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EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1917

WALTER GEORGE SMITH. A LAWYER, NOT A POLITICIAN

Town Meeting Party's Candidate for Register of Wills Is a Man of Force. Honest, Earnest and Competent

WILEN the management of a big and well-managed busizess concerns finds tackf in need of men to fill recencles in important positions it goes into the market for men. By newspaper advertising or other means it makes its requirements known. It solicits applications. Statements and the records of all applicants are investigated and acrutinized. The bigger and better managed the concern is, the more jealous of its good name in the business world, the more careful its inquiries. It does not mind spending two weeks of a \$200-a-month man's time to find out which of a salf dozen applicants is the most desirable for a \$10 a-month clerkship.

A city is a big business concern. Philadelphia is a big business concern. It is in the market for men and there are many applicants. As the success of any other big business concern depends upon the care and success with which it picks its employes, so the success of Philadelphia depends upon the care and success with which it chooses its.

As a man employed for the purpose would investigate the records of applicants for positions in a big commercial or industrial house the Evening Ledger has made, for the benefit of the city of Philadelphia, some investigations of the records of applicants for impariant city posts. The results of those inquiries are being published in a series of orticles, the sixth of which is printed herewith

gate to

fight.

ington.

Pennsylvania for them.

In the American Bar Association, made

up of 10,000 men representative of the highest order and traditions of the pro-fession in North America, Mr. Smith has for years been prominent. He is now presi-

for the association, and he has rerved from time to time on many of its most important committees. He is, cf course, a member of the Law Association of Fhila-

delphia, and he has served as chairman of its uniform law committee.

In national politics Mr Smith was a bencerat until 1896, when he was a dele-cate to the Indianapolis convention that cominated Palmer and Buckner. He stumped

In his early years be was a candidate o

the Democratic ticket for Councils and for Congressman from the Fifth District, but be never was elected and he did but become

AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT

in the prosecution of the war; that at a

time such as this all differences of opinion should be put aside in order that the whole power of the nation may be devoted to the

Mr. Smith was for ninetcen years a rustee of the University of Pennsylvania

and for many years a manager of Drexel Institute. He is now a trustee of the Catholic University of America. Wash-

Mr. Smith was surprised when he was

asked to be the Town Meeting party's can-didate for Register of Wills. He hesitated

citizen and a friend of good government to

He does not seek the office to get rich

'50-50' TICKET IGNORES

wine.

WTONE

WALTER GEORGE Smith, candidate Stanks and Deputy Attorney General Wil-ium M. Hargest, of Hartislang in the Town in M. Hargest, of Hartislang in 1908 Mr. Smith was a member of the Meeting party ticket, is a lawyer. He has modest offices in the Witherspoon Building. He is a man of quiet dignity, a man of force and vigor held well in restraint. His resolutions. manner is courteous, yet always direct and BAR ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT

The best and finest members of the Jeanned professions are devoted to them with a sort of religious devotion. Mr. Smith is one of these mun. The law has been one of the big interests of his life. In the early years of his manhood he was active in politics, but of late years his political activities have consisted in little more than going to the polis and voting for the men and policies he believed best for the dity. learned professions are devoted to them Mr. Smith is recognized as one of the nation's greatest lawyers, greatest not only in knowledge of the law, but in devotion to its noblest and most sacred traditions in greatest and most sacred traditions

Biate and nation. Mr. Smith was graduated from the Uni-versity of Pennsylvania with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1873, and then worked for a year and a half as a clerk in the office of the general superintendent of the Penn-sylvania Railroad at Altoona In 1875 he entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, and upon graduation two years later was admitted to the bar under the nominal preceptorship of Furman Sheppard

Mr. Smith then took a desk in the office of Asa J. Fish, but it was not until 1879 that he began actively the practice of his a candidate again until he was named by profession. For several years he was associated with Francis Rawle. The partner-ship was dissolved in 1889, since which time Mr. Smith has practiced alone.

