr. Bryan is said to be looking "hopefully" the future since Government owner ship is a little more popular than w made bold to mention it, but Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, who is also credited with "hopes for the future," is "beating" Mr. Wanamaker "to it" on the oillion idea. Mr. McAdoo now looks to Congress not for one "billion" but for what in the aggregate, during this session of Concress, will be a United States contribution to the war of upward of \$15,000,000,000per capita burden of \$1500. And this is for our war experience of four months only, though it may be expected to carry us forward to the end of the fiscal year. June next. At any rate, it makes the Belgium billion-dollar" idea of Mr. Wanamaker quite respectable. New Demands a Surprise

The new McAdoo proposals come as a The new McAdoo proposals come as a surprise to both the Senate and House. The Senate was grinding away on the war evenue bill as if that was sufficient to revenue bill as if that was sufficient to settle the whole war business. Having given the Administration authority to borrow \$7,000,000,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 was to go to the Allies, the new demand for loans put a damper upon the thought of adjourning, for even the Senate realizes that these enormous sums of money must come out of business and the people. Likewise in the House there was a feeling of surprise and resignation. "We have gone into the war." It was said; "we will have to give the Administration the money to see it through." Congress had some justification for its surprise at the new demands, cation for its surprise at the new demands ecause it was understood when the \$7,000 see, oo loan bill was passed, the biggest ever up to that time, that the Allies would be satisfied and that the needs of our own Government would be met up to the end of the fiscal year. It now appears that in addition to the \$3,000,000,000 authorized for the Allies by the act of April 24, 1917, it will require \$4,000,000,000 more to keep them going until June, 1918, inclusive. The Secretary of the Treasury plans to let the Allies—England, France, Italy, Russia and the others who are fighting Germany—have at least \$500,000,000 a month. They are said to need it to see them through the winter and to prepare for the next great spring drive. Supporting the demand for the loan is the argument that the loan is the argument that the more money we send abroad the fewer men we will have to send. Apart from the assistance we are to give to the Allies are the requirements of our own forces, which seem to be steadily increasing, as can be attested by Chairman Fitzgerald, of New York; Mr. Gillette, of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican; Mr. Sherley, of Kentucky; "Uncle Joe" Cannon, of Illinois, and other strong men of the House-August 1988. other strong men of the House Appropria-tions Committee, who are locked up almost daily in conference with army and navy omeials and their war estimates. As evi-dencing our own necessities, it may be said that the War Department seeks an appro-priation on one them. priation on one item alone, that of field artillery, of \$2,500,000,000.

It is not clear just when the new loan will be offered or what the rate of interest will be. Four per cent has been mentioned, but that will have to be determined by Congress. It is more than likely, however, that 4 per cent will be agreed upon, as there is grave doubt about the ability. that 4 per cent will be agreed upon, as there is grave doubt about the ability of the Secretary to finance another large loan at 3½ per cent. In certain sections of the country depositors in savings banks and other institutions can readily obtain 4 per cent for their money, which the Administration found to be an obstacle to the placing of the Liberty Loan. Anticipating favorable action by Congress, the Treasury Department is already laying its plans for the disposal of the new loan. It promises to be one of the best-advartised propositions over put up to subtle

### Tom Daly's Column

Whenever it's a Saturday the afternoon

write a line; shall not have the call!

Special Correspondence of the Evening Ledger WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. The simple Jeys that once I had But stay! the chanting katydids abound

> Upon its downy nest It settles down to rest And lull its young to sleep. Engaged, the leaves among, At this maternal thing, It stirs its tuneful tongue And thus begins to sing:

"Katy didn't, Katy did: Katy didn't, Katy did!"

When I was on the farm I used to rob its nest. But now I would not harm The little feathered guest. I love to watch him strain His tiny tuneful throat. And cheer us once again With that recurrent note:

"Katy didn't, Katy did: Katy didn't, Katy did!"

Getting back at numerous vacationists summer long. We always store ours in the attic.

never became a smoker himself.

Mrs. Martha Foote Crow has achieved new thing in the making of books. It is "Christ in the Poetry of Today," an anthology of "gems strung upon a golden cord of Bible phrases," the whole forming a poetic biography. This page, for instance, will give a notion of the fashion of the book:

Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called children of God!

