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Philadelphia, Friday, September 14, 1917

THE RESULT IN MAINE

THE decisive defeat of suffrage in Maine is unfortunate. We do not believe that it is discouraging, for it is on succession of such defeats that the women have built their most significant triumphs. Nevertheless, it had been hoped that the right of woman to the is no spread-eagle logic that points it out. If the main brunt of making war is on our vote had been so definitely proved by the services she has rendered during the travail of civilization that in no locality would there he found a majority of men willing to deny her the simple justice she asked. The conservatism of Maine is proverbial, but even conservatism is expected to give way before overwhelming evidences of the necessity and justice of in lives than the Entente. We made that proposed innovations. If conservative England, in spite of Pankhurst militariom, was converted to suffrage, certainly picketing ought not to have been a decisive deterrent to favorable action by American citizens.

There is a quantity of misinformation disseminated about suffrage. When Theodore Roosevelt came out in favor of it. reactionary newspapers all over the country declared that he had been converted overnight, for political reasons only, and that his opinion was worth nothing whatever. A distinguished editor, who has now a long way from the bad times when an uncanny faculty for getting at the bottom of things and who was himself at the time opposed to suffrage, talked the matter over with the Colonel along these lines. "I'll send you a book or two on the subject that may be informative." said the Colonel. Several days later a wagon loaded with heavy boxes drove up the editor's house." Apparently the product of a furniture factory had been shipped to him. But every box contained

campaign, at that rate, would be an utter flasco. In the last five weeks the APRIART | weekly average has been sixteen ships a week. In the five weeks from April 21 to May 19 it was twenty-eight ships. It is to be assumed that the self-contained Mr. Baker would not announce our new battleplane engine as one of the greatest engineering feats of the war without assurance that he was on safe ground. That the new planes can be produced speedily by the thousand is splendid tidings, for the swamping of the German air fleets will mean nothing short of disaster to the Kaiser's armies. South America draws closer to us. The anti-German rioting in Argentina proves once more .hat Berlin diplomacy

will always hang itself if given enough rope. It is extremely important for us that Argentina and Brazil should now be consolidated in pro-Ally sentiment. In this connection, an article elsewhere on this page by Mr. Bomfim is most instructive and encouraging, presenting good reasons to believe that Brazil will shortly be sending soldiers to France.

BRITISH CANDOR

WHEN things get cown to brass tacks, the British candor is about the candidest article in the world. Mr. Bonar Law, in his address at a dinner to Congressman McCormick, made no bones about the situation, suying:

. The Germans lately have been saying that the Entente was relying on the United States as their last hope. I want to say to you that we do rely on the United States. As Chancellor of the Sector Δs Exchequer I am ready to say to you now what I should have been sorry to have had to say six months ago, namely, that without the United States' financial assistance the Allies would have been in disastrous straits today. We have not yet seen the end.

shoulders, the chief responsibility of making peace is in our hands and we are so placed as to present peace terms to quarters to tell us not to be cocky and to remember that we shall never make

the same sacrifice in lives that the Entente has made. But we have made already a greater proportionate sacrifice sacrifice in 1775-1781 and in 1861-1865, and we always have been ready to make it to keep South America free. It is not our fault if we cleaned up our

half of the world long before the other half required our intervention.

SIMPLICITY ITSELF

THE Hooverization of the country is generally supposed to be a very complex matter. As a fact, it is painfully simple. Doctor Garfield puts the latest detail of the process into eleven words: "Don't buy coal from Philadelphia dealers till the price comes down." We are George Baer got off that mystical formula to the effect that God gave mines to the people that happened to own them.