WON SUCCESS EARLY

Mr. Smith continued as an independent Democrat in national politics after 1896, being loyal to the party when he could without being unfaithful to his own politi-cal beliefs. He was for Mr. Wilson when he was first a candidate for President, but opposed him for re-election, believing his destingtion. During the early period of practice Mr. Smith enjoyed more than ordinary success. For many years, however, he has devoted all his time to office work, advising liti-Administration a failure. Now, of course, he supports Mr Wilson, believing that every citizen should support the President gants and possible litigants and preparing

Governor Pennypacker appointed Mr. Smith a member of the Pennsylvania Com-mission on Uniform State Laws. He has been reappointed continuously by the Gov-ernors ever since. These appointments have been entirely without political significance, the men chosen being selected because of their fitness for the work. The Commissions on Uniform State Laws

of the several States strive, as their name would indicate, to have State laws made uniform wherever uniformity is desirable. The purpose is to simplify legal forms, for ducing their number and making them easier, not only for laymer, but for lawyers to accept the nomination, but he was per-suaded that it was his duty as a good sought in all matters not affected by con ditions that are local to the severa States accept

The commissions of the States have conferences from time to time. Mr. Smith has for three years been president of the Conference of Commissions on Uniform nical flaw in the law may make it possible Conference of Commissions on Uniform State Laws. His present colleagues on the for him to do so. Mr. Smith is an honest, Pennsylvania Commission are Judge W. H. earnest, competent man.

GLI ITALIANI PRONTI

WHAT JEWS HAVE DONE FOR THE BIBLE-ALLIANCES AFTER WAR Reminds One of Barr

TRANSLATIONS OF THE BIBLE

What the Jewish Scholars Have Done Ignored in Current Christian Accounts of the Work-Dr. Margolis Has Covered the Whole Field

IT IS a curious and interesting fact that in the books in common circulation deal-ing with the translation of the Bible into the vernacular of modern nations there is virtually no reference to the work of the Jews. Vice Provost Penniman, of the Uni-versity of Pennsylvania, in an admirable address on the English versions of the Bible delivered in Houston Hall two weeks aga, made absolutely no reference to the work of the Jewish scholars. Yet one would naturally suppose that the sacred book of ancient Israel would have had the versity of Pennsylvania, in an admirable address on the English versions of the Bible delivered in Houston Hall two weeks ago, made absolutely no reference to the work of the Jewish scholars. Yet one would naturally suppose that the sacred book of ancient Israel would have had the attention of the race through which it has come to us and that that rade would have Tible, of the early English translations and of the King James version, bringing his arrative down to the latest revision by made some effort to reproduce it in the tongues understandable of the common thristian scholars and concluding with an account of the methods of the Jewish board which produced the latest version. His book will receive the attention of the Jews

As a matter of fact the Jews have made As a matter of fact the Jews have made various translations into modern languages. It was in Philadelphia that haac Leeser issued a complete version of the Old Testa-ment scriptures in English in 1853. For more than half a century this has been the accepted version used in the synngogues of England and America and wherever the English language is molies, Leeser based his version on the King James Bible, but the used, in addition to the texts of the original available to him various German as a matter of course. original available to him various German translations made by Jewish scholars. He made so many changes that his translation is regarded as an independent and original work. Professor Fenniman made no allusion to the German translations by Jewish

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A LITTLE BOY

duced a Charming Tale of

Life on a Farm

however, who would like to get a complete account of what has been done with the Oid Testament, ought to read it, for nowhere else has the story been told so completely or so commended. npactly The Christians sught to be particularly interested in Doctor Margolis's chapter on the targum, the Aramaic paraphrase of the original Hebrew which was produced for the benefit of the Jewish people after the Aramaic became their common language.

THE STORY OF BIBLE TRANSLATIONS. By Max L. Margolis. Philadelphia: The Jewist Publication Society of America.

together a mass of information about the history of flags in general, which he in-cluded in his story. He produced a sort of a flag cyclopedis. The value of the work as a book of reference would be much greater if the new publisher had included a comprehensive index, but even without the index it is bound to have a new lease of life because of the removed interest in the subject which it discusses. the subject which it discusses.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG. By George Henry Preble, rear ad-mirsi U.S.N. New edition in two volumes, Supplemented by Charles Edward Ashis, A. M., LL, B. Philadeiphis; Nicholas L. Brown, 17,50.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN AFTER THE WAR?

