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Philadelphia, Friday, December 7, 1917

KEEP THINGS MOVING

cannot reason with a jackass and it sires a genius to drive a mule. The distribution of literature at cheap among people who have been taught d by the most comprehensive system e schools in the world has brought t that the great masses of Ameriare neither jackasses nor mules. They reasoned with and they do not be driven. Wherefore a national duly advertised, is as much the law fand as if it had been enacted by a Congresses. Public opinion is a r-force than all the statutes ever down, wherefore the tormulation lic opinion carries with it a responof unparalleled importance. He by his eloquence leads the people to a wrong course is the innocent of his country.

are amazed sometimes by the reckekbortations to miserliness which apin public prints. Writers prate ofas if it consisted in the art of living t spending. They seem to imagine an ideal condition would be the use I income for the purchase of Governurities. Save and save some more ergument. That is very good in its we are not looking for stagnaan factors to work, but it has to money to work. Money works t circulates; it is idle when it does I is a good thing for a man to take of everything that passes through and send it along directly to the at till, but it is not patriotic to

We have most of the gold that cash the Government borrows it ig liberally and throwing back hannels of trade. There will be se much hard cash in the country n, and probably more. But that as a medium of exchange, the final oe of which will be in the form of donal debt. When a man puts a hundollars into a Government bond, that d dollars is sure to come back after tas its particular work. When a man plano he is not committing a crime his country. Quite the contrary, the manufacturer of that piano will profit, but the Government will get The traitor is the man who eats of wheat bread where one would eves sugar in the bottom of the p. There is not going to be any al supply of luxuries. The Govern-III take care of the supply of non-Manufacturers who are prounnecessary things will not be prothem long, so the chance to buy Ill not be here long. No citizen orry because he does not carry

> a padlock is on his stomach. has not been a time in the his the country when profit was more than now. Profit that is the result n we have governmental instruto take care of Legitimate At resulting from vast expansion is an asset on which the Gov-We need not worry about the war in dollars so long ra making dollars at home

on his dimes. The only place he

at not to be an era of tightnations or among men. We the example of Uncle Sam e. He is buying what he needs and passing something his friends that are in need. ht to buy what they want and enough aside to assist in Uncle Sam's pockets when

LOCAL BOLSHEVIKI

of not fight a mere politica of fall. The very heart of Setitions or real, could shetten decide.

reat skill, approached the summit of huliation yesterday when the organized guardians of law and order, in revol against their prostitution to political ends, were driven away from a councilmante meeting by fellow officers of the law. We need not consider the justice of the immediate pleas of these men nor the wisdom of the course they purpose to pursue. We can get a good enough idea of how intolerable conditions are from the mere fact that a body of men trained in the school of strict discipline have been goaded and tortured into revolt. An administration that could achieve that sort of result in a year or two of activity needs no further testimony as to its viciousness.

The Bolsheviki Government of Russia is ncomparably less dangerous to the public welfare than the sort of government instituted and insolently carried on by our local Bolsheviki

WHEN HELL BREAKS LOOSE

THERE are men now living who could walk into the thresholds of hell and feel grateful for the rest and quiet therein. Never before has it been given to a generation to hold so close a partnership with horror as we have held. When devilishness and satanic ingenuity have done their worst, accident steps into the arena to

There are Halifax disasters every day in Europe. The end of them is not in sight. So much for ambition, that intemperate goad that lured a Berlin madman to set the world aflame. The fiddling Nero was a mere piker after all.

WHO PLAYS POKER WITH THE MAYOR?

THE Mayor's determination to wipe out gambling is one that every good Mayor should have and his appeal to all good citizens to help trap professional sharpers should win cordial response. There are certain difficulties, of course. Good citizens don't know where the gamblers hold forth and bad ones do. Information and the lack of it are distributed in an unfortunate manner in the wrong hands. And now that the police, who know all about the connection between politics and vice, have asked to be relieved of all politico-vicious subtlety, the Mayor may be at a loss to find coadjutors who combine the harmlessness of the dove with the wisdom of the serpent.

"I'm a natural-born gambler myself," says the Mayor. "I don't hesitate to say I "like a game of cards pretty well with some good fellows, although until two years ago I couldn't tell one card from another. But what I like to do and what the Mayor is going to do are two different things."

