TORIAL BOARD H. E. Cuarra, Chairman. WHALET ..... Editor MARTIN . General Business Manager and daily at Punto Lepona Building, STRAL Broad and Chestnut Street
STRAL Broad and Chestnut Street
STRAL Prose-Union Buildin
Street Street Buildin
1008 Fullerton Buildin
1202 Tribune Buildin

NEWS BUREAUS 

arrier.

all to points outside of Philadelphia, in ited States, Canada or United States posses, postage free, fifty (30) cents per Six (\$6) dollars per year, payable in To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per Norice-Subscribers wishing address changed ast give old as well as new address. BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Address all communications to Evening Ladger, Independence Equare, Philadelphia.

SNISSED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS

Philadelphia, Wednerday, October 3, 1917

#### COME FORWARD, MEN!

THE politics of this city has long been in need of a major surgical operation. The cancer has worked its way deep into our institutions. The necessity for heroic measures of extirpation has been apparent to those who truly love Philadelphia and have given care and thought to an analysis of the disease. But something like the Fifth Ward tragedy was requisite to shock the entire community and expose to it the putrid rottenness of the system which dominates our municipal government. Only an earthquake could have shaken satisfaction out of certain classes of our citizenry, and we have had the earthquake.

got mighty close to the top when the two Vares themselves were declared by a witness to have had intimate knowledge of the importation of New York thugs. The Vares are the men who at present hold the city by the neck. They con- prisoners, there would be few objections trol the Governor and the Mayor, and dominate virtually the entire functioning of government in this locality. They are the super-contractors, mixing polities and business with the facility of alchemists, hiring brains when needed and keeping tab on the public exchequer with as much care as if it were their fruit in an attempt to stop the massacres own. They are "higher-ups," in every in English and French cities. sense of the word, the very soul and citadel of the system of government which has made this city a byword and a hissing among friends of good government everywhere. Better than Penrose in some respects and worse, if possible, in others, they nevertheless in themselves have personified the evil thrown into the gears of all sorts of mawhich must be excised, and in them all chines, locomotives were to be disabled the things which we hold to be deplor- and rendered useless. cor. Legally gullty of constructive parthe moral guilt that already is branded rest. They were trained in the political government by murder, and he who plays with fire must expect sooner or later to be burned. True, their faction has done no more than the other faction might have done, for intimidation by thuggery is standard factional practice, even Benedict Arnold may appear to have but this time there was murder, and "murder will out."

In this time of our humiliation and disgrace, when the minds of men are encouraged and condoned by the faction ists, we again call on the natural lead ers of the community to cast aside their sloth and jump into the fight. We call again on men in the professions, on rich and powerful merchants, on all whose influence in other pursuits gives them an immediate political standing, to plunderers and blunderers out. Let no rings. man try to square himself with his conscience by dilatory action or sophistical argument. His duty is open, apparent and not to be gainsaid. No citizen can be neutral. It is war to the death from on, a batfle between the friends of government and the debauchers of ously imperiled in Philadelphia than along the battlefront in Europe. There sault. While our young men battle against the Hun, we at home must batthe against prostitution of the very prin-Down with the Hohenzollerna! Down with with government by murder! There can en, and that is the anti-murder party, There can be but one purpose for any cet man, and that is to join in the ement to overturn government by

is on the malingerer. May the civic he driven to take a stand. May tions who so far have proved

come to a showdown, and by the grace NEW RULES FOR of Providence no man in this town b tween now and November will be able to hide behind any mask, but must show his colors and take his place in one army or the other. The tocsin has sounded and it must be answered.

#### KAISER DISAPPROVES OF LIBERTY BONDS

THE enthusiasm with which the country has risen to meet the Governn their fight against Kalserism.

These bonds we buy are their weapons, airplanes, rifles, ammunition. These bonds are their comfort and relief; food, blankets, ether. But it is not enough merely to furnish the three billions, It must be done quickly, willingly and with a big margin to spare. The message must go like a shot straight from our pockets to the second-floor front suite de luxe in the palace at Potsdam, so that Potsdamnation shall know exactly where it gets off.

It is a good thing to indict seditious men. That pleasure is reserved to the Grand Jury. But every citizen can indict the traitors in our midst by buying a bond. An everwhelming flood of bond buyers will slience the La Pollettes more surely than expulsion from the Senate. For no tricky peace-at-any-price quibbler will attempt to address a crowd wearing Liberty Bond badges. And Germany is watching us.