THE STATUS OF AFFAIRS

THE use of the police force as a polit-L ical instrument is a disgrace to the city and has been a disgrace since Mayor Smith took office. Repeated outrages have brought repeated promises of reform. None of them has been carried Vice has walked and trafficked unout. shipped to him. But every box contained books and every book in every box treated of woman's suffrage. There were of policemen have been used to bludgeon make to bludgeon where the being in the streated of woman's suffrage in contribution account of policemen have been used to bludgeon where the beads of the streat of suffrage in contribution account is suffrage in contribution account of suffrage in contribution account is suffrage in contribution account is suffrage in contribution account is suffrage. checked in the streets. Sporadic raids authoritative accounts of suffrage in political sentiments into the heads of citizens who preferred to think for them selves. Not since Clodius and his gang blackjacked their way through the streets of Rome has there been a more flagrant abuse of the police power than is daily exhibited in Philadelphia. There are professions of holy purpose from mouths that might well pray for mercy, but the hypocrisy of the sentiments uttered is not so thickly veiled that citizens cannot identify it. The city has been divided into the goats and the sheep, and may Providence help the goats when authority undertakes to beat them into lambs! To be safe is to be a loyal and obedient follower of the Mayor. since for no other is there any mercy. When has politics been more openly played in City Hall than now, with the Mayor waving his scepter this way or that to confer the accolade on candidates? Contractor government is at its zenith. and by their bonds ye shall know them.

OUR LARGEST AMERICAN ALLY

Brazil Heart and Soul With Us and the Entente, Says Noted Author's Son

By ANNIBAL BOMFIM

Mr. Bomfin is the son of Manoel Bomfin, noted Brazilian author, whose book, "Latin-America." is considered the best standard work on South America. The son has studied in England, France and Germany, and has just come to this city from Brazil to complete his education at the University of Pennsylvania. He has spent the summer at Rio de Janeiro, studying political con-ditions.)

BRAZIL virtually joined the Allies and did it declaring she was going to play the same politics America has played. She is at war with Germany in everything but name. Most Americans ignore this fact name. Most Americans ignore this tack as well as they ignore everything cise about Brazil. For the average American Brazil is a "South American republic."

He does not differentiate Brazil from the small South American republics; he does not know that we speak Portuguese and that our history, as a Portuguese colony, is entirely different from the history of the other South American States. He does not consider that Brazil is by far the largest country of South America, that she is arger than the United States (without larger Alaskn), that she has more than 25,000,000 inhabitants and that she is the best friend and ally the United States has in South America

We shall now see how and why Brazil has sided against Germany.

Owing to the fact that we speak Portuguesse, all Brazilians who want to get a good education have to learn French, for there are very few good scientific books printed in our language. This is naturally explained by the fact that Portuguese is spoken by fewe: than forty million persons in the world; and that of these persons 80 per cent cannot even read or write. It would not be a paying proposition to print any good book in that language. Knowing

The opinion of the educated class natutally has an influence upon the lower classes, and this is the reason why the whole Brazilian population declared itself Allies as well as to Central Powers. against Germany from the very first day of the war. We knew before it started that France would have to fight Germany again. and we were for France.

Crisis in Brazil in 1914

The beginning of the war caught us in the middle of a most serious political and financial crisis. It was the last year of the Infancial crists. It was the hast year of the term of Marshal Hermes da Fonseca as President of our Republic, the worst ruler Brazil ever had. It is enough to say about him that he received the country in the nost prosperous financial condition and left if with an empty public treasury and largely indebted to European nations. The Brazillau people had always been very tolerant toward the abuses of politicians, but the Eonward Command but the Fonseca Government was such an exaggeration of the bad instincts and ideas of our lower politicians, displayed so crudely and brutally, that the evil effects were felt by all, and even the quietest citizens decided to act and prevent such a state of affairs ever happening again.

President, Dr. Wenceslaus Braz, had been chosen by the whole nation to succeed Fonseca because all trusted him as being an honest and economical man. Owing to these facts we could not help the Allies in any way during the first two years of the war; we were too busy reorganizing our own country. But it took a very short time to were soon able to start working for Europe Brazil what we needed, but also stopped buying much of our export goods, the crisis reached its limit and we lacked money and many of the necessities of life.

CHIROPODIST IS BUSY IN FRANCE

He's Just a Plain, Ordinary Sergeant, but He Knows How to Handle a Knife

> By HENRI BAZIN Staff Correspondent of the Evening Leilger in France.

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, Aug. 10. NAPOLEON is given credit for a lot of axioms that apply to successful warfare. One is that an army fights on its

stomach. He forgot-or if he thought of it considered it too obvious-that there is another portion of the soldier as important as his interior, and that is the old reliable shank's mare.