George L. Beer Forecasts a Closer Relation Between the English-Speaking Nations

Men who look ahead have been thinking or months about the possible effect the r in which we are now engaged in in-mal alliance with England, France, Rusia, Italy and Japan, not to mention the esser Powers, will have upon the relations stweep the two great English-speaking nations. There are dreamers who foresee the ultimate union of America with its mother nation with the political capital on his continent reached easily from Aus lia and from South Africa, while the fish isles will become of less commercial and industrial importance than Australia This dream is not within the domain of practical politics and will not be for gen-erations, so far as can be judged from present indications. But it is significant that it is dreamed now. What the relations of the two English-

What the relations of the two Englan-speaking Powers are to be will soon be-come of great practical moment. The war has changed the temper of mind of British statesmen. They are now speaking of the British Commonwealth Instead of the Brit-Empire An imperial war cabinet has on created in which the premiers of the minions, no longer called colonies, sit, There is a growing demand that in the future the dominions be consulted in all great matters of foreign policy in which the ing nations is involved. The old theory that the colonies should be trained in the arts of self-government so that they might ultimately set up for themselves as free and independent States has been abanloned. If there were any supporters of it when the war began they have long since hanged their views. The war has revo-

Will it revolutionize American thinking far as that is concerned with the attitude the United States? This is the question which George Louis Beer, sometime lecursr in European history in Columbia Un ersity, has addressed himself in an im portant book that he calls "The English-speaking Peoples." Mr. Beer is percuaded that there ought to be closer relations between the British Commonwealth and America, and that there must be if the lerman mennee is to be overcome. He says that a mere alliance would not in itself be alluring. "But." he continues, 'one car alluring. "But." he continues, 'one can dimly perceive in it (the present situation) the vague outlines of some new, unprece-dented form of political association which though preserving to each part its full freedom, not only for the defense of their own common civilization and its ideals, but also in support of the liberty of all threatened by the sword of those who worship at the shrine of organized power.

Mr. Beer's book ought to be read by every one who has anything to do with the education of public sentiment, because it is an admirable statement of a case that will re and more occupy the attention of the world as the years go by,

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES. Their future relations and joint international obli-gations. By George Louis Resr. New York: The Macmillan Company \$1.50.

Masqueraders, All

"The Mark." by Florence Irwin, is a tale of New York's social and business life. Overcoming, by a stanch faith in her early

thirteen included in a volume entitled "The Four Corners of the World." The others are interesting in a different way, but they are all unusual in plot and treat-ment. Lovers of detective literature will be bleased with "The Affair of the Semirabe pleased with "The Affair at the Semiramis Hotel," and students of South Amer-lean social and political conditions will recognize Castro of Venezuela as the origrecognize Castro of Venezuela as the orig-inal of the President of the republic of Maldivia in "Green Paint." Mr. Mason is a ilterary artist of parts and he has rever done better work than that included in this volume.

THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE WORLD. By A. E. W. Mason, New York: Charles Scrib-ner's Sons. 11.50.

Boche Barbarians

If the reader of Robert W. Chambers's steat novel, "Barbarana," finds the details bit too gruesome for fiction it is perhaps scause this world war, which affords the ackground for the story, is the most gruesome tragedy history has even known, and because Mr. Chambers strives for his usuaeffect of realism. The depressing tendency is relieved toward the end of the story, howver, by the introduction of a charming reach girl, and the last chapter is rounded ut finally with the conventional, happy ve-story ending.