Thou hast on earth a Trinity-Thyself, my fellow-man, and me: When one with him, then one with Thee: Nor, save together, thine are we

Can the blind guide the blindt

> And the tract-man said To the one gone mad, 'How can you give

"As you give Christ." The madwoman said, While love in your heart Lies cold and dead."

HARRY LEE

not subscribing for Punch. "Punch," sez he, "is a real humorous paper." And he's right, the gibes of American jokers to the contrary, notwithstanding. "That story you printed the other day about the re cruit who failed to salute," the Major continued, "was lifted from Punch, and so are nearly all the other good war yarns we hear on this side."

Reading the journal of Dr. Alexander Hamilton, as we frequently do in odd moments, it surprises us to note that, although he spent almost the entire month of June, 1744, in this city, he makes no mention of having met Benjamin Franklin, while he seems to have made the acquaintance of all the other worthies of that day. Franklin had already founded the S. E. P. (oh, very well then, the Pennsylvania Gazette), the Philadelphia Library, the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania, and had been clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly and postmaster of Philadelphia when Hamilton rode into the town.

August 9, he wrote:

I dined with Mr. Fletcher in the com-It is no mean jest that such worth

THE VILLAGE POET An' if it suits my mood to loaf I needn't

An' as for news on Chestnut street, it I'm gonna sing of country things, or I won't sing at all:

#### BUTTERMILK

O dairy maid, O dairy maid, I do beseech thee now To favor me with buttermilk New taken from the cow. For white and golden buttermilk I hunger and I yearn; O give me but a cup of it

Before thou start'st to churn. Ah! once I was a country lad And I would taste again

But could not quite retain. I used to pick fresh buttermilk. But I've forgotten how;

O give me but a cup of it New taken from the cow

How peaceful is the country night schen everything is still! Except perhaps a baying dog beyond the distant hill.

this time of year, So let's resume our oaten pipe an' sing about 'em here:

#### THE KATYDID

When twilight shadows creep

who have been postcarding us: O! we've been sleeping under blankets, too; and all

This smoking habit which is growing imong the women needn't disturb us. It's old stuff. Horace Greeley, in his "Reminiscences," tells how he, as a youngster in New Hampshire, always lighted his mother's pipe and got it well started for her whenever the weed enticed her. Yet-and here's the thing to put in your own pipe and puff upon meditatively-he

She called from her cell. "Let me give you a rose. To the cold tract-man

Our friend, the Major, calls us down for

But, if the traveler missed the distinguished Bostonian in Philadelphia, he met some curious Philadelphians in Boston. In his journal, under date of Thursday,

I dined with Mr. Fletcher in the com-pany of two Philadelphians, who could not be easy because, forsooth, they were in their nightcaps, seeing every-body else in full dress, with powdered wigs—it not being customary in Bos-ton to go to dine or appear upon Change in caps as they do in other parts of America. What strange creatures we are! and what trifles make us uneasy! It is no mean jest that such worthless things as caps and wigs should dis-turb our tranquillity and disorder our thoughts, when we imagine they are worn out of season. I was myself much in the same state of uneasiness with these Philadelphians, for I had got a great hole in the iappet of my coat, to hide which employed so much of my thoughts in company that, for want of attention. I could not give a pertinent



ABOUT THIS TIME

### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Reading Matter for Soldiers Wanted-Single Tax in War. Spanish Names

This Department is free to all readers who class to express their opinious on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the views of its correspondents. Letters must be signed by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a constant of good faith.

### KILLING CAMP MONOTONY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: -Many persons are anxious something for the soldier boys who have left their homes and are facing unusual ex-periences in camp, on the sea, in foreign ands, it may be at the battle front The Young Men's Christian Associations

are following the Pennsylvania boys into their camps, especially Camp Hancock at Augusta, Ga., where the Pennsylvania division of the National Guard—some 25,000 strong-will be in training.

Monotony of camp life is appalling. The association in its six buildings will provide correspondence material, phonographs pianos and meager libraries. Individuals who wish to help the soldiers through the Young Men's Christian Association ma end good music, vocal or instrumental disc records, worthy framed pictures fo the buildings and especially books. These should include not only high-grade fiction and works of classical authors, but also biography, history, books on nations of Europe in the present war and on en gineering and scientific subjects, especially notors, wireless, airplanes, etc.