Two years ago saw him merging from plain Mr. Smith to His Honor. Political associates seem to have taught him the intricacies of the pasteboards. He properly discriminates between the morals and the law of the matter. Many things that are not quite right are not quite punishable. Negligence, for instance, is ofen hard to define in court and punish. There are an infinite number of shades of card games, from the quiet game in one's home with friends to the roaring publicity of Monte Carlo. Sometimes a political club can camouflage itself as a "home" and a clubman's castle. Policemen must have their pinochle or their minds will not work. The best thing the Mayor could do would be to establish unity of purpose with the police for a war to a finish on the gamblers. That war will be successful only when the bluecoats are assured that they can arrest real crooks on sight without political fa-

BUILDING THE JUGGERNAUT

NoT second in importance to Inter-Allied military unity of plan and control is the combination of naval commands under the guidance of a supreme council. At var with Austria, we must make our strength felt in the Mediterranean and Adriatic and in complete co-operation, of course, with our allies.

This new co-ordination is effected none oo soon, for much has been made of the difference between the American and English schools of naval tactics. There has been the Nelson school and the Farragut school; the one playing the waiting game and the other the damn-the-torpedoes-goahead game. Mutual aid will be infinitely petter than mutual criticism. American fficers have advocated an attack on Helgoand: they may not be so ready for it when they must share the responsibility of de ciding. At the same time, our navy's record is such that it need not be bashfu bout making suggestions just because it has not been on the scene very long. Two heads are better than one; that is a rule which applies to international strategy as well as to private affairs.

Hindenburg has been speering at the Allies' effort to get together. But precisely the handicap that German tacticians have suffered under is that they have been committed to one national school of military and naval policy and have not had the ad vantage of combining the ingenuities of different peoples coming with fresh and unprejudiced minds to the problem.

A new war resolution and a new esolution to win at any cost!

It's very inconsiderate of Siberia to set up a republic. No place is left for exiling the Bolsheviki.

We reckon the New Year's shooters an get up a good parade without Gretchen and Hans in line. The stage is doing nicely minus its "Dutch comedians."

Some complained that the President had been too specific, while complaint was heard from some that the President had not been specific enough.— New York Sun's Washington correspondence.

Evidence that the presidential brand of specific is of the sure-cure variety to suit any given complaint.

The weekly U-boat sinkings are at just about the average for the last twenty weeks. The losses have been standardized, and that is something gained. We will be ace with losses. But we will not for the future until the shipyards

LORD LANSDOWNE, ENGLISH "JUNKER"

Personality of Statesman Whose Thunderbolt Peace Letter Roused a Storm

"I the way."

This blunt utterance of the Daily Mail characterized the attitude, defined the policy and searchingly revealed the personality of Britain's premier Tory peer when, with other conservative ex-members of the coalition cabinet. he threw an unexpected and insuperable obstacle across the path of progress of the home rule bill. In August, 1916, the world believed that settlement of the issues between Redmondites and Carsonites had been reached. The Lansdowne coterie insisted on insertion of the so-called "wrecking clause," negativing the original agreement that kept Irish strength undiminished in Commons, until the end of the war opened the way to permanent disposition of the home rule question. Negotiations were off.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, following his traditional bent, had turned unity to disruption. Decision on home rule is still in abey-

Will Lord Lansdowne's carriage block the way to unity of action in winning the war? Or, rather, in the British attitude toward a peace won by the verdict of victory on the battlefield-a safe, complete and enduring

"Pacifism," Not "Peace"

His peace letter is not a peace letter; it is a pacifism letter. Like a Hohenzollern-hurled thunderbolt it rent the skies of Entente solidarity of aim and achievement. It crashed suddenly; momentarily it stunned British, if not Allied, statesmanship. The noble lord called for a revision of the Allies' war aims and an attempt to secure peace before "the prolongation of the war leads to the ruin of the civilized world." Its fervent plea would have represented a magnificent ideal if only the Allies were not prolonging the war to prevent the ruin of the civilized world! Plainly the eminent conservative, the party

'boss" of the Unionists in the House of Lords, has misread the significance of this war. Whatever racial, economic or diplomatic causes may have started the conflagration. the purifying flame has refined away all the dross of selfishness and aggrandizement and left the pure metal of a lofty purpose. That exalted ideal is to make the world safe for democracy, as President Wilson defined what we are fighting for, and more-it is to make civilization safe for the world and the world safe for civilization. Yet Lord Lansdowne has seen in all the ideals and all the sacrifices only the ruin of civilization. The ruin of civilization must be prevented even at the price of losing civilization, he says in effect. Let opportunism and compromise, not victory for right, justice and world-safety, write the treaty, the always astounding, always stand-

pat peer argues.

