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Philadelphia, Tuesday, September 18, 1917

### PLAIN FACTS PLAINLY STATED

OMORROW the usual tragic imitation of the members of a great political party selecting candidates in a primary I be exhibited to citizens. The slates made, the important nominees have fready been chosen and thousands of oters, obeying orders, will march to the olling places and go through the motions performing the most sacred public duty ving on citizens of the Republic. ple find some disposition to rebel at

loisting on the public of Sheehan, now er of Wills, whose attempt to sefees and put them into his own has aroused the indignation even n not ordinarily puritante in their cal perspective. The forcing of this s name on the ticket, we are told, is peating and disgusting, a stench in tenostrils of the people and an insuit Oheir intelligence. So it is, but was e any reason for any citizen to expect hope that Thomas B. Smith, Mayor

hiladelphia, whose transactions in the

iding business constitute a public scan

would see anything wrong in the fort of Mr. Sheehan to get a little extra? he Mayor's business, we are told, is not us within the meaning of the law d it is Mr. Sheehan's contention that o men, and if the one is fit to be the ayor of this great city, why is not th her entitled to hold a minor office?

should cause good citizens to hold muffled their ears and eyes and now ively acquiesce in a condition of drs that is revolting to all men who ve faith in democratic government or a devoted to the principles of liberty d freedom on which this nation is

The voting tomorrow will be a farce. It eans nothing. Organization leaders have stripped the primary of respectability and clothed it in the stinking garments of the leathsome and controlled conven-The apathy of good Republicans have capitalized and they marshal their gangs of subservient tools and rch them to the polls to register what? y, approval of a parcel of candidates Stand as the nominees of the party which Abraham Lincoln breathed

breath of life and gave a soul! To ch depths has the party organism "len and in such hands is the keeping the high and noble principles adhered hirat

are told by cynical men that there hope this year for successful oppoto the Organization. We are ined that apathy is general, that many the young men of ideals have gone to army camps, that everything is cut dried and that the Mayor can put whatever he wants. What matter police are demornized, the streets n, the garbage uncollected, the bound to increase, the fares on s to be raised, the gas reduction to ken by the politicians and refused people or that certain men grow office? We must not dure to a or expose them, for are they not ving heirs of Lincoln and the proud ents of Republicanism? Are men to be deluded by such talk? These do not represent Republicanism. represent nothing but factional y and political corruption. No moral principle is associated with name of any one of them. The list be searched in vain to find the name ven one man who stands on both feet for the public good or speaking

o into the bargain. ve no sympathy with mollycodnce no faith in puny individery that this is a great city with ry and that none should fear the washing of

purposes with sincerity. There is

ne who thinks of politics as any-

scept a game a poker game-in

the good bluffer can make his

a large and gain some popular

good citizens who work hard and honestly o gain their daily bread. It belongs to parasites who have sucked at the public fisc until their bellies are swollen, but with no diminution of their greed. The glory of the city is not wrapped up it such individuals, nor need they be pro tected to keep safe Philadelphia's good name. It is a monstrous doctrine that leprosy must be concealed. In the Holy Land the lener cried. "Unclean! Unclean! would be such a crying and yelling in the environs of City Hall that steam sirens

We have faith in the ultimate power of public coimon. The successes of democracy are a succession of miracles One may happen this November. The findings of tomorrow's mock primary nay be smashed and utterly wrecked in the general election. We hear rumblings which may forebode an earthquake, When the people fully understand what Smith and his coterie propose to do to them they will be patient and supine no longer. For truly metropolitan Philadelphia, and I realizes that such a Philadelphia can never se until the parasites that suck its life revenues of the municipality are efficiently administered, with love of city instead of love of pap dominating political leaders and truth honored in high places. the essential principles of democracy, and Philadelphia cannot thrive in that new world unless it, too, embraces those principles in practice and strips the garments of authority from the leprous elements