These may all be sent by parcel post to

George B. Landis, Camp Education retary. Augusta, Ga., who will distribute them to the best advantage or in ac-cordance with the request of the donors when such is made. Or since the Young Men's Christian Association is co-operat-ing with the American Library Association the books may be sent to the nearest library to be forwarded. Magazines will be accepted, if sent prepaid. Current numbers are most usable. S. A. ACKLEY, Executive Secretary.

Atlanta, Ga., August 24.

### SINGLE TAX IN WARTIMES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-All signs point at present to a long continued and costly war. Our Government is allied with other nations in striving to preserve the small measure of dem existing and, through that preservation, be enabled to further advance the growth of real world democracy. Our Government makes a plea for devotion and sacrifice on the part of the citizen. It will require oceans of money to carry forward its share in destroying—let us hope forever—the insane militaristic spirit of the German Imperial Government Private comfort, convenience and propert

Private comfort, convenience and property will be taxed to an extent never dreamed of before. Already Congress has passed bills which in their operation will obstruct and hamper the production of wealth—something which should be produgiously ensured that the lime of war stress. For couraged at this time of war stress, many years I have been an advocate of many years I have been an advocate of the single tax, a method for taking the rent of land for public purposes. Taking the rent of land by the Government will give an ample revenue (altogether originated and maintained by public growth, activity and desire), and will not in any way discourag the production of wealth.

Intelligent study of the single tax will prove that I have not overstated the case. Intelligent persons already know that it will do all I claim for it, but how many newsper editors, economists, religious and oral teachers are publicly advocating its paper editors. tablishment? OLIVE! Philadelphia, August 24. OLIVER McKNIGHT.

ERRORS IN SPANISH

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
Sir—The recent death of one of the last
veterans of the Mexican War has revived
a number of stories concerning that wily
old wooden-legged dictator, Antonio Lopes
de Santa Ans. In almost every instance
the newspapers persisted in printing his

Spanish. Double "n's" are not Spanish, nor are any double letters with the excep-tions of "l" and "r".

I notice moreover that Spanish words are continually badly treated by English-speaking folk. Take, for instance, the "aguacate" pear out of which the Cuban makes his delicious salad. Some Americans call it "alligator," which is absurd, but at least ranks as an English word without pretensions. The alleged "highbrows," how-ever, call the fruit "avocado," which is the Spanish word for lawyer. What they mean by a "lawyer pear" I don't know unless they are trying to suggest that it's rich.

Philadelphia, August 24.

### THE LETTER WAS GENUINE To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—I am sorry to see such stuff in your paper as "Dan McDermott's" letter of to day. It does no good and only gives offense to many of your readers. Few regard it as a genuine communication. I write in protest, as a friend of the paper.

MICHAEL DONOHOE. Philadelphia, August 22.

REVOLUTIONARY CONSERVATION An interesting historical fact, brought to public attention by Senator Henry L. Myers of Montana, is that the Congress of 1777 engaged in grain preservation just as the Congress of today is doing, and on February 27 of that year adopted a resolution

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States immediately to pass laws the more effectual for putting an immediate stor to the pernicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived if not quickly

prevented. Senator Myers, after dwelling upon the wisdom and patriotism of the Continental legislators, appealed to the Senators to catch up with their ancestors.—Mobile Register.

## THE AMERICAN TITAN

The azure of the sky no cloud disturbs, Deep silence reigns. Old Ocean's voice hushed. The mountains grandly rise in solemn mood And peaceful is the vale. In forest shade Low murmurs of the whispering trees are heard,

And man reposes, thinking naught that shall His deep serenity of soul arouse.