The story is concerned with the early ears of the war before America had taken ny dedsive steps to determine her posi-ion or enforce her rights. Sickened by what seemed to them at that time the indifference of our Government, a group of weive men set out to do their bit for the reedom of the world. They meet, m of them for the first time, on the decka a mule transport. The various succeeding hapters are disconnected tales of the ad-centures of these tweive, some single and some in groups. The barbarism and the brutality of the Boche are scored mercilessy in the story, and to make his type seem wen more black, the beauty and charm of the French national soul is set of in

ARBARIANS, By Robert W. Chambers, New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1,40.

Child Life in Holland

Cornelia deGroot has written of her life a g rl in Holland in the ninth volume n the series of "Calldren in Other Landz Books." Her story starts with her birth and ends with her arrival in America, when whe had grown the arrival in America, when the had grown to young womanhood. It is full of the intimate details of the life of the Dutch, especially the life in the yountry. How the children play and how the adults work, the birthday parties and wedding feasts are described as well as the schools the school of the school o the cannis and the farms. book will give a lot of information to school children in America who read it and will make their own geographical studies more

WHEN I WAS A GIRL IN HOLLAND. By Cornella deGroot. Illustrated from photo, graphs, Buston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, 15 conts.

Wherever Men Sell Books

"Probably the most important work of fiction of the last few months."-N. Y. Evening Post.

BEYOND John Galsworthy

"'Beyond' is a study of two good sports. father and daughter, who love intensely, suffer greatly, and bear their loss with fine fortitude. The story is a tragedy of sex, two tragedies indeed, cruelly moving and relentless, touched with somewhat that same color that makes 'The Dark Flower' so somberly glowing."-Dial.

\$1.50 net.

Horized British thinking nteresting.

gan."

War You Can Hear Him From a Seat in Z. But You Can Hear His Audi ence From Away Ou Yonder in Lake Michi--Chicago Tribus

Keminus One of Barr Readers who can remember the remain revival of twenty years ago are very land to see some resemblance to Robert "Tekia" in Clara E. Laughlin's mean novel, "The Heart of Her Highinss." Pa-ticularly in the opening chapters can it likeness be found, but throughout there an traces of Mr. Barr's work. "The Heart's Her Highness" lacks almost whelly the fa-and life that such tales should possa Love is plentiful; there is almost a suffe of it, but the author has done her work with enough to merit respectful attention, it is eager interest. It is her own individus

work that interests the reader. THE HEART OF HER HIGHNESS, Br Can E. Laushim, New York: G. P. Putter Sons. \$1.50.

-JACOBS

BOOKS STREET

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

"When Sergeant Empey

Holds Forth About the

MEET ME AT JACOBS

1628

And because h book has the effect d his speeches, you ca now hear his audience from Matamoras is Nome, from Santa

Wherever there's a copy of "OVER THE TOP" Empey is playing to

a crowded house. 12*, 10 Illustrations, \$1.50

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO RENUNCIATION Professor Showerman Has Pro- The Japanese Girl Is Brought Up

The Christians

to Believe That She Must Sacrifice Herself Feminist movements have grown with

enlightening contrast. "The Heart of O Sono San," by Tlizabeth Cooper, although ritten in the form of fiction, gives an unusual presentation of the life of Japanese women of the middle and upper classes and

sunderstood neonle O Sono San, a daughter of the illustrious impecunious clan of Tokuwara and the leading character in the story, was trained from infancy to understand that the two guiding principles in the life of a Japanese man must be renunciation and obedience In babyhood she was faught to say "Sayo-nara," good-by, to her dearest treasure; In young girlhood to her most cherished came of love and happiness, and in wom-

All the small things are big events to the little boy in a home or the really big things happening in the adult world about him seem very insignificant to the young chronests of her youthul sweetheart, "I re cler. He tags around at play with his big brother, he marvels at the wonderful things at the circus, he begins his school have and with marvelous accuracy and keenness of observation he describes all the common-place happenings about him. All the simple joys of childhood are his and all the griefs nto her life again, and her great and pa-hetic joy over the birth of her son, her raining of his early years and her reunciation of all for his go d, give a clear nd beautiful insight into the mother heart too. The latter at first seem big and over-whelming and terrible, but they soon melt away and nearly always the sun is shin-

benumbed with sorrow, but bravely she said to the messenger, "I have had the mor to give my son for his Majesty and for Japan.