### REPRISALS AS PREVENTIVES

THE French are in no doubt about aerial reprisals. The English are. Americans have not been called upon to take a stand in the matter, as German machines have not brought the question home to us by bombing our cities. But the Allied nations, including America, are fighting as a unit against Germany and in the long run are responsible for each other's policies. Our air fleet will be to all intents and purposes an integral part of the Allied air forces, and American opinion of reprisals is sure to have Revelation at the hearing yesterday weight.

Reprisal upon noncombatants in the spirit of pure revenge is unquestionably wrong. As a means of preventing murder it can be defended. If the Germans started murdering prisoners and the only way to make them stop was to kill to this reprisal. If the only way to stop German air raids is to raid German cities, Allied Governments owe it to their citizens to adopt this policy. An ultimatum might be given to Germany first, copies of which could be distributed among the people back of the lines by airplane. Then the sufferings brought home to the German people could be expected to bear

## ORGANIZED TREASON

THE Government was not a minute too soon in stifling the maledorous conspiracy of the I. W. W. The program of the organization was incredibly traitorous. Kerosene was to be poured into bakers' ovens, emery powder was to be

Haywood on August 2 it is declared that "the old bugaboo of 'patriotism' is being preached on all sides. We have the good will of the German people here, and we feel that they are in sympathy with our cause. We are going to carry our points if we have to stop every industry on the Pacific coast." Talk about copperheads Why, they never dreamed of such propaganda as this.

But the leaders of the wreckers have been indicted. The machinery of the law will get them, traitors alike to their own associates and to their country. Before we get through with some of these people, been but a meek and mild traitor in con

It was a frame-up, all right!

We've got the cash, now let's get

We all know where we're going and are on our way.

No matter how they fix prices, it re quires patriotism to pay them.

There seems to be an effort to

The British Government has fixed the price of herrings, but not of red her

Both!

s on thugs so that the police should not bother them? The Official Bulletin, we may sug-

Clever, wasn't it, to put white rib-

gest to George Creel, could be read more easily with the pages cut.

General Maude's great thrust at the Turkish fighters was anything but a ladylike procedure, in spite of his name,

At one time there was some discussion as to what were Germany's war aims. There was but one, and it was loot, Atlantic City hotels annou

beeffess Tuesdays." But "Jazz-bandless Saturdays" are still a dream of the miller Fairy tales never die. They only umber. The latest revival of "Jack

the Giant-Killer" is conveyed by the head "130-lb. Detective Nabs 230-lb A wireless conversation has just een held between Long Island and Hawaii, 5000 miles. The world cannot be

made small enough. A small world is

The mate who said to his captain All I want from you is courtesy, and

# COASTWISE TRADE

Old Traditions Go by the Board With Admission of Foreign Ships

Special Correspondence of Evening Ledger WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. FOR more than a century the United States has been exceedingly jealous of its coastwise trade. Efforts of foreign nament's second Liberty Loan appeal is tions, more favored in the matter of ship as enheartening as a great victory in construction and operation, have been made the field. It will be good news to our from time to time to break through the promen across the water. It is the most tected barriers that have been reared, withvivid and practical way to tell them we out avail. The admission of foreign vessels are with them every minute of the time into the port-to-port trade of this country has been restricted, first, because of the desire to encourage shipbuilding in the United States, and second, to prevent disastrous competition with foreign ship owners, who had decided advantage over Amerlcan ship owners in the matter of wages and

overhead charges. It has always been the American contention that ships could be built cheaper abroad than at home and that efforts to work upon terms competitive with foreigners have failed. To these unfair competitive condition has been attributed the gradual disappearance of the American merchant marine from the high seas. The coastwise trade, as distinguished from the foreign trade, has been the one stronghold of American shipping. It has prevented Canadians from entering into the coastwise trade as between American ports on the Great Lakes, and it has prevented similar competition on the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Guif,

Foreign vessels have had the privilege of entering our ports to discharge or to take on cargo, just as the same privilege has been extended to American vessels in foreign ports; but the right of a foreign vessel to trade between American ports like New York, Philadelphia and Savannah or Seattle and San Francisco has been denied. American ships, therefore, for upward of a hundred years have had a substantial monopoly of constwise trade in America. In other times than these the two political parties have differed somewhat as to the wisdom of this American moponely.