But lo! Far in the west, o'er mountain peak,
A cloud appears, and soon it towers aloft.
A threatening titan in the sky. It breathes—
The lurid lightning flashes forth, tones
Of distant thunder shake the appalled earth.
Again the titan, in the wrath of war,
Consuming flame sends forth, the thunder peak,

Re-echoing 'mong the mountaine' craggy heights. At his command great titans are revealed. And looming in the skies in battle join. The azure sky is seen no more, and war

Doth follow peace. The heavens, by fire illumined, Reverberate with awful thunderbolts, That to the earth descend in deafening

tones,
Appalling to the soul of awe-struck man, While mountains shake beneath terrifi. blasts,

The ocean wakes in fury, and in roars
Defiant to the titans of the skies
Sends challenge forth. From West unto
the East, Far o'er Atlantic's span, the titans speed. Upon the throne of him who would his God defy Great bolts descend in flaming light. The

earth, By heaven's artillery o'erwhelmed, would To chaos now dissolved. The impious one Who Freedom's Temple would o'erthrow. No more shall wield oppressor's might.

When Freedom's titan of the West, asleep, Reposes in his trust of all the world. Awake him not. As he profoundly slept, So now doth he awake, and slumb'ring powers aed, appalling is the fate of him

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ Who is the present Secretary of the In-

What Russian city, important from a tary viewpoint, is the objective of rent German drive?

3. What miracle was performed by Christ during the marriage at Cons? 4. What city has been the scene of recent rac

5. What British dramatist is r been killed by failing from 6. Who is Donald B. MacMills

7. Name a noted German Social in dispatches to be near de 8. From what Roman name of a goddess is the modern term cereal derived?

10. What is the area of the German em Answers to Yesterday's Quiz United States infantrymen wear blue has cords; cavalrymen, reliow ones,

A Podsnap" is a man full of narrow is-sular pride, the name being taken from Dickene's character of that name in the novel "Our Mutual Friend." The French term for a slacker is "em-

5. The second unit of the draft army will probably be called in the spring of 1915. 6. Karl Armsmard Graves is a self-styled "in-tornational spr," arrested last week in the West.

7. Francis Ledwidge, an Irish poet, was re-8. Thomas Jefferson was called "the Sage of Monticello."

Pola is a seaport on the Adriatic in the Austro-Hungarian province of Istria.
 Benjemin Franklin married Deborah Bead.
 of Philadelphia.

THE DECLARATION HOUSE NEW actors in real historical dramas have Pever been fully conscious at the time of parts they were playing. Thomas Jefferson, of course, must have realized some-thing of the import of his composition of the Declaration of Independence, but there were details of the scene to which he gave little thought. Historians in later years diligently endeavored to learn in what particular house the epoch-making document was written. Forty-nine years after the first Fourth of July, Jefferson was asked where he had been lodging during the sum-mer of 1776. The great Democrat reflected

He had almost forgotten where he performed the most notable act of his life! After much dusting of memories, he decided that the Declaration had been composed at Seventh and Market streets. It was Dr. James Mease, who in 1825 had written to Jefferson on the subject. The latter answered that he had "lodged in the house of a Mr. Graaf, a new brick house, three stories high, of which I rented the second floor consisting of a perior and

house, three stories high, of which I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlor and bedroom ready furnished. In the parlor I wrote habitually, and in it wrote this paper particularly. The proprietor was a young man, son of a German, and then newly married. I think he was a bricklays and his house was on the south side of Market street, probably between Seventh and Elighth streets, and, if not the only house on that part of the street. I am sure there were few others near it."

With this substantial tip, the research experts set to work. Dr. Nicholas Biddle in 1827 announced that Jefferson's memory had served him well. The Declaration house was on the southwest corner of Seventh.

house was on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market. That this and no other in the neighborhood was the structure was conclusively proved by the fact that the nearest house to the southwest corner was not the southwest corner to the southwest corner of the southwest was not built until some twenty years after

In Doctor Biddle's report on the subject he adds that Jefferson had selected his lodgings with characteristic love of retirement "in a house built on the outskirts of the city, and almost the last dwelling to the westward, where in a small family he was the sole boarder." Jefferson paid thirty-five shillings a week room rent in those days. He took his meals chiefly in Smith's tavern on Second street.

In the mid-nineteestic century, the Dec-

Smith's tavern on Second street.

In the mid-nineteenth century, the Declaration house was enlarged with a fourth story and changed for business purposes Later it become a warehouse and as such was standing in 1883, when it was tora down to make way for a new bank building. A large bronse tablet now records the fact that the present bank is on the site of the old structure where Jefferson ponned his deathless words. If Philadelphians in 1888 had been as careful of their histories.