For, while a favored few ride horses or motorcycles, or, when they cut as much

motorcycles, or, when they cut as much figure as a war correspondent, in automo-biles, the great majority hoof it. And for hiking purposes the khaki-clad hoofer does not carry rings on his fingers and bells on his toes, but hobmails in his shoes and an iron magnet-shaped affair in his heels. He also carries a bunch of weight on his back also carries a bunch of weight on his back. And as the night follows the day he also has corns—all kinds of corns—the soft, the hard, the kind that never sing out except when "it's going to rain and the young corn that grows out of callus. Ever have a corn? Because, if yes, then sym-pathize with the defender of his country's honce.

In the regiment of marines in this train ing camp there is more than sympathy Sympathy is just that "I'm-sorry" stuff. I loesn't relieve that corn. The only known thing is a knife with a chiropodist behind And the marines are so equipped, to 11. the envy of the other regiments.

If you picture this marine chiropodis as something of the same brand as a mant-cure or a foot-fixer in Philadelphia, where It he has a parlor and a velvet-cushioned arm chair for his patients, guess again. He is just a plain, ordinary sergeant. And after a day's hike, or a morning digging trenches the is more popular than the chaplain. With-out less majeste toward the gentleman and officer who establishes reading clubs for the Sammers, he is a sole-saver, too. His parlor consists of a canvas cot, the ordinary

oldier kind, which is set in place in the sick bay. By its side is a camp chair. On a box before him an array of knives. little ones and big enes, curved ones and straight ones. For this is a straight story.

Beside the knives is a bottle of iodine, the cure-all of the army, the only rival of that other cure-all, salts. Only they are ust no 'count for corns. The patient lies on the cot the knifewielder cuts out the trouble, dabs a little lodine on the place where the corn was and that's all there is to it. All, except that the marine walks out with relief and ready for another hike, he feels so good.

A typical day's record for the corn doctor, according to entries in his little book, is

He says the corn grop is pretty steady, no apparent rise or fall in the market. He is one of the thoughtful provisions of the colonel in command, who, rumor says, suffered with corns himself in a Cuban can paign, and who swore there would be noth-ing doing in the corn line for his regiment

THE RISE OF SILVER

The rise in the price of silver in the markets of the world has been phenomenal. The white metal is worth more today than has been at any time since 1892, which was four years before the famous "cross of gold" speech which gave Bryan the nom-ination for the presidency and which which brought about his overwhelming defeat. The result of this advance has been that

France.

in silver countries the purchasing power of the dollar has kept pace with the rise in the price of commodities. This is due to th fact that silver serves both as a standard of value and as a commodity in these countries, while the gold standard remains tionary, if it does not decline, as commodity

"WHO BANE SAY 'CHESTNUTS'!"



A CITY THAT IS TOO MODEST

Comments on Some Phases of Philadelphia Life-Cross-Road Signs Needed

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Philadelphia is too modest. There has never been a question of our conservatism. Any charges along that line will not be denied. There is little bluff or bluster about this city. But somehow or other things are well done here. And yet ve sit quietly back in our big armchair, ir our own cozy little home, enjoying the thought of "the low descending sun" view-ing something well done.

But we are too modest to tell our neigh-

taken the trouble either to find out or tell your friends from another city. This condition can be changed. The schools offer the opportunity. The problem is simple: early training of our boys and

givis in an instructive and educational man-ner as to the valuable commercial advan-tages of Philadelphia. Start in the lower tages of Philadelphia. Start in the lower secondary grades. Under trained guides, take the pupils on hikes through the city. Show them this and that plant: Bromley Rug Factory, Dobson Carpet Mills, Stet-son Hat Factory, and the hundred large buildings making lace, stockings, dress goods, silks; the clothing trade, paper, candy, toys; the shipbuilders, the steel works, the foundries. These should be formal and compulsory visits, and not made, as they are sometimes now once a year, by as they are sometimes now, once a year, by an advanced grammar school or high school class. Each class should make a visitation

of this sort somewhere at least twice each

month

What Do You Know? QUIZ

1. Who is Count Luxburz, whose conduct 2. Dr. Harry A, Garfield has an im tion in the war administra is it?

3. What is the meaning of the Indian 4. What is meant by an action des

What is an equerry?

Describe the place held by the s Hygela in ancient mythology. 7. What is meant 'y "the Salen"?