Lord Lansdowne's proposal, through force Lord Lansdowne's proposal, through force of circumstances, is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Whatever its humanitarian inspiration, its practical effect is no less than the urging of a conditional surrender. The German press interprets it as a peace "feeler" from an exhausted England. The British press generally agrees it is ill-advised and disruptive at a time when a really militant England should stand with solid front to Prussianism. The American press takes its essence of agreement with the canons of peace set forth in the President's reply to the Pope as a tribute to America's war-aims, but regrets its premature forcing of the peace issue when war is the only real issue.

The Self-Interest of It All

His urging in ultimate analysis seems not His urging in ultimate analysis seems not so much salvaging the world for civilization as saving caste and estates for aristocracy, when the world is swinging to universal democracy. His record of reaction includes lifelong opposition to home rule despite the fact that he is a born Irishman and that he fact that he is a born Irishman and that he owns 148,000 acres in seven Irish countles; territorial greed, in the Boer War, during which he was Secretary of State for War; vigorous battle-for the preservation of the vast landed estates, of which he is one of the largest landlords, being the only peer in Burke who owns big areas in all three divisions of the United Kingdom, England, Scotland and Ireland.

sions of the third state of the control of the cont seventy-three years old and just as unex-pected as he ever was. To attain his ends he comes out for a Bolshevik peace, radically separated as his thoughts, feelings and im-pulses are from those of the "Reds" in Petro-

It is as if George F. Baer, who promulgated the un-American theory of the divine right of the coal barons, supported tactics of the I. W. W. to buttress his doctrines in a

Scion of a Hundred Earls

Henry Charles Keith Petty-Pitzmaurice iterally fulfills the definition of the scion of a hundred earls. He is the nobiliary legates of three carldoms. Kerry, Shelburne and Wy-combe. He is chief of the Clan Maurice. His ombe. He is called the table of Lansdowne, by a reation of 1784. His degrees and knightcreation of 1784. His degrees and knighthoods nearly deplete the alphabet for initials
to stand after his name. He is the prime
exemplar of the extreme and waning Tory
wing of the Conservatives, the ezar of the
Unionist peers, the party "whip" who spurs
them to action and furnishes the brains for
their close corporation thinking. Even their
caucuses are held at his historic and maginfluent London mansion, Lansdowne House.
Beneath his velvet glove is a hand as iron
as that of the Kaiser. He is suave, yet frigid,
an advait debater, a master of irony and

sarcasm.

Lord Lansdowne's public career has been Lord Landowne with all the big posts, the governor generalship of Canada, the vice royally of India, the war portfolio, the Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs. He would have been Premier but for Affairs. He would have been Premier but for the Unionist debacle of 1906. His construc-tive statesmanship is comprised in the Anglo-Japanese treaties and the promotion of the entente cordiale between France and England in Edward's reign. His reactionary destruc-tiveness is being expunged from the law books as the world grows wiser and more

Fig mother was a Frenchwoman, which ac-His mother was a Frenchwoman, which accounts for Lord Lansdowne's love for France and makes all the more strange his apparent willinguess to settle the war without the vindication of France, the champion of democratic liberty. Lord Lansdowne has the distinction of being one of the half dozen living persons married in Westminster Abbey. On court occasions he and his marchioness still drive to the preserce of royalty in a state carriage, with outriders and three footmen standing behind

Will Lord Landsdowne's carriage block the way again? One of his own party organs

royalty in a state carriage, with outriders and three footmen standing behind

Will Lord Landsdewne's carriage block the way again? One of his own party organs asked the question a year ago. He would like to block the way—for that is the effect of his letter, whatever his sincerity—the misguided sincerity of a vanishing philosophy, perhaps. But the sweep of world-liberalism, to which he has ever been the foe, will free the path for the progress of right and justice, will clear it of autocracy and aristocracy, will save the world for the angoment of that civilisation Lord Landsowne wishes to be interested in the social of democracy's conditional and the social of democracy's conditional civilisation Lord Landsowne wishes to be interested in the social of democracy's conditional civilisation at the social democracy's conditional civilisation at the social democracy's conditional civilisation at the social democracy's conditional civilisation and civilisation at the social democracy's conditional civilisation at the social civilisation at the social democracy's conditional civilisation at the social civilisation a