## AN EPOCH-MAKING PUBLICATION

TT 18 impossible to exaggerate the importance of the publication in the Public Ledger of Mr. Gerard's book. We know of nothing in the whole his-

tory of journalism approaching it in the magnitude of its effects. It startled America and it startled Europe. There was no civilized part of the earth to which the revelations of the former Ambassador did not reach. It wrecked whole by Americans, one by an Italian, one by a propagandas of lies and it revealed to the Frenchman, one by a Russian. Germany is people of the earth as was never revealed | not mentioned, her role claim to an operation to them before the danger of secret grip on the United States being the andiplomacy, the menace of irresponsible nouncement of a work by a Hungarian. But government by autocrats and the invincible justice of the cause to which this | Mascagni, Monsieur Rahaud and the Siav. nation has dedicated its entire resources. Men were shown the German Govern-1 ment as it is, its hideous intrigue and revolting disregard of the rights of man and mankind. History will not forget

get blm. It is a matter of proper pride to Philadelphians that a Philadelphia newspaper was the vehicle for this momentous publication, a publication adding new luster to the already splendid reputation and prestige of the Public Ledger.

Mr. Gerard and his country will not for-

# BUSINESS "SHOCK TROOPS"

TT WAS a happy thought of Mr. Pabey, I addressing the business men's war audience as "the shock troops of organized business in this country." shock troops of the trenches are thrown a preliminary to a slower and steadier movement forward. But such troops go they must accept considerable sacrifice.

ervation of the splendid ideals for international. which America stands and for which it will now fight to the last drop of its blood." This was the keynote of the first meeting. Secretary Baker brings the message of the Administration today to this remarkable assemblage.

These organizers of speed and efficiency have set for themselves one simple test of success which should be everyhody's test. That test is the winning or the losing of the war.

"Sink Luxburg without leaving any trace" is Vorwaerls's advice to the Berlin Government. That Socialist news paper is heading for disaster, or else the autocracy is.

It would be surprising if the story of a U-boat off Nantucket proved.untrue, Why the Berlin Government should miss this opportunity to destroy all trace of sympathy for the German people in this country would be a mystery

The German press is whistling in the dark to keep up its courage. "Civil War in Russia," say the headlines. That bloodless civil war has been going on for six months. But all Germany has got out of it is a timid clutch on Riga.

New York feared that Philadelphia could not possibly find a market for the bonds offered yesterday. There was, however, a splendid response. So strong is the foundation of municipal credit that no political mismanagement can shake it. It can survive conditions which would wreck an ordinary city,

Sweden has been deceitful, but she is not mad. She has seen, as Germany has never seen, that the chief disadvantage of violating the law of nations is the burden of hatred that such violation invites as a heritage for future years, and she is trying to make amends. The unhapplest men in the world after the war will be the German trade agents. Imagine trying to sell "Made-in-Ger-

## ARE WE STRAFING GERMAN MUSIC?

## Problem of Producing "Enemy Opera" Is Again Seriously Discussed

THAT aged bee, nationality in music, is I buzzing again in the public bonnet. Time and again have writers striven to prove, sometimes with partisan vim, sometimes coolly, that there could be no question about the propriety of producing "enemyalien musical works" in war periods. And just as certainly some one else has refused to let the question rest. "What do we care whether an opera was composed by a German if it's a good opera?" asks A. To which B rejoins that every dash thing the black Germans ever wrote ought to be put out of the way. So It goes.

Even in France, the land of artistic anity, there were outeries against the performance of German musical works in the early days of the war. Wagner, the Wagner who wrote some of the most inspired of his flesh-exalting music for Paris, Wagner whose works were staples of the weekly roster in the great pillared building which nearly brushes shoulders with the Cafe de la Paix-Wagner was attacked. Beethoven, whose Teutonic breadth of line has blinded many to his Beigian ethnology, was attacked. England joined in the litany of nations against all German art. That litany was justifiable on emotional, if not cerebral,