by Grant Showerman, for in the pages of the book you will live again in those gladsome days, your mind will wander back to your own childhood, and you will sense again all the sounds and smells and tastes which were peculiar to that time in your life. Mr. Showerman in his book has assumed the character of a very small boy on a small farm in the Middle West a gen-

When told that she must marry a man of

ng. When Mr. Showerman, who is professor her one has been an efficient of the same the second secon of Latin literature at the University Wisconsin, wrote his first childhood book, "A Country Chronicle." about a year ago, that production was acclaimed a unique de-partures in flotion. The Intest book is very similar to that in style. It is the same lit-

If your childhood was spent entitrely of oth rapidity in America during the last code that a pertrayal of the Japanese eman of today affords an interesting and in part in the country or if there still lingers with you delightful memories of happy vications spent on a farm, then by all means you should read "A Country Child," f the intimate home life of that much

eration ago. He tells his story in the short, simple words and sentences of every small boy who is in a breathless hurry to tell everything he knows, relevant or other-

fortune for the good of her family, she mothered her grief and replied to the prolapanese; I must obey." Later in a fleet-ing moment of bitterness she complained of the cruelty of her fate, and she was told a Japanese woman should not sperk of love. Love is a subject for singing great over Love is a subject for singing girls nd gelshas." Years later happiness came

The story is written with a deep truch of sympathy and with the intimate knowl-edge of Nippon, which the author acquired she is dragged by her husband. Alison

Japan. And then came the war. Her one happi-



PER LA GRANDE LOTTA PLEDGE, BALLOT SHOWS

non Tarderanno a Scacciare l'Invasore

ROMA, 3 novembre

Notizie pervenute dalla fronte di battaglia recano che con le forze spiegate da ambo le parti e con l'ammassamento delle riserve, delle artiglierie e munizioni, computa dagli italiani e dagli austro-tedeschi per l'Imminente conflito, la grande battaglia del Ta-gliamento puo' dirsi iniziata e che i locali att icchi tentati da contingenti teutonici contro le posizioni italiane della nuova linea di d feza miravano ad assicurare vantaggi Strategici per l'invasore. Un dispaccio dalla Svizzera annunzia

chi i tedeschi hanno trasportato un gran numero di uomini e di cannoni nel Tren-tino, apparentemente con l'Idea di fare un apo da dett regione tentando di colnire di fianco le trunpe del generale Cadorna.

sulla linea del Tagliamento. Dal punti piu' orientali del Trentino all'odierna linea di battaglia vi e' una distanza di circa settanta miglia. Un'offen-siva in questa direzione sembra sia stata contemplata dal generale von Mackensen nel plant per l'avanzata delle sue truppe.

 "Giornale d'Italia" considerando la situazione del nostro fronte "grandemente migliorata, dice che l'oblettivo degli austrotedepchi era quello di ingliare in due l'eser cito italiano, ma tale oblettivo puo' oggi considerarsi completamente fallito Il periodo piu' acuto della crisi militare.

creata dal crollo inaspettato di un punto essenziale della fronte di battaglia ita-liana, punto che era considerato come la chiave strategica della fronte Giulia, puo dirsi ormai superato. L'esercito italiano con abilissima manovra conhatte per ri-organizzarsi, dinostrando devozione all'ope-ra ed al comundo dei capi, animato da un ardore, combattivo reso plu' tenace dallo scacco patitò a dalla determinazione di una rivinelta.