JESUS RESISTED WRONG WITH FORCE

Peace-at-Any-Price Advocates Confuted by Evidence From the Highest Authority

DID Jesus advocate peace at any price? This question has perplexed many devout souls who are not professional pacifists, but good Christens anxious to obey the law of the Lord. Tolstoy was one of the most famous preachers of nonresistance, authority for which he professed to find in the New Testament. Nonresistance is insisted on by the Friends, the Mennonites and one or two other small religious sects.

The Rev. Abraham Mitrie Ribbany, a Syrian, who has achieved considerable sucess as a Christian clergyman in America, has written a book, "Milltant America and Jesus Christ" (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston), in which he penetrates to the heart of the teachings of Jesus and proves by citations from the Bible and by reference to the conduct of Jesus himself that those who have assumed that Jesus would consent to all sorts of wrong rather than resist it have misunderstood the whole spirit of the Christian teachings. It is a book that every christian pacifist should read. After noting that the nonresister. that the nonresisters have chosen passages that the nonresisters have chosen passages from the New Testament which can be interpreted to fit their own preconceptions and have made them the basis of an argument against all kinds of war, defensive as well as aggressive, Mr. Rihbany says:

Belleving that by making Jesus a peace-Belleving that by making Jesus a peace-at-any-price man the pacilist is decidedly wrong. I do not wish in the least to com-mit a similar error by clothing the Master in the uniform of a general. * * But I do not wish in the least to ignore those sayings of Christ which seem to preach pacifism and nothing else. In the fifth chapter of the Gospel by St Matthew, beginning with the thirty-eighth verse, we

Ve have heard that it hath been said. An yre for an eye and a touth for a touth, but I say unto you. That ye resist not evil but whosever, shall smite they on the right cheek, turn to him the other also. And it any man shall suy these at lew and take away they coat, let him have the closek also, and the saway they coat, let him have the closek also, and thosever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shall love the peighbor and hate thine enterny. But I say units you, Lave your enemies, been them that curse you, do good to them that hate you and pray for them which doubtefully use you that ye may be the doubtefully use you that ye may be the doubtefully use you that ye may be the displictfully use you and the which is in heaven for he maketh his sun to rise an the evil and on the good and sended the anson the past and the unitust.

We can make these words mean complete and unqualified nonresistance and subjection to aggression only by tearing them out, not only from the rest of the New Testament, but from their setting in oriental thought and life, and by ignoring the conduct of the Master himself. To me, as one who was brought up under almost the identical conditions of life which formed the Master's own environment, these sayings are perfectly natural and perfectly clear. As tribes and clans we lived a life of mutual antagonism; blood relationship only formed for us a center of unity. Even among the inhabitants of the same town, each clan considered the other clans its enemies. The slightest provocation pre-cipitated an interclannish fight.

Oriental Hyperbole

Now in view of these facts even as briefly stated, can any one fail to realize the Mas-ter's meaning in these hyperbolic oriental sayings? Was it not most natural for Christ to advise his fellow countrymen to Christ to advise his fellow countrymen to live with one another on terms of mutual friendliness and not on terms of mutual antagonism; to cherish love and not hatred, and not to be so quick to render evil for evil? Do we want Him to speak these same words for us today in a fashion which the western world can readily understand and to admonish Germany to teach the ner schools not hatred, but good will toward other nations?

Let me row call attention to Jesus' own

Let me now call attention to Jesus' own Let me now call attention to Jesus' own conduct with reference to those sayings. Take, for an example, the saying, "Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain." Literally understood and detached from its oriental setting this passage means that a Christian should submit to every demand made upon him rather than enter into a dispute with those who command him. But Jesus corrects this erroneous impression by His own actual conduct in the thirteenth chapter of St. In the thirteenth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, the thirty-first verse, occurs the following passage:

In that very hour there came certain Pharisees, saying to bim, elet thee out and go bener; for Herod would fain kill thee. And he said unto them, Go and say to that fox. Rehold, I cast out demens and perform cures today and tomorrow and the third day I am perfected. Nevertheless I must go on

Here the evidence is clear that Jesus did Here the evidence is clear that Jesus did not mean to teach slavish obedience to un-reasonable demands. He not only refused to go two miles at the command of the Pharisees and of Herod, but he did not move a single inch. "Go and say to that fox I will not desert my post nor shirk my duty, come what will."