The United States' singular catholicity in such matters is a thing of record. In this country we have shown almost as much tolerance of German music, even since April, 1917, as we have of the local Bundchaus or of their editors' doings. In it ossible, however, now that we are in the thick of it, that most German music will be put on the American slide? Are we going to sidestep as much German music as possible, while retaining our regard and love for the truly great men and their

#### The Whys of Importation

The question is bred largely by the sea on announcement, yesterday, of the Metropolitan company, which provides Philadelphia with most of its operatic material every year. Mr. Gatti-Casazza'a prospectus of the forthcoming operatic year certainly points to an abatement of German importa ions. Perhaps this is partially due to the Metropolitan's inability to get what it wants Perhaps it is partially due to the "Met's" unwillingness to risk its dollars and its diplomacy on so perilous a venture. Also, please remember that Mr. Gatti is a member of that race which has been making it hot for Austria.

His prospectus is an amusing and en lightening evidence of the trend of the times. Six novelties are promised. Two are besides Mesers, Cadman and Gilbert, Signor Rimsky-Korsakow, Herr Liszt makes a very poor showing indeed, though personally he s always welcome for his scarlet talents.

In revivals, naturally, the Central Empires stand about as they did in statu quo Wagner sees to that. His "ring" ante will be sung, and those other works ranging | I used to be a truly scientific institution, from "Tannhacuser" to "Tristan " There is also mention of "the usual number" of other German works to be given, meaning, one supposes, "The Magic Flute" and "Haensel and Gretel." The Entente, however, has a larger quota, with its Montemezzi, Donfzetti, Verdi, Counod and Meyerbeer.

Just where may (or may not) this poten tial nationalist spirit in opera lead to? Will it, as Mr. De Koven and other intelligent musicians hope, lead us to a fruitful cutticouncil at Atlantic City, to refer to his vation of native creative ability? Will we The we want to) from German opera? The query is not without its persistence. For forward to daze and bewilder the foe as after the war there is bound to be a tremendous, unquenchable detestation of things Germanic, even if they are only to their work with the knowledge that vaguely so and uninformed by any spirit of frightfulness. Undoubtedly no one will "Business must now give to the world want to give un Wagner, for he wrote not an example of unselfish, noremitting, per- for a little group of stubborn Junkers, but sistent service which will bring to all of for the world, and wherever five senses and us new satisfaction and inspiration. Real that sixth sense, called the soul, exist, his success in business is now to be reckoned | music will be relished. Like the Latin poet, only in terms of what we contribute life was his syster. Out of it he drew that without thought of ourselves to the pres- great pearl of melody that has made him

# How About Britain?

The Metropolitan's seeming avoidance of things British may appear more significant than it really is. The English music-making antitude has always been a bit lethargle o far as opera goes. But with the re-ementing of our entents some enterprising impresario might do his level best by our cusins in blood. There is, for example, ir Charles Villiers Stanford's work. Also Granville Bantock's

With concert music the matter is some what different. Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Bach, Haydu are essentials. And besides there is something so detached about the supplient auditorium that one cannot re tokowski need not fear that his men wil

strafed for playing Teutonic music. The matter of nationality in singers eems to be one that has disturbed the musical and otherwise, athorities, We have Germans singing in opera and Germans playing in orchestras. have German conductors who have given clear proof of their allegiance to this counry, and others who have kept a careful f not quite understandable, silence. There seems to be no reason why im-

resurios should worry on this score, ong as their artists' slates are clean, w York critics, who officially are sup-sed to have no voice save in matters of art, have pointed out plainly that ounds must be placed on activities of editions men and women who use their arts as a cloak for denunciation of America. And obviously singers who use the green room for German propaganda will prove no great favorites with American operagoers in the year of crisis, 1918. B. D.