8. How does the area of Japan compare with the area of France?

9. The highest rank actually held in the United States army is major general. Then a higher ranks in England. Name then, 10. Who are eligible to membership in the in cleyt of the Cincinnati?

benefit would be mutual; and the Answers to Yesterday's Quiz child would have a theme for his composi-1. A controller is a person who checks in expenditures of a royal household mini of the nuvy. He acts as ard, "Comptrelier is a comma spelling of the same nou. Tearskoe Scio, a suburb of Petrurr expected to be the scene of the f counter between the Russhan robel General Kerniloff, and the pre rovernment troops. As the army surrendered there will be no rneys should cover the historic, rustic cts as a 3. Dido, a character in Virgil's "Acceld." the first Queen of Carthage.

When the war broke out our present nplish this enormous task, and we When England and France went into the war and not only stopped exporting to

When Doctor Braz was inaugurated President he cut down all unnecessary expenses and stopped all the public works that were not absolutely necessary. Agriculture and industry were encouraged throughout the country, the Federal Government and the prices soar. ade of raw material exported

New Zealand, of experiments in the Scandinavian countries, of arguments pro and con in the different nations of the world Furthermore, within the books themselves was evidence of the fact that every one of them had been read by the former President. Hot-headed and converted to the cause overnight? Not a bit of it. He had been converted by an extensive and intensive study extending over many months, and probably knew more about the subject than any other living man in the United States.

The chief barrier to suffrage is ig norance. There were eminent gentlemen. lovers of liberty, in 1776, who were sincerely and heartily opposed to the Declaration of Independence. There were equally sincere men who opposed the emancipation of slaves, and the slave autocracy was able for decades to control national affairs by merely appealing to the prejudices of voters. There never was a cause so good that men did not live to fight it: And why should the fact that some women are opposed to their own emancipation carry any weight? There were slaves who opposed manumission The question is not how men do vote, but how they ought to vote. A good cause gathers support as it goes along. It was three centuries after the birth of Christ before civilization repudiated paganism. and the repudiation then was not complete.

Suffrage will make a far better show ing in New York than was made in Maine. There is, indeed, strong probability of a favorable verdict if the picketers will substitute patience for restiveness at this critical period. A cause which has won its way through fifty years of open debate cannot afford to rely for success on cruder and less convincing thods. The expediency of any course action is often as important a constion as the absolute right to pursue a course. If every man insisted at Il times on his absolute rights society ild be in chaos.

ALMOST TIME TO CHEER

an, from Washington, from here alres comes news that must is of only twelve

They are splitting heads fifty-fifty in the Fifth Ward.

The thermometer is about to go up. That will give us a chance to wait for coal to come down.

Philadelphia cannot afford to lose the Johnson art collection, no matter what it costs to keep it.

Scott Nearing always maintained that he had the goods. We wonder if he was caught with them.

The silver in a silver dollar is now worth a dollar. Silver, therefore, is where it belongs and so is Mr. Bryan.

Sweden suggests a conference of neutrals. A conference on the laws of neutrality would be more to the point.

Money will win the war, according to Judge Gary. A little efficiency in addition will do no harm, to judge from re ports.

Kultur has succeeded in arousing Argentina to the point of riot. The world is so old-fashioned that it resents being betrayed.

Missouri Democrats are formally calling upon Senators Reed and Stone to resign. Similar invitations to Messrs, La Follette, Hardwick, Gore, Vardaman et al. would help a lot.

American artillery was on the job to-day.—Dispatch from France. It was only for practice purposes

but the big point is that to be on the job it had to be on the ground.

The American State Department has ngain published documents of which it ob-tained possession by God knows what un-derhand methods.—Cologne Volks Zeitung. It is naturally difficult for German

Brazil, are now being manufactured in our country. For instance, since the war began we have built and organized many large packing houses, and today Brazil is line with the largest exporting nations of frozen and canned meat.

Before the war we were the largest exporters of rubber as a raw material, we had never made any prepared rabber product. Since the war several rubber products factories have been organized, and three months ago I saw in an exhibition many articles they were manufacturing. We cannot import much wheat from abroad we are now growing our own wheat in the southern part of the country, and we are earning how to make bread out of our corn and some native plants such as manfrom which taploca is extracted.