Mr. Rihbany then cites the rebuke Mr. Rihbany then cites the rebuke of Jesus to one of the officers who smote Him when He was before the high priests. Instead of turning the other cheek he said: "If you have spoken evil, bear witness against me; but if well, why smitest thou me?" He then passes on to the famous incident of the money-changers in the temple and says:

The other scene, however, teaches how a noble person and a peace lover may justly use physical force. In the second chapter of St. John's Gospel, the thirteenth verse, we read:

Christ Soldiers' Exemplar

Here we find a group of oriental traders the court of the temple, a scene which very familiar to me. The moneyvery familiar to me. The money angers were not bankers, but just money changers were not bankers, but just money-changers who exchanged small coins for hig coins at a small discount. * * * Those traders did Jesus no personal harm. The record does not tell us that they even cast upon Him a contemptuous glance. They were simply minding their own busi-ness. But their business descrated a hely place and violated the sanctity of a holy ideal. The realization of this awak-ened in Jesus that sense of duty which is above four, stronger than death and deep ened in Jesus that sense of duty which is above fear, stronger than death and deep as eternity itself. And the writer of the Gospel of John adds significantly to this account a quotation from the sixty-ninth psalm. "For the zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." He who would not defend himself from the assaults of a mad mob. or a cruel officer of the State flamed with or a cruel officer of the State hames who righteous indignation against those who made His Father's house, the place of prayer and spiritual association, a market-place. The ideal he defended belongs to place. It is the ideal of place. The ideal he defended belongs to the whole human race. It is the ideal of the soul and its divine refuge amidst the surging of petty ambitions and worldly de-sires. So the Son of Man forged His own the surging of the son of the state of the son of the son of the son of the son of the state of the son of the state of the weapon and struck with it as the defende of humanity's beritage.

Let every soldier who is fighting for the world's freedom and for the perpetuation of democratic institutions find in the Master his supreme example * * Here it is his supreme example . Here it is not curs to think of war as killing, or being killed, any more than our Master stopped to speculate about the injury he might inflict upon those who desecrated the temple and the property he might destroy in applying the cleansing rod. Of one thing He was conscious and of that only: a great ideal was being destroyed and it was His duty to defend and preserve it. The destruction which was necessary to enable Him to do His sacred duty and set a upreme example to the ages was not to be compared with the preservation of the great principles which the generations of



WARMING TO HIS WORK

THE VOICE OF

THE PEOPLE Conscription of Men From 18 to

55-A "Tipless Day" Advocated

WOULD DRAFT MEN UP TO 55 To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—To make America thoroughly efficient for the purpose of war, my opinion is that the Government should first levy upon all men of the nation by the selective draft system, the draft to include all men, married and single, from eighteen years of age to fifty-five years of age.

Naturally, to get the result looked for, these men would have to be classified so that they may all work at that which they are most capable; with eyes to the future, re-sponsibility should be fixed relieving men from the firing line with others depending

upon them for support. As to classification, I would suggest that boys of eighteen to twenty-one years, inclusive, should be made into a reserve righting force and used only as a fighting force after all other resources had failed to gain the objective, which is whipping the Kaiser. These boys should be guarded as far as possible for the reason that places must be filled after the war, made vacant on

account of the war. account of the war.

Now the active fighting force I believe should be made up out of the men without any responsibility between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five years, inclusive. which an army of, say, 5,000,000 could

be raised and trained.