Republicans have generally supported it, but old-line Democrats, believing in free trade, have sought to break down the system. As one of them said in the House last week: "Our laws now give monopoly to American ships. I do not favor that and have never favored that. I do not think it is justified. It is a system of protection and upbuilding at the expense of others that I do not believe in." It is fair, however, to say that all Democrats do not hold to this view. But they joined in it, to all intents and purposes, when the Administration in-Republicans have generally supported it, view. But they joined in it, to all intents and purposes, when the Administration insisted upon the passage of the law breaking down, as it will, temporarily at least, the century-old protective system, and opening up our ports to foreign ships for whit, it is contended, will be only the period of the war with Germany

Breaking Down the Barriers

Most everything President Wilson has ked for during this extraordinary war session he has received at the hands of Congress. When, therefore, it was made known that the President wanted foreign ships admitted to the coastwise trade, partly to relieve American ships taken from that trade and put into the foreign service, it was a foregone expelusion that the bill would pass the House. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries gave hearngs, to be sure, but the American shipbuilder was too busy on war orders to put in a protest. The New England shipping interests were represented and told of the danger of the temporary repeal of the coast-wise laws, likening it to the nose of the foreign camel pushed under the wing of the

"You may do this as a measure of war, they said, "but you may have great difficulty in putting up the bars again when this war is over and the ships of the world petition with our own ships.

The committee was admonished by repre entatives of the Administration that introduction of foreign ships at this time was necessary for the removal from port to port of cargoes that could not be carried by rail or by such coastwise shipping facili-ties as now exist. It was declared that the appearance of Canadian ships at our ports n the Great Lakes or on the Atlantic coast eed not give alarm and that the depart-cents had no fear of a Japanese or Chinese avasion on the Pacific coast. There was me inquiry as to why American ships were being taken away in the foreign trade, particularly the seized German ships that were supposed to have been taken for our omestic purposes, but department officials contended that the foreign nations were playing fair and that American rights would not be prejudiced by the opening of American ports to foreign ships during the progess of the war. The Commissioner of Navigation, for In-

stance, in answer to a suggestion that the attractiveness of the American coastwise trade might induce foreign ships to leave the dangers of the submarine zone, declared that there had been no indication "of any osition on the part of the Alijes to keep away from the scene of action." "I do not think anybody can have any question about that." he said. "Certainly England, France and Italy have thrown all of their men money and shipping right into the breach and kept it there for three years. And I cannot for one moment believe there is any possibility of anybody trying to go in the coasting trade to avoid the dangers of the war, certainly not on the part of the nations I have indicated that are fighting the

Backed by Business Men

Before the bill was brought up in the House, Congress was advised that for the present, at least, it had the Indorsement of certain large commercial bodies. Among these were most of the trade organizations of Philadelphia, which have hitherto stood like a stone wall against any unterference with the navigation laws that interference with the navigation laws that have hitherto confined our constwise ship-ping to our own ships. They took the ground that the Administration took, that the war emergency justified the repeal of the protective shield that has so long safeguarded American interests along our

As the bill passed the House it authorized the suspension of the present provisions of law so as to permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry to engage in the consisting trade of the United States. In-stead of granting authority to the Presi-dent, as was at first contemplated, the dent, as was at meal contemplated, the United States Shipping Board is given full power in the premises. It may issue a permit to such vessels as desire to engage in the coastwise trade, with the understanding that the permit "shall limit or define the scope of the trade and the time of such employment."

In the issuance of such permits prefer.

In the issuance of such permits prefer In the issuance of such permits preference is to be given to vessels of foreign registry owned, leased or chartered by citizens or corporations of the United States. An exception is made in the case of Alaska. Provisions of the act are not to apply to the constwict trade with Alaska or Alaskan ports, partly because of a long standing dispute between American and Canadian shipping interests with respect to shipments of Alaskan copper and fish caught in Alaskan waters. The American luterests have contended that the Canadian railroad and shipping interests would absorb the business rightfully belonging to Americans between Alaskan and points like Saattle unless the mavigation laws in to Alaskan ports were preserved.