German Plotters Fail

Now we must see what the German ele-ment in Brazil has tried to do in order to help Germany. We have two quite differ-ont kinds of Germans in Brazil---the colonists, who went down there more than thirty years ago and whose children, born there, have been kept German in language and education, but who love the co where they were born; and the German business men, who moved in only a few years ago and were great workers for pan-Germanism. Those business men had suc ceeded, through their wonderful business talent, in becoming virtually the only agents between the Brazilian and European markets; they were even beginning monopolize the wholesale business of zilian cereals in Brazil. These business houses, the chief of which was the firm "Bromberg," with agencies all over th country, tried very hard to organize German colonists to work for the Ger the German

Government. After the war started we know that "Bromberg" smuggled 70,000 rifles into the State of Santa Catharina, where the Ger-man influence is strongest to try to arm the colonists against the Brazillan Govern ment. This plan proved to be a failure, for the colonists did not want to fight. A very curious thing happened. The colonists were arrogant with the natives, to show their superiority of race. After Brazil broke diplomatic relation with the Kalser's, Government, a few Germans tried to go on with their haughtiness and were rather

on with their haughtiness and were rather roughly handled by the Brazilians. At the beginning of the war our Min-inter of Foreign Affairs was a good Bra-zilian, but the son of German colonists. His name was Lauro Mueller. He naturally sympathized with the cause of his father's country and did every possible thing to prevent us from taking an active part in the struggle. At first he justified his neutrality by President Wilson's example. There was no reason why Brazil should be more se-

by Freshdent Wilson's Calanyle. There was no reason why Brazil should be more se-vere about international law shan the United States broke diplomatic relations with Germany. Doctor Mueller decided to fol-low the A B C policy; that is, the policy of Chill, which is decidedly pro-German, and of Argentina, which is a good friend of Chill. The people did not like that deci-sion and started to denounce Mueller. The Minister was called a German open'y in the papers, and when Germany for the first time sank a Brazilian boat and killed three Brazilian clitizens Mueller was forced to break diplomatic relations with Germany. The pole thought the move was not energetic enough and he had to resign. The new Minister decided at once to break neutrality and help the United States and, soon after, decided to help all the Allies. He did not neip the United States and, soon after ided to help all the Allies. He did not are war, for there was no need for that country had been stacked and was ing it back. Today the Brasilian fleet to the the American Higher the transition

works out in actual practice is ely report made on May 20 by United States Consul General Thomas Sammis Shanghai, who wrote:

"To the Chinese the present situation of certain distinct advantages. His silver noney will buy virtually as much land raw material, buildings and labor as it ever would, and, furthermore, it can purchase far more gold with which to pay for ma chinery than has been possible during re-cent years. On the other hand, in contrast to the Chinaman, the American or British estor, living in a foreign land and measuring his wealth in gold, who contemplates investing his money in some industry in China, will find that he must pay an exorbitant sum for silver with which to buy land, buildings, raw materials and labor. and he will be running the risk that, should exchange return to a level equal to the 'normal' of the last ten years, then the dividends from this undertaking may not

buy sufficient gold to warrant the investnent in the first place." Since this report was malled to Washngton, silver has greatly advanced in price in China as elsewhere; in fact, somewhat more rapidly than has the cost of living. This being so, it is undoubtedly true that the Chinese are now able to buy more for their dollar than they were before the war or during its first two years. Yet when this abnormal condition ends the Chinese nonetary system will return to its normal state-that of being perhaps the most un fair, unsatisfactory system in the world unless China learns a lesson in monetary reform instead of being satisfied to accept its "lucky strike" during the war as an indication that the country is on a sounder than those holding to the gold standard.

The "lucky strike" in China is confined to those who earn wages, whose incomes are fixed (as from bonds and mortgages). or who have savings accounts, because the purchasing power of all such incomes has creased faster than that of commodities for which they are exchanged. This is the reverse of the situation here with respect purchasing power of the American the Newark News. dollar.-

SEPTEMBER

Whispering winds kiss the hills of September.

Thistledown phantoms drift over the lawn,

Red glows the ivy like a ghost-lighted ember,

Shrouded in mist breaks the slow-com ing dawn.

sunlighted vistas the woodland discloses Sleeping in shadows the still lake reposes Gone is the summer, its sweets and its roses,

Harvest is past and summer is gone

Plaintively sighing the brown leaves

falling. Sadly the wood dove mourns all the day

in the dim starlight the katydid's calling Hushes in alumber the brook and its song. Gone are the sowers and ended their weep-

Gone are the gleaners and finished their

ns and bees with the song birds are

tion or or what we have done. His approval unnecessary, and so his praise; but either or both may lead to our greater oppor-tunity and our own larger happiness and

tunity and our own larger happiness and that of our neighbor as well. There are two very modest men in this city whose patriotism and effort we may all well emulate: Charles S. Calwell, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, and Edward S. Cattell, the genial raconteur and statistician. aconteur and statistician.