PUBLIC FEEDING IN GERMANY Public feeding, as is shown by statistics recently published, is already well estab-lished in Germany. Out of the 563 towns in the German Empire with a population of over 10,000 each, 472, in February, 1917 representing a total population of over 24. 809,800, reported 2207 establishments public feeding, as compared with 357 towns, with a total of 1457 kitchens, in October, 916. Most of the kitchens arrange only for a midday meal, and the majority hav-now decided on a one-course dinner alone. The proportion of the dinner portions applied to the total population of the towns where public kitchens are established would appear on the average to be rather more

## Tom Daly's Column

DADNING LIDEGUE PHILADRIPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1010

Hark! Hark! the dogs do bark. The beggars are back in town; And here one stands, with empty hands, On his column-top, looking down,

It was the antepenultimate day of our vacation, and it was raining. It was more than raining, it was a northeaster. That meant there'd be nothing doing in Ocean City for twelve hours at least; not that there's ever much more than that doing in Ocean City for twenty-four hours at most, but you know what we mean. We were stormbound and we might just as well selze the opportunity to do a little work, outdoor pleasure being denied us.

So we came up here in the attic and began to prepare to get ready to write piece about "Ocean City From the Inside Looking Out." or "Pirates on Barnegat Bay," or something else that would serve to reopen the column without too. suddenly and too vividly illuminating the place from which the light was withdrawn two weeks ago.

A voice from below stairs: "If it will help you any to get through what you're doing, so you can help us pick this crab meat, you might mention that Clay Brick, of Ninth and Asbury avenue, has a lot to do with houses and other real estate around here."

Did you ever look into the teeth of a northeaster (comma) from the cockloft of a two-story shack on the Jersey coast (comma) in mid-September (question mark). Well, you haven't missed much In the height of the season, at Atlantic City, say, from the roof parlor for what ever they call it) of the Traymore the experience might not be so harrowing but this is Ocean City.

When we first started upon this adventure, this "Vacationing After the Other Vacationers Have Vacated," we codeavored to induce a servant to accompany us, and this attic was to have been her boudoir.

What's your destiny?" she demanded and we told her "Ocean City." We pronounced the name alluringly, with stars and exclamation points after it and with an accompanying illumination of our own pleasant countenance. She smiled a scornful smile, such a smile as we our self had always used when Ocean City was praised in our presence. Our snickers had come home to roost.

We hunted up another girl who had never Beard of this growing resort, but she attacked us from another angle, "How many in family?" she asked 'Nine," said we, and hung our head "Nein," she echoed, with a pronounced German accent, and turned away. . . .

Voices from below stairs: "It's more than a northeaster; it's the equinox, I tell uon?

"They gin't no such animal." "The equinox still lives. It comes from 'equus,' horse, and 'nor,' night; it's u

nightmare." THE EQUINON

But latterly my dignity has suffered diminution.

And each recurring season, For some mysterious reason, The doctors push me nearer to my firal

From my lair Though I issue forth to scare. I am nothing but a buggy, buggy, bugbug-bear

Time was when people held me in the highest estimation. But I'm busted and disgusted and I've

tumbled from my station. I'm nothing but a chasec. A seaside joy eraser.

A bell, a knell to spell farewell to summer time varation.

From my lair In the air Now I issue forth to scare. And I'm nothing but a buggy, buggy, bug-bug-bear!

. . .

Voice from below stairs: "There's a red flag with a black square in the center flying from the Coast Guard Station. and one of the men said it was the 'northeast storm signal.' In that why Northeast High School chose those

You have probably fretted and fussed through just such a northeaster as this and you've looked out perhaps upon the counterpart of the picture we see from our attic window this minute. You may even have suffered the added cross of the practice hour of the semiprofessional soprano across the way, tremoloing through Tosti's "Good-by to Summer." as we are suffering it now.

But save your sympathetic tears! We'll bet you never had the salty breath of the storm sweetened for you with the aroma of fresh gingerbread like Mother makes. Um-Yum! it's tickling our nostrils now.

Voice from below stairs, the Queen's this time: "If your work's nearly done, so is ours. It's stopped raining and if you and the children will walk around to the store for some sauce for the crabs we'll have things pretty nearly ready when you come back."