By taking men of the class named above, and where there are no wives, mothers, etc., to leave behind, the nation is not set back to any real great extent, excepting labor, and I believe even the labor question can be appeared.

be answered. I would answer the labor question as follows: The remaining men, single, from thirty-five to fifty-five years, and the men with dependents from twenty-one to fifty-five years, should become immediately under the control of the United States Government.

the control of the United States Government. I mean that military of this Government should have charge of all these men; should class all men and see that all men did their part toward the successful termination of this world war. Should all men become a part of the Government forces, how could there be any strikes or disorders such as have been caused by the I. W. W.? I say it simply could not happen and would not happen for this reason, if none other, the military has a right by law to try cases by court-martial and shoot to kill if necessary. court-martial and shoot to kill if necessary. Is there any good reason why a man just over thirty-one years of age should not be forced to do his part in this struggle that may take years to complete? I said forced if he will not volunteer, and it looks to me as if the volunteers only work when they receive all they desire, such as wages, and they must be high, and then some will not do their bit.

their bit.

Why should a laborer, because he is over thirty-one, be pampered and petted into working in some munition factory when he is being paid well for that which he does? Any noan who will not do his bit now should be taken by the Government and made to do, either in some industrial enterprise or on the firing line.

And, furthermore, there is only one way, and that way is to draft them.

People will say how are we to pay unless we, the people, are taxed? The munition factories, shipbuilding and the powderworks, in fact, any business that is necessary toward making the United States victorious are all paying their employes.

are all paying their employes.

Why could not the salaries paid the men be paid over to the Government and the Government pay the men? By this method all men would receive the same rate for labor, and that must reduce the cost of production.

J. December 1. Ventnor, N. J., December

FOR A "TIPLESS DAY"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-Every loyal citizen of the United States today is, or should be, helping his Government to the limit of his resources in the present war crisis—there should be no "welshers."

no 'weishers.'
Men, women and children are denying themselves many things that might add to their comfort and pleasure. It illustrates the splendid spirit of a united America. In line with the war's needs come appeals for funds for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Soouts and others (all splendid and worthy organizations). These needs are

an aid to this end permit me to suggest the following "Tip to the Tipped":
Appeint one day in every city and town
of the Union to be known as "Tipless Day"
and let all employes, no matter who or
where, big or little, from the high-salaried man to the waiters, messengers, cab drivers etc., who are accustomed to receiving "tips" donate their "tips" for that day to some one donate their "tips" for that day to some one of these worthy causes. This would entail no great hardship on any one, raise an infimense sum of money quickly and demonstrate to the world that America is welded together, united in a union of strength, determined at all costs to crush the brutal Prussianism threatening the peace of the world.

world.
Think it over, fellow Americans—then act.
Appoint the day and then—marvel at the
result!
LEANDER KILPATRICK.
Philadelphia, December 6.

A POLICE STRIKE

N THE good old Tammany days politics way the head and hand of the police department. "Strike" had a technical sense, which was far from implying any unkindness to the verh "to work." To our Tammany an-cients, the resolve of two-thirds of the Philadelphia police force to leave the department in a body unless politics and politicians cease to control it, to stand no longer "abuses at the hands of every petty politician and ward of the end of their world. Eight hundred members of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Pro-tective Association on Tuesday voted resigna-tion as a body unless Mayor Smith and the Councils take immediate action on the as-sociation's demand to wipe out politics from the administration of the Department of Public Safety.

Public Safety.
These policemen ask, it is true, for higher pay; but as munition factories and shipyards These policemen ask, it is true, for higher pay; but as munition factories and shipyards are offering them that already, it seems not to be the nub of their contention. They want political assessments in the department and political espionage of policemen ended. They pay a deserved compliment to New York and Commissioner Woods. They ask for public support of a police investigation and that the department may be reorganized after the memorable prescribent made by Mr. Woods. If, in this present consulship of Smith, "gunmen" of Manhattan have been imported into Philadelphia to do forcible missionary work in its recent tumultuous election, from New York the inspiration has come for the bettering of the police.

Director Wilson, of the Department of Public Safety, has dismissed the president of the Patrolmen's Association. The association calls for Mr. Wilson's dismissal, and that of two others, and for the reorganization of the Police Pension Fund. "We must have a man" at the head of that "who is not controlled by politicians," says the dismissed, president. "Our first duty is to the clizens

have a man" at the head of that who controlled by politicians," says the dismissed president. "Our first duty is to the citizens of Philadelphia." If sentiments like these in the city of Vare and Penrose—now a re-

A strike of policemen, a solemn, commor eposition of shield and club, is new even in deposition of shield and club, is new even if this time of innovations. A strike of police, men against political boss-ship is enough to make the most refractory hunker "order" his "ascension robe." What is a police depart-ment for?—New York Times.