A hundred cities will smile at the mention of the jovial Cattell's name, for they know him for his wit and his humor, and at the same time for his earnestness in singing the praises of his beloved Philadelphia; and it is no sweet paean of praise he sings, with rounded lyric meter. The Th lines of his song are truths and the words are facts; and, striking a chord of sincerity and honesty, they are carried away by his hearers to be hummed and whistled until they are known. Given the proper introduction and plenty of performers to play it, a good tune will become popul That is the idea of Mr. Cattell. And That is the idea or Mr. Cattell. And so he travels through the country, dined by the big commercial organizations who feel honored by his presence, just to tell them how great, how wonderful, how creative, iow hospitable and yet how modest Philalelphia is

Charles S. Calwell is another such man. Charles S. Calwell is another such man. Month after month he publishes that in-teresting little leaflet, the "Advance." Not a word in it about himself save his name; very little in it about the Corn Exchange Vational Bank. National Bank; usually a modest sentence or two of good advice and a short adver-tisement, such as might appear in any newspaper. But nineteen-twentieths of the material is about Philadelphia, its indus tries, its place in the commercial world, its oings and its prospects.

These two men know Philadelphia, and, knowing, have no fear in saying what they know; for they are giving valuable truths to the world of benefit to us all, and not two millions of us hereabouts. And it is thigh time we have more volunteers to assist them in this task. It is a worthy work, Under their command, with the mental slogan, "Praise Philadelphia," in mind, a hundred thousand men should enlist in this army. We cannot raise them fully trained overnight, but we can at least prepare for creating battalions of minute-men who will be ready upon short notice to follow their lead. The simplest statement of our own ex-

and geographic parts of the entire city, in-cluding the river front, our forts just below and our near-canal just above. A progressive educational interest in all matters rela tive to our well-being, our possibilities and our progress in the commercial, political and social conditions of our city must re-

sult ; and this applies to the elder as the younger students. Then we shall overcome our fault of being

bit too modest. Here is a way to begin this crusade to overcome our modesty. Every merchant and manufacturer here can do his bit without being bold or boisterous or boast-ful. By it he can tell more about Phila-delphia without saying a word than by any other method. Criticize the plan, but hear it first. Throughout the country automobilists look for the signs at the cross-roads, to point their direction. Trav-elers in these parts know what impression Here is a way to begin this crusade

was made upon them when they read "Thirty miles to Zacharias," "Twenty-nine miles to Zacharlas," and so on into the town where Zacharlas has a public garage and repair station. Ride over all our roads and repair station. Ride over all our roads in this district and count the number of readable signs which tell you the direction and mileage to Philadelphia. It will not be necessary for you to take along an adding machine to keep the taily: you will not even need a pencil and paper; your fingers total more than you will see. Now, for the plan: A uniform sign post for placing througnout the eastern part of the State to be chosen by a com-mittee of citizens. The cost would be little. Then the merchants and manufac-turers here to be appealed to each to con-

turers here to be appealed to, each to con-tribute one sign. The expense of placing them would probably be borne cheerfully by our Chamber of Commerce.

Then we would be able to read at every prominent cross-roads. 'Twenty-two miles to Philadelphia.'' 'Twenty-one miles to "hiladelphia," and the weary traveler, ing the plain and neat but strong and durable sign post pointing in this direction. may say to his companion. "Well, they are not afraid to tell the world where they are ; we might as well keep going that way and e what they have there."