Before we go, let us tell you the unarnished truth about Ocean City. In the height of its season it may be as dull as some people say it is, but in September it is altogether lovely. It's a bungalow town and the bables are bigger and better there and the dogs are more playful and friendly than we've ever noticed them elsewhere. The sea is as blue and white and green and the air as aromatic as tired eyes and nostrils could wish to feed upon. And when this storm blows over there are going to be solden days on this quiet bear ber is the month of months at the see

# BREAK THE CHAINS!



# TRANSIT ISSUES ARE DISCUSSED

A Little-Known Gibraltar and a Modern Columbus Overcoming Incredible Difficulties

#### TRANSIT EMPLOYE IS CONFUSED To the Editor of the Eventua Leiber:

Sir -Your cultorial appearing in the less of September 10, entitled "The Cardinal Peature," is most confusing to those familiar with rapid transit development. It quotes paragraphs from the report of the Department of City Transit issued March 29, 1916, and it deliberately attempts to convey to the readers the impressions that the Director of City Trainit avoided, in the aforesaid report, the important question of fares. In view of the nutbless and unfair recention which this report received at the hands of the editor of the EVENING LEDGER, I am not surprised that, in the haste to discard it as valueless, the important features dealing with the question of fares, exchanges and free transfers were overlooked. What is astonishing is the fact that, at this late day, the Evereing Lauseian should give any months ago. While this report was discarded because of passion, prejudice and unfairness, and I might add because it did not suit the exploitation fancies of certain individuals, it was accepted all over this country as one of the greatest contributions on the subject of municipal transportation

ever put forth. "cardinal feature," falls to mention the fact that the proposed operating lease of last December, which was novocated by the ex-director and which the people were irged to accept without delay, repudiated every promise which, under the re-called Taylor plan, had been made to the pyo-ple in the matter of five-cent fares and free transfers. True, when the people voted in favor of the transit loan they were promised and were given to understand by the ex-director that the railway systems could be combined and operated for a five-cent fure. They aere not then told by him that deficits would result and would have to be made up either by an in in fare or by an increase in the tax rate. But what would have happened had the now rejected leave of last December been recepted? The city would have surren turn for free transfers an amount that would reach approximately \$15,000,000 during the life of the lease, faced an in-rease in the tax rate and in addition the rapid transit company at any time aylor in his statement, page 12, of Ma; 8 last stated that the situation, for the "otherwise" was never explained hat, in addition to the grant of \$45,000,000. he rapid transit company could have see any editorial in the Evening Language varning the citizens against the obnoxious and objectionable features of the lease pro EVENING LEDGER advised its readers gov-eral times that a careful analysis of the gment was being made. The readers this lease, but it has never appeared After careful examination and public bear rigs, this lease was found to be the worst, from the standpoint of the city, that has cen submitted:

The tease ordinance now before Con-99,000 which was to be surrendered under the proposition of last December. sures the payment of city's rental for its system before the rapid transit company's stockholders obtain a penny; it gives no guarantee of a dividend whatsoever and leaves the determination of fare to the Public Service Commission. Not one of these features appeared in the draft of last December, and, further more, the latest proposition wipes out the exchange ticket almost entirely without a penny of compensation to the rapid transit empany or without loss to the taxpayers. Sometimes I am tempted to believe that the EVENING LEDGER is like the Scotchman who said, "I am open to conviction, but would like to see the man who can con-vince me." Or suggest the lines of Pope. "A man confineed against his will the same opinion still." JOHN J. EG. JOHN J. EGAN.

Philadelphia, September 11. [Mr. Egan is an employe of the Departnent of City Transit. His statement that the editorial in question deliberately atthe editorial in question deliberately at-tempts to convey to the readers the impres-sion that the Director of City Transit avoided, in the aforesaid report, the important question of fares," is best answered by the following quotation from the editorial: "Director Twining himself, since taking office, has been a consistent advocate of higher fares. Elsowhere in the aforesaid report he took the view that the full cost of the service should be paid by the rider," There are other statements by Mr. Egan which appear to be rather forced, as that avoided, in the aforesaid report.