## Tom Daly's Column

OVERFEEDING Ain't it funny how a chap'll Overcat, at his first grapple With a dish o' new-made scrapple? Our experience mayhap'll Work a cure

And we may Answer "Nav" When tee're asked to take ugain That schick gave us such a pain Due south of our Adam's apple.

In us for sure;

Second to none in our faith in Dr. Henry A. Garfield, who has promised us coal, we nevertheless cannot imagine him capable of achieving the coy posture necessary to live up to a morn, contemp's description of him as "a man who speaks straight from the shoulder."

TOM BIRD, who went away with the Chestnut Hill crowd to Camp Meade the other day, is not one of the early variety, so he has asked his folks for an alarm induce American officers and seamen to clock. "I gotta beat the reveille," sex he. "because it takes me fifteen minutes to lace me leggin's."

> But let us take a leaf from the life of an ex-school teacher. Will Lou, who has been at Camp Meads only about a week but that was enough for promotion:

We came here last Thursday, and two days ago I managed to get my first shower bath by walking a mile or so. For the first six days and four nights I was busy at cierical work, collecting statistics of the new men, ages, previous conditions of servi-tude and size of clothing. The work grew lighter and the captain knew I never like to be ldle, so he yanked me out for drill ever since and dubbed me temporary corporal. Of course, I know practically nothing about this business, but usually my men know less.

Grub is satisfactory ("Man wants but litie—") and well cooked, but mighty simple. Sugar as sugar is invisible, though t is said to exist in core and tea. Boxes it is said to exist in coffee and tea. Boxes of candy are consumed on a socialistic basis, and the owner is lucky to get half a dozen pleces. Reading matter, outside of irregular newspapers, is totally lacking. But in the end, life isn't nearly so exciting as it's cracked up to be, and there are more thrills in teaching school than in instructing seven men to drill as one.

BERT TAYLOR admits his propensity to speak of "whire weels," and we've experienced a like weakness for "whinter weat." Our brother-in-law, who is too old for the draft anyway, always speaks of "tattles."

Och! the year is gettin' gray, Like a man that's had his day, Waltin', jisht, to fade away

An' none to pity. Och! the way the winds do blow!

Och! how fasht the leaves do fall Reekin' fires an' smoky pall-Och! 'tis like a funeral, So coli an' sober.

Och! the stillness ev'rywhere! Och! there's witches in the air! Och! the smell o' death that's there! Och! Och-tober!

comes C. B. V. to add to the discussion a few choice sentences from Hennery's very own introduction to a book by de Maupassant, in which H. J. goes straight to the point, even if the words he slings are a bit hefty. There's a punch in the last sentence that'll make you take the count: "Guy de Maupassant devoted much time to the moral that to prove that you have a first-rate talent you must have a Arst-rate style. He therefore learned to write, and acquired an instrument which emits no uncertain sound. He is wonderfully concise and direct, yet at the same time it would be difficult to characterize more vividly. He has accepted the necessity of being brief, and has made brevity very full, through making it an energetic selection.

"What is clearest to him is the immitigability of our mortal predicament, with its occasional beguilements and its innumerable woes."

## Cheer Up!

Everything's so high nowadays, honest to goodness you don't get full value unless your saving sense of humor culls a coupla chuckles in every shop and on every trolley, train and tootsie-trot.

A lady occupying the section opposite us on a three-day journey some time ago inquired with deep concern as to every summer resort mentioned, "Well, do they have gnats there-G-n-a-t-s, you know!

is as devoid of expression as a worm's. Imagine such remarks as these from a physog, less than apathetic:

"Yes, I'll have chickens tomorrow, but they'll be alive-they keep better that WBY.

And upon offering sympathy for his pandaged right hand: "It's my most principal hand, too. We, ourself, here at "Short Sands"

after the close of the season, find a smile n the family wash now hung in the front plazza of the leading hotel, so lately given over to the promenading of the gay throng. "Well, I'll bite," you say? Nothing; only my rent's paid up to October 31st, and everybody's gone now but the

"The deceased," said a recent issue of the Stroudsburg Times, "was one of those persons who delight in not letting their eft hand know what their right is doing, and vice versa."