La guerra italiana puo' dirsi ha mutato completamente i suoi caratteri e cio' lo dimostra l'adunata delle forze alleste nella pianura veneta. Essa e' diventata guerra di linee strategiche, nelle quali due coalizioni avversarie so apprestano a combat-terein quel campi di battaglia su cui molte voltenel corco dei secoli furono segnati i

voltenel corco del secoli furono segnati i destini di Europa. Ad ogni modo la ritirata della armate di Cadorna, secondo i piani da lui stabiliti, si s' effettuata in pieno ordine ed il grosso dell'esertito italiano, in unione a contingenti franceni ed inglesi trovasi saldamente ministrato sulle linee del Tagliamento pronto alle seconso.

lla riscossa. La grande e deciviva battaglia e' percio' mminente anche perche' il comando italiano an vuol dar tempo alle orde austro-te-sache di potersi consolidare nel territorio

accupato. Il morale delle truppe italiane e' ele-vatimimo e nel cuore di tutti i combattenii pravale la determinazione di non tollerare a lungo l'inuazore ali suolo italiano. De ogni punto d'Italia giurgono prove del santo patriottismo che oggi anlina tutti si traltani. Uomini di ogni eta' chiedono i casere inviati alla fronte di battarila. I siccenti carthaldini hanno chiesto di suo

ria. Inglis ; di véterani della presente guerra. Inglionegii uspedali od invalidi nelle loro Inglatono per ritoroare sul campo di

del ettueno del Re Vittorio tra anti diussetra quanta fiducia egit

Le Truppe del Generale Cadorna Four 'Row' Candidates Also Nominees of Roosevelt's Progressive Party

> Distribution today of official sample ballofs brought out the fact that, in spite of their "sacred pledges," the Republican Or-Pa., unless it be C. A. Stephens, of Norway, ganization candidates for county offices on the "fifty-fifty" ticket accepted other nomi-Lake, Me. Mr. Greene is nominally a writer inty offices on of juvenile stories, but his books are read nations than the Republi

by the fathers and mothers in the villages State Senator Edwin H. Vare, at the time and on the farms with as much interest the Town Meeting party nomination for District Attorney was offered to Samuel P. as by the boys and the girls. His latest Rotan, who won the Republican nomination at the primary, issued a statement in which story, "The Flag," appearing at a time when the spirit of patriotism is active, is anwerted that an agreement had been likely to be read in the cities with as much made between the four Republican candi-dates for county offices, before the primary, interest as in the country. The enthusiastic not to accept any other nomination. The official bailot, however, shows that admirer of it who called it "a kind of junior 'Man Without a Country,'" was not far

every one of the four Organization candi-lates did accept the nomination of a second mrty in addition to the Republican nomiantio

boy who in his anger at a trick played by the leader of the opposing forces in a After the names of W. Freeland Kendrick, for Receiver of Taxes; Samuel P. Rotan, for Fristrict Attorney; James B. Sheehan, for Register of Wills, and Fred-erick J. Shoyer, for City Trensurer, there snowball battle tramples on the flag, in which the leader had wrapped himself to escape attack, aand says outrageous things about it. The other boys, indignant at his conduct, will have no more to do with him, and when he refuses to apologize he has to leave the home of his rich paternal are printed the names of the Republican and conservent Progressive parties. Considerable surprise was expressed that

grandfather, where he has been living, and Mr. Rotan had permitted his name to be printed on the official ballot as the nomigo to his poor maternal grandfather's home. The flag which he had desccrated had been nee of any other party than the Republican. In his letter to Thomas F. Armstrong, then presented to the school by the rich grand-father, a veteran of the Civil War. The story of the boy's attack on the flag folchairman of the Town Meeting party, he chairman of the Town Meeting party, he verified the Vare statement that an agree-ment not to accept any other nomination had been made by himself, Kendrick. Shoyer and Sheehan, and gave this as his reason for declining the independent selec-tion lows him wherever he goes. When he is old enough he seeks to join the National Guard, but is turned down on account of the flag incident. He finally enlists in a tion,

Canadian regiment and goes to the war in France. He becomes a licutenant and is seriously wounded, is reconclied to his paternal grandfather and the story ends United States Senator Boles Penrose,

when his attention was called today to this feature of the ballot, said: "They will have to do lots of explaining after all the public piedges they made to accent no other normalies they have be happily. The book is likely to enlarge Mr. Greene's following among both the young accept no other nomination than the Reand mature. THE FLAG. By Homer Greene, author of "Pickett's Gap." Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. \$1,25. publican.