The latest proposition wheel out the ex-change ticket almost entirely." Under the Taylor lease, of course, the city could not surrender anything in the way of income to the company without getting nine-tenths of it buck, in the distribution of profits.—Ediog of the Everyon Lepten !

## THE SYKES CARTOONS

To the Editor the the Econing Ledger: Sir-I was interested in your announcement that you would carry the Macaule partoons; but is he to take the place Sykent INTERESTED

Philadelphia, September 17, [An injury to his hand unfortunately pre-ents Mr. Sykes from drawing. It is boped that he will be able to resume his work by the end of the week.—Editor of the Evening

## NEW VISION OF ITALIAN BATTLE FRONT

to the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-When we read of the two pillars placed by Hercules at the western and of the Mediterranean as marking the furthest imit of human conquest of the earth, our mind conjures up the vision of the Strait of Gibraltar and the two lofty mountains domineering it on each side. And yet there are two pillars, much more formidable and of which only recently the world has be gun to hear, placed by some northern Hercules, unknown to mythology, as the furthest limit of the southern conquest of the north; two pillars which were never oken by an army as Cibestine w esefully stormed by the Moors; two pillar assed from west to east, unless the enemy orces liad previously been totally defeated n other fields or had, through the cor-suptive influence of gold, abandoned those opregnable positions dominating peaks

slones, valleys and plains, rivers and for-ests, roads and bridges. These two Gibraitars of the east are found the Julian Alps, the victorious battlefield f the Italians against the Austrians. One, orth of Gorigia, commands the way albach and Vienna; the other, south blocks the passage to Trieste The first is called Tolmino; the

latter bears the soft name of Hermada.
Between these two Gibraltars is the Carso-plateau, a barren, rocky, desolate succes-sion of flat-topped heights, a God-for-aken region, without trees, without grass, with-out water, without shelter, but with num-berless caves created by nature, as though provided for a population of cave dwellers and of which the Austrians have taken the greatest advantage they could, by turn ing them into formidable trenches, unex ed to and virtually hidden from the of penetration and well supplied with food water, arms and atomstitions of all sorts for a stubborn stand against the progres the Italians. In the whole history of the world there

is no record that those titanic pillars have ver fatled to stem the tide of the ders from the south or from the west hen moving to the conquest of Hyria the Romans went around them without a opting to seize them, and dared der those natural fortresses only they had gained them by treaty or treach and garrisoned them with their troops. Even Vehice, in the haleyon days of her world power, when she dared resist both the Byzantine and the German Emerors, when threatened by invasion from he northeast, a threat at all times impend ing upon her, never dreamed of rectifying boundary in that direction by the quest of arms, knowing how futile he efforts would have been, and preferred to inflict injuries to the political power of he and preferred to ntagonists by extending her Colmino and opened his way to Laibnet and Vienna, but he was then opposed by a small army, hardly a match for his own troops, a congeries of heterogeneous multiudes from all the lands occupied by the Harsburgs, badly organized, equipped worse, asininically commanded and whose the main strength had been diverted to French boundary on the Rhine. The ex-ploit of Murat, in the early spring of 1809. is hardly worth mentioning, as, in taking his 30,000 troops—most of them crack regiments of cavalry—from the fields of North Italy to his victorious and imperial back Italy to his victorious and imperial brother-in-law under the walls of Vienna, he passed

through a country virtually, if not actually nder French domination, with Tolmino dis-nantled and ungarrisoned. \* \* \* The daring feat of Columbus in the west not only meant the discovery and the con-quest of a New World, but also the upsettle of the ideas of the Old World, the broader ing of the human mind's horizon and conception in all fields of liuman endeavor political, social, economical; Cadorna's ex-ploits in the east will not only give back to Old Mother Italy her long lost children and the stolen jewels of her noble crown and the stolen jewels of her noble crown, but will be instrumental in crushing the old ideas of caste divisions, despotism and militarism and open to the oppressed population of central Europe the way to the sublime ideal of democracy.

DR. ALBERT C. BONASCH.