What Do You Know?

· Quiz Who is Sergeant Empey?

Name the Premier of Austria-Hungary.

4. Which is the Lone Star State?
5. Who was the author of "Tales of a Wayside

6. Where and what is Omsk? 7. What truits muck Queen Anne period fur A. Where is the Sette Comuni district?

D. What is the French name for the Christma. 10. Who is the tierman commander on the eastern

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. The chief characteristics of Jacobean furniture are solidity but not heaveness of construction and the marked use of twisted columns and rungs. 2. Sir Waiter Scott wrote the famous lines becliming: "Lives there a man with soil so dead who never to himself hath sails of dead "This is my swn, my saiter land"?" 2. Peter lives are supplied to the planessed the "Painvisian" symbony composed the "Painvisiantin saiute consists of twentyto accume. 3. The same with. 4. Withelm Tell was a Swiss patriot, is reply concerned in freeing the cantens from the Austrian role. 7. The Asiane Plateau is in northeastern Italy, about forty miles marthwest of Venice, near the Austrian frontier. 8. Baviel is a sporketti-like pusic cut in seasons. 9. Georgeal Tanker H. Mies is chief of staff of

Tom Daly's Column

PITY THE POOR COP When the copper yets a "call" from his Director-

Miadirector-And is told he may not congregate at allgate at all-

collector-Gang's collector-To appeare the Higher-Ups at City Hall-City Hall-

his brotherwith his brother-To determine what in thunder's to be done-Taking one consideration with anotherwith another-

A policeman's lot is not a happy one! The above might be credited to the opera (meaning works) of "The Pirates of Penn's Ants"-if you get what we mean.

EVERY PULLMAN coach on every road colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants. They have two subjects of conversation, the war and the high cost of uniforms. And now, it seems, we civilians are to get our bumps, for a big Chestnut street clothing shop advertises "men's suits at uniform

Here's a bit that could only have herpened in one island of "all the four quarters of the world." It's from a recent issue of the Tyrone Courier:

The great half yearly hiring fair of Ballygawley so long looked forward to by the many servants who were fast bound, and who were glad to shake off the fetters that bound them, was held here on Friday. Although the inclemency of the weather was feared would mar the famed big fair was feared would mar the famed big fair and the fact of the country being at war, still the large and prosperous country dis-trict of Ballygawley can yet show a gather-ing of fine people. This is, of course, due to the industry of the people. Towards 13 o'clock it would be to the utmost of any man's power to face up the Main street from the crowds on street and sidewalks of fine physical young men and girls. from the crowds on street and sidewalks of fine physical young men and girls. A big demand appeared for servants and the wages were as follows: Men who could plough and do all classes of work, £15; strong boys, £45; strong girls, £8; second class, £6; small boys and herds from £4 10s to £6. The street attractions were large and consisted of the following: Jack's Little Farm, shooting galleries, etc., and great competition was kept up at these games. It seems strange that on such days games. It seems strange that on such days that the Igish people allow themselves to be made victims by foreigners. As the that the Igish people allow themselves to be made victims by foreigners. As the day began to advance many men were to be seen a little lively, and an exciting street fight occurred at the approach to Mr. Mulian's at about 2 o'ciock, and the ash plant was freely used. Another man faced into the courthouse and smashed a panel in the doors to the Rev. Johnston's entrance while Mr. John C. Crossle was holding a meeting of the Red Cross.

UPPA GO DA PRICE! L'alto costo della vita . Mak's so manny go for eata Cheap Italian spaghatt' Pretta soon dere weell no be Anny of cet left for me. Dats'a w'atsa matt'!

WE ALWAYS did have our doubts of the couracy of that story of Lincoln exclaimng, when Walt Whitman passed before a White House window, "By God! there goes man." New comes a publisher's circular to take all the punch out of it:

to take all the punch out of it?

"A visitor to the White House records in a private letter that, while standing with Lincoln at a window, Walt Whitman strolled past. Mr. Lincoln asked who it was. I said, Wait Whitman, the author of 'Leaves of Grass.' Mr. Lincoln didn't say anything, but he took a good look till Whitman was quite gone by. Then he said 6 can't give you his way of saying it, but it was guite gone by.