So far as Rotan is concerned, the senior

Senator said ; "You will have to see him about it."

The placing of both the Republican and Roosevelt Progressive party names after the "fifty-fifty" county candidates is regarded by the independents as a trick to

garded by the independents as a trick to catch the eye of the voter. The names of the "fifty-fifty" candidates are at the head of the column in each in-stance. All of the Town Meeting party candidates are also the candidates of the Democratic party, giving them a- double space on the ballot. The Organization trick also gives the "fifty-fifty" candidates a double space, so that their names stand out just as prominently on the ballot as those many years on the fairy stories and the myths and legends of the old world that It is about time their attention was directed toward the body of American myths Patient men have gathered a large body of Indian love and written it down, but it has been prepared almost exclusively by ethnologists interested in the study of the primitive Americans. In order to make it

just as prominently on the ballot as those of the independent candidates. The nominations of the Reosevelt Prounderstandable by the average reader i The nominations of the Rousevelt Pro-pressive party were quietly thrown to the fity-fify toket at the primary election by Vare workers. Followers of the South Fin'adelph a leaders control the title of that into parts of the south privaci alls fronte di battaria. I mant parts and saw to it that just enough vores were cast for it at the primary to give the Organization candulates the nomination, in mite of all of the "pledges" that were being made. must be rewritten from the literal transcript of the Indian story tellers' version into connected narrative. Frances Jenkius Olcott has undertaken this task and has

being made. Another alleged trick discovered in the ballot is the place the Town Meeting party square has it the first column. Fre-empired parties, under the law, are given the last place in the column. The Town Meeting party, however, is above the Washington nerty on the official ballet. County Counsissioner Harry Kuenzel, who has charge of elections, mid in ex-

Oldott has undertaken this task and has rewritten a large mans of these Indian miry stories and put them into a book along with other Indian stories rewritten by other authors. She has grouped them in tweive divisions classified according to the months of the year, and she has indicated the iribe of Indians with which each tale originated. The collection will be enter-taining to children, and adults who have given no serious thought to the native licer-sture of each America will discover that the aborigines had a mans of imaginative taiss worthy to be compared with that of any other publics faces

Native Fairy Tales

American children have been fed for so

similar to that in style. It is the same lit-tle boy who tells the story, only now he is younger than in the first book. Under-lying the narrative there is a masterly por-trayal of the common-sense though narby a ten years' solourn in the Or'ent. In the preface of the block she says that the iaw of renunciation and absolute obscience seems hard to the woman of the West, but, ow philosophy of a backwoods settlement. COUNTRY CHILD, By Grant Showerman, New York: The Century Company. \$1.75. nevertheless, in Japan it has "produced one of the sweetest, finest types of womanh-od A Boy Without a Country

that the world has ever known." Thirty There is no writer in closer touch with one illustrations in duo tone from original photographs add much to the attractivethe simple homely life of the country in ness of the volume. America than Homer Greens, of Honesdale,

THE HEART OF O SONO SAN. By Elizabeth Cooper. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.75.

Encyclopedia of Flag Lore Congress, by resolution adopted on June 4, 1777, decreed that the flag should have At itri, decreed that the flag should have thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and a field of blue with a star for each of the thirteen States. With such modifi-cations as the growth of the nation has made necessary the flag has remained the same as that first decreed. It is conse-quently one of the oldest, if not the oldest, national banner in the world today. The national banner in the world today. The present British flag dates from 1801, the present British flag dates from 1801, the flag of Spain from 1785, the flag of France from 1794, the flag of Germany from 1870. The Chinese flag and the flag of Japan are much newer than the Stars and Stripes. Its hero when the story opens is a school

TIDES and all the South American flags date from the revolutions in the early years of the These are a few of the interesting facts

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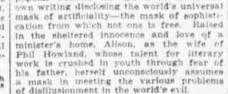
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