Philadelphia, Scotzaber 17.

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. "Yankee" has been used to mean three things. What are they? 2. What is the ailment known as "soldier"

3. Who was Saint Vitus, and how has his name become connected with a nervous dis-

4. What was the artistic creed of the English painters known as Pre-Raphaelites?
5. Describe the new "corkscrew torpedo," puntuoned as having been directed at as American liner by a U-boat.

6. Name four principal instrumental choirs of a modern symptomy orchestra. 2. Distinguish between homeopathy and ob-quality.

s. What is a "tantum ergo"? 9. Who was the Greek delty of wine?
10. What are the two chief places in which the grand fleet of Great Britain has kept German submurines buttled up?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. "Boris Godonnoff," by Moussorgsky, and "Prince Igor," by Borodin, are two Eustin operas founded on historical penings. The French noun, "abri," means a dugest, in connection with warfare.

The Athenian year began in June. A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain: an evening rainbow as a sign of fair weather.

The Ku-Kinx-Kian was founded in the south during the reconstruction period follow-ing the Civil War. Its oplert was be te-rorizing negroes in authority to reduce their sway over the whites.

Major General Sugano belongs to the In-7. A thurible is a censer, used in church cere-

8. "Pickwick Papers," by Dickens, has been described as "a hero without a novel," because the character of Pickwick so is notely work.

the Collection of Penns the cutarons and Collection of Pieces and of Chen. See the control of Pieces and Pieces and

Gerhardt Hauptmann is popularly rated at WHEN THE LIBERTY BELL RANG

PERHAPS not so many Philadelphians realize that the signing of the Declara tion of Independence was not the first great event which the Liberty Bell, coshrined in the State House, proclaimed. For a score of years before the tremendous message of American patriotism was sounded, it had hung in the tower there. ung in the tower there.
Shortly after the State House's comple-

tion, the need for a new bell was felt by the Assembly of Pennsylvania. Issac Norris was president of the Assembly, and he filled the post of chairman of the com pointed October 16, 1751, to consummate

the purchase.

The members finally united on the proposal to get a bell cast in London which should weigh about two thousand podds and cost approximately \$500. The bell was brought over on the Matilda, Augus, 1752, by Captain Budden. It is an odd fact that he also supervised the transport of the hells for Christ Church. f the bells for Christ Church.

Every one knows how the American fathers felt when told that their precious metal possession had been cracked. Since Every one knows fathers felt when told that their precu-fathers felt when told that their precu-metal possession had been cracked. Since it was not feasible to send it back to its maker, two clever Philadelphia craftsmen to the comparative of the comparative. Wooley later was paid the compara modest sum of five pounds, thirteen shiftings and ten pence for the job of placing it in

Our great bell's first official act of importance was the convening of the Assembly which sent Franklin to England. This was in the spring of 1757. A pathetic and was in the spring of 1757. A pathetic and slightly comic illustration of the way nest place their trust in princes is afforded in the fact that George III got a salute over-seas from the bell. When he was crowned king of England, the Assembly thought he might be relied on to correct old abuse.

and gave him a celebratory tribute.

Some years later the bell began its patriotic career. Protests and proclamations from this time on were the regular regime of the famous spokesman of the American people. It called the Assembly together consider the stamm act's repeal. 15 and the consider the stamm act's repeal. o consider the stamp act's repeal. nounced a protest against the sugar act.
Many were its duties in these times of crus,
uncertainty and ever-growing demand for
liberty, felt but hardly yet expressed as
whole by the people of this harried land.

OLD HOUSES

The images of old houses are as beautiful as old tunes, Old faded music that brings a remembered

pain, Music that awakens music, Music that awakens
Like pain added to pain.
How many old houses are scattered
in the white ghost-field of the brain!

remember an old house in France-France. They stand in rows, in broken ranks; They wait quietly in the sunlight.
Where they used to stand
There is a hollow filled with water,
And the wide sky overhead.

Do you think that old houses hi

That they do not stay Where the body perished?