What you might call "free-handed in

rould be the part of friendship to for-

ward to the worthy Major Clapham this

ipping from the current Cape May Star

WARD

Agriculturists Urged to Experiment With Feldspar-Complains of Workhouse

POTASH SUPPLY"

We were speaking the other day of the To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

"INEXHAUSTIBLE

ir-The alarm caused by the shortag of potash for agricultural purposes in this country, due to the cutting off of the Ger-man supply, and which has been the ocasion of several letters in the columns of the Evening Ledger discussing the possi-bility of increased production, would seem to ignore an inexhaustible supply of potash which, with some possible and as yet not well-defined limitations, is obtainable by virtually every American agriculturist at a

A large proportion of the rock underlying the American continent consists of feldspar, much of which contains potash in varying reportions up to 16.8 per cent. To extract his notash commercially has long been an portant problem of the industrial chemist thus far unsolved. It has long been known, nowever, that potash feldspars decompounder the action of the elements, liberating their potash in a soluble form available for plant food. Under ordinary conditions decomposition takes place very slowly and the liberated potash is available for only the slowest growing plants, such as trees. By greatly increasing the rock surfaces to be acted upon by the elements, which can be accomplished by reducing the rock to a fine powder, the process may be greatly accelerated and, theoretically at least, by this means sufficient potash might be liberated in a single season, from finely ground potash feldspars, to feed ordinary rops economically.

Occasional experiments had been made during a half century until our Agricultural Department collected the work of preceding investigators and instituted a series of ex periments to try out the theory practically. In the first place a very interesting prin-ciple was discovered: Whereas powdered feldspar liberated little potash by the action of water alone, when by the growth of a plant or by other means the separated potash was removed as liberated, nearly all the potash was completely liberated in a the potash was completely liberated in a comparatively short time. The experiments as a whole showed that under the conditions of the tests the potash of finely ground feldspar appeared to be virtually as available for plant food as the ordinary soluble saits ordinarily used. The investigator is very cautious in his claims in view of the fact that the every court on the conditions of the fact that the experiments could not be con-ducted under all the varying conditions to be met with in varying soils, climates and

The subject is, however, of such great interest to every American agriculturist who needs potash in his fertilizer and the prospects of successful use seem so great that it seems incredible that it has not already been tried by agriculturists in general under every possible condition. At this time of potash scarcity it is certainly deerving of general trial. Probably the only fround feldspar now commercially available a that supplied to potteries, and this was ound practicable, although better results found practicable, although better results were obtained by finer grinding. The feld-spar used should contain not less than 8 to 10 per cent potash. The experiments above referred to are described in Bulletin No. 104. Bureau of Plant Industry.

In view of the fact that in the decomposition of the feldspar only the action of water was considered, and the well-known fact that carbon dioxide is an important water that carbon dioxide is an important water.

was considered, and the well-known fact that carbon dioxide is an important agent in the decomposition of feldspathle rocks, it has occurred to the writer that it might be well also to observe whether any improvement is secured by using soils yielding carbon dioxide, such as those containing humus or decaying organic matter. Possibly the feldspar and the organic matter might mutually hasten the decomposition of both WILLIAM R. JOHNSTON william R Johnston

STIFFRAGIST COMPLAINS OF JAIL to the Editor of the Evening La

questions relating to health, but who, because of several weeks' imprisonment in Oc-coquan, knows whereof she speaks. Miss Lavinia L. Dock, who replies to Senator Timberlake, is by profession a trained nurse, is secretary of the American Federation of Nurses and a member of the International military draft effected in this count. What is an operatic buffo?

Council of Nurses. Among her many public services may be mentioned the valuable work done by her after the Johnstown flood and during the yellow fever epidemic in Florida. Miss Dock's reply follows: "Senator Timberlake's report of his visit sonuan workhouse is far too rosy, a in fairness to the ordinary prisoners of the place, I should like to point out some

of the defects of management as learne in a thirty-day sojourn there as a suffrage picket. The insanitary features of the women's division were: "First. The common drinking cup and waterpail in workrooms and recreation places. This is a detail universally condemned by boards of health. On complain

SIFTING IT OUT

we were given paper cups, but the other prisoners never have them, "Second. 'The lavatories in workro and laundry. The condition in these place was made the subject of our emphatic pro test, and Mr. Whattaker was requested by us to record our criticism in writing.