And they will certainly see that we have been too modes

GEORGE HALBERTH COOPER. Philadelphia, September 13,

TO THE DRAFTED

To you fortunate ones who are about to go forward to that long battle line where the armies of autocracy and oppression are facing the armies of the free, congratula ions and godspeed !

tions and godspeed! You go, not as reluctant victims of mis-fortune or a fatal chance, but rather as our chosen ones; the pick and flower of our manhood, whole of body, sound in mind and spirit—what all of us should like to be. And we who are too old or too weak, or in some other respect unfitted to go in body, shall go with you in spirit. We know that we ask much of you, and we expect things in keeping with our great traditions—things born of the spirit of Nathan Hale; but we know that we shall not be disappointed. In imagination and in sympathy we shall be disappointed. In imagination and in sympathy we shall be there with you on the firing line, and at home we shall do all that we can to make you comfortable and content. We shall pray that you may return in safety, but even more fervently we shall pray that your courage may not far or the start your

courage may not flag or the edge of your determination be duiled. You are to fight in the noblest cause in which man ever took up arms, and for a nation the most generous in all the work

4. A

the Brst Queen of Carinage. A masthead, in newspaper phrasedeer, the nifies the standard printed statement ownership, editorship and kindred and appearing in the first column of the torial page. Francols Villon and Pierre Grinspire we two Theorem of Louis XI.

The River Spree is in Germany. Is situated on its banks,

7. Gabriele D'Annunzio, now in i aviation corps, is noted for writings.

8. The late Queen Victoria was the mother of the Kaiser. 9. Engelbert Humperdinck composed the "

210. "Pointillage" is a term used by esist especially modern scenic artists. process consists of dopular a con-with specks of color, subscripts to general color scheme of said con-traction lichts the subsidiary is brought out vividly.

THE GINGERBREAD MAN

EVERYTHING that is worth while had be invented some time or other by some one, though it happens often enough that the better and more "obvious" the second vention, the sooner is it forgotten by what it was invented. If it seems like a "natural device, it is assumed that it wasn't is vented at all built for the second se vented at all but just grew.

vented at all but just grew. So "animal crackers" are taken by granted. But they had to be invented. The trick was done by Christopher Ludwig, he first gingerbread baker in Philadelphia in made his cakes in the form of animals most patable discovery of the possibility. most notable discovery of the possibility of cake, having its far-reaching effects en to the present day, though animal cak rarely are made of gingerbread nowador

răreiy are made of gingerbread nowaar Ludwig was born in Germany în îm He was for many years a soldier and be became a sailor, traveling all over a world. He reached this city in 1758 an stayed here. He opened his baker in houses in the city and a farm near Ger mantown and had \$17,500 at interest. called him the "Governor of Letitia Court. He was elected one of the province deputies in 1774. He became an area American patriot. On one occasion, was General Mifflin proposed to the Assembla that money be raised for ammunition, the was some opposition to this act of rebuilts

was some opposition to this act of re Ludwig made a speech in broken F

"I am nichts more as a shingeron baker," he said. "aber put down der alt La wig for two hundert pound."

In the summer of 1776 he entered in In the summer of 1776 he entered American army, serving on dangerous per refusing pay and ever arguing among is comrades for persistent sacrifice in the cause of freedom. A most estimate hyphen: On one occasion he acted as a sy and went to New York disguised as a server the American army, visiting the and went to New York disguised as serter from the American army, visiting Hessian army at Staten Island. He scribed the virtues of life in Pennsyis so well to these Germans that many them wanted to desert and set farms. O when 800 Hessian prisoners were brow into the American camp, a question as

"Let us take them to Philade show them our fine German churs Ludwig, "Let them see how our

The simplest statement of our own ex-periences presents the proving argument; for it is almost trite to remark that we only see our city and find out the valuable and interesting facts about it when our cousins and our customers come here to visit us. Replete as it is with historical monuments, read about and revered throughout the world, few of our citizens know them or visit them until they are forced to act as guides for others, and then their intimate knowledge is appallingly weak. That comparatively few of our resiweak. That comparatively few of our resi-dents have ever journeyed afoot through the marvelous textile district of Kensington the marvelous textile district of Kensington is only too true. The shipyards along the Delaware might just as well be in San Francisco so far as our visitations or first-hand knowledge of them are concerned. And yet we have traveled to Boston and in-sisted on going through the navy yard; gone to a lot of trouble to be taken through the fort at Halifax; refused to pass through New Haven without being shown the grounds and buildings of Yale University. At Edinburgh it was the shipyards that attracted us; at Nottingham the lace works; at Manchester the steel mills, and so through England we visited the various in-dustrial plants which we can dupil-cale and combine support within are miles

long.

ing.