siderable improvement in cleanliness lowed, but the places are structurally abom Third. The deficiency of bathing soap At the weekly baths (shower) the sam pleces of soap are passed from one prisoner to another. During the rest of the week the women have no soap, except in very

occasional cases (those who have ver a bit. And there are no stationary liquid r powdered soap fixtures in the lavatories "We had an ample supply given us, but the other prisoners were absolutely soap-The poor things felt this, almo greatest deprivation and grievance that they had. As a result of it, many of the mat-

tresses had a sour and unpleasant smell.
"Fourth. The wretched cooking, by which food that would otherwise have been sufficient or even good was made all but uneatable. Our vigorous and repeated complaints had a salutary effect here, but at first burned or half-cooked vegetables and hard, woody or leathery meat were of daily occurrence. And it remained continu daily occurrence. And it remained continu-ously true that the cereals and macaroni were infested with weevilk and worms. Every housekeeper knows this will occur if these food materials are old or kept under improper conditions. And every one knows that it does not so much matter what menu is provided as how it is provided. The best food can be ruined in the kitchen.

"We cared not so much for ourselves, who were only there a short time, as for the other unfortunate humates, who had not our fearlessness in complaint. They meat the food or starve, and to help the we criticize as publicly as possible. ? dietary is deficient in sugar and fat. Sur all prisoners might have sugar and milk their coffee.
"Senator Timberiake will probably not

assert that he could learn more in a visit than women learned in a month's stay." CAROLINE KATZENSTEIN, Philadelphia, September 39.

SOLDIERS MAY KEEP A COW The Judge Advocate General of the army as ruled as follows:

A detachment of soldiers kept a cow for the production of milk for the detachment mess, and the question was presented whather it was legal to purchase feed for the cow from the ration savings in view of the Army Regulations.

of the Army Regulations.

Held that the purpose of the regulation being simply to require that funds appropriated by Congress for the subsistence of soldiers shall be used for no other purpose, either directly or indirectly, the expenditure of ration savings for feed for the cow under the circumstances, would not be in violation of the regulation, shot expenditure resulting in the procurement of milk for the soldiers.—United States Official Bulictin.

STATUS QUO UNCLE

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. What President was in office during the f

3. What is a monstrance? What comprises the "personal departs of the English King's bousehold? 5. Name the three leading dramatists of

6. Distinguish between equinoxes and 7. Give the origin of the Women's Christian

8. What and where is Varna?
9. How old is President Wilson?
10. The founder of the Nobel prizes w for an invention. What was this?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Stuttgart, just bombed by French alra the capital of the kingdom of berg, Germany, bitnated at an el Neckay.

A toesin is a bell rung as an alarm sign Nowadays it is generally used figu 3. Camp Meade. Admiral, Md., is known

the United States. 5. Aengus, the old Gaelle god of routh. and poetry, corresponds to

6. The "Big Four" of the I. W. W. are beth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, D. Haywood and Arture Giovan

"Mother's Day" is celebrated annually the second Sunday in May. ne "Convulsionaries" were a fans of Jansenists, who sprang up l

Recruiting of camefleurs for the Army has been authorized in New In THE WISTAR PARTIES

NE of the features of old Philade life which writers of memoirs tire of telling about was the ente given under the hospitable roof of Dr par Wistar, at Fourth and Prune, 80 stored to much of its original beauty, built about 1750. Dr. William Shippes there for a time. In 1799 Doc

moved from High street (Market) to F

He was a very busy man, having tensive practice and a chair at the sity. But he gave as much of his hours as possible to his friends, who the custom of dropping in on St ings. As the years passed by the gatherings became one of Phili most cherished institutions. They most Philadelphians of distinct strangers of note stopping here for

scientific society of the city. Some of the most notable vi Baron von Humboldt, the naturalist Baron von Humboldt, the natural plaud, the botanist; Abbe Correa de Samuet Breck, Dr. John W. Francia, I Waish, Joseph Eopkinson, Nicholas Dr. Nathaniel Chapman and the olde-sicians, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Br. Kuhn, both the William Shippens, Griffitts, William Rawle, Chief William Rawle, ohn Heckewelder and John Vaughar The entertainment was simple, co of wine and cake, ten and coffee, as was an intellectual than a convivial gathering. The lab seldom spread. In 1811 the night meeting was changed from Sunday to day, and the cream and almonds were to the refreshments. Terrapin, systematically the delicacies were introduced lab guests usually rapped in number for the fifty. Invitations began in Octo November and continued to be sent of April, bringing together the best the ril, bringing together the best, orld civilization could produce