ernor in this State down to the present

time (1914). There was much jubilation

and some serious thought over the result

within the State, and it may be added, in-

cidentally, that it gratified Oom Paul Kru-

ger, who spoke warmly upon the subject,

and many people in Ireland and Holland.

in which countries there was considerable

At my house for the next two months I

held an autost continuous reception of

persons who wanted to fill the places under

the control of the Administration and

their friends. Among the very first was

Charles Emory Smith, who came to urge

that I appoint his friend, Captain John C.

Delaney, factory inspector. James M.

Shumaker came with a delegation from

Johnstown asking to be appointed super-

intendent of grounds and buildings, and

the result of a long and sifting cross-

examination was that he pleased me very

much, and I never saw any reason later

to change the impression he then gave.

A young man named H. A. Surface came

to see me every few days. He had no po-

litical support whatever, but he made up

How Surface Got His Job

There was an office on "the Hill" which

had the imposing designation of "economic

zoologist." It was filled by George Hutch-

inson, a hale, stout, agreeable fellow from

the western part of the State, who could

hardly tell a cricket from a grasshopper,

but who knew right well every voter in his

township and how to bring him along.

Surface wanted his place. Surface had

edited an entomological magazine and was

teaching in one of the colleges, but he had

the idea that a great work could be done

to help the farmers and fruit growers and

bee culturists of the State. Later I ap-

pointed him, and he certainly made a suc-

cess of his bureau. Like all enthusiasts.

however, he could see nothing else, and

during my whole term he kept me busy

getting him out of the scrapes into which

his zeaf had led him and preventing the

politicians from eating him up. At one

time the North American newspaper got

a number of other papers to help and set

a trap to ruln him, but I succeeded in

thwarting it. He is still in his place and

has done much to advance a scientific

knowledge of insects and to prevent their

depredations. Hutchinson, who was of

little use as a cierk, floated from one de-

partment to another and was finally

handed back to Surface. One night when

Surface was preparing for the St. Louis

Exposition a friend met Hutchinson about

"What is the matter?" inquired the

"Do you know what that damned man

has me at?" he replied; "I have been down

Making the Appointments

departments and ever found him sensible,

conciliatory and anxious for my comfort

and success as well as his own. After

talking the matter over with Penrose,

Durham and probably others, his sugges-

of Lancaster, Secretary of the Common-

wealth; William B. Rogers, of Pittsburgh,

Commissioner and Thomas J. Stewart as

frankly the reason, among others, that

such an appointment would give color to

"Do you know that he was counsel

"Yes, I do. But, after all, he was only

against me In the United States Senate?"

counsel. He is a true-hearted man and

will be as faithful as steel. You and I

can both depend upon him, and that means

Penrose, Durham and George T. Oliver

all came to me to protest, the last named

leaving me with the statement that he felt

sure I would agree with them and select

"Do you feel that you are able to give

changes necessary. Fuller ought to be

Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1 as-

from Johnstown named Shumaker who

And so were the chief appointments de-

(CONTINUED MONDAY)

"There was a man here the other day

Rogers. Finally Quay said to me:

"Well, then, that will make

assurance for Carson?"

sented. Then I said:

"He will do very well."

"Entirely."

pleased me."

termined.

the whole Administration.

much."

ney General, and I told him

11 o'clock looking very doleful.

there skinning skunks."

for it in zeal.

SOM WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 or Independence Square, Philadelphia, SO AT THE PRILADELPHIA PORT OFFICE AP

delphia, Saturday, December 29, 1917

#### **GOD OR GATLING GUNS?**

E awfulness of war is not all on the attlefields. Diseases follow in the wake sies. Xerxes brought some with him the East to Greece and the science of and America has not been able to eradicate them. It is boasted in Berthat 10 per cent of the wartime Prusbirths are illegitimate, and a Berlin ty Councilor solemnly avers that "this at number (200,000) of illegitimate chiln is evidence of the moral healthiness the German race." It is German docthat patriotic women must sacrifice motherhood to the exigencles of race rty and paternalism takes the accepted of utilizing females for mere breeding os, as if Prussia were a human stock But in France, too, the accepted irds of morality have suffered us setbacks. It is invariably the When war is epidemic immorality temic. The human temple apparcannot be desecrated by shot and a without hardening of the conscience loosening of restraint.

It seems probable, on the other hand, that never has there been in this country ch a religious awakening as is now in ress. The successive shocks humanity suffered in the last three years have med the minds of those at home to specve pursuits. Men announce lectures the Second Coming of Christ and pack mbling places to the doors, Others arch the Scriptures on their own account, s to find the prophecies fulfilled in events of today. Even agnostics cry. must be a God, a Supreme Being to us from our misery." Nevertheless. increasing recklessness in religious s is reported from the countries for immediate military pressure. The h, at the time of the Revolution, were content merely to abolish kings. They hed God also. When they attempted so that, they pulled the temple down t their heads. Napoleon shot respect authority back into his compatriots a srtillery. The master military genius to that if order is to be maintained "it either God or gatling guns."

fand, following the example set by country, has decreed a day of national . The discipline of religion and the or of God are essential to civilization as ow it. In Cicero's day educated men ger had faith in the mythology to which their forebears had given allegiance, became frank doubters, and their was doomed. The old religion was and it was to be three hundred years the truths of Christianity could find al lodgment in Europe. There is no nt on earth that could retain its ity a month and preserve order by the enactment of laws bey the statutes and carry themently because there is ingrained m a belief in immortality and a longcasure up to the standards religion When those standards are no sought and life is viewed merely led between birth and death, chaos to engulf the race and submerge it. Kalser's intimate references to God his implous definition of Divinity as y of his own is the more disgraceful It is in fact a denial of Divinity assertion of the principle that the of importance is the bullet, an worship of which as directly as directly the cause and source of As between God and gatling

> s prayed in them. true that civilization as we know on God or gatling guns and the pinned his faith to the latter t worry about his military vic-Italy or anywhere else. There was to there were gatting guns till be a God long after gatling

Kaiser has selected gatling guns.

the first time kings have made

CANNOT MAKE STEEL

ration. What the country wants to tnow now is, not that happy inspiration at work, but that foresight is, and that unforeseen difficulties which upset one program will not upset another.

There is an "if" in the promised 1918 ahipping output. The total for the year will be 7,190,000 tons, if enough steel is available. As the success of our war effort depends on the quality of output, the steel must be available. Admiral Bowles declares it may be necessary to commandeer steel plants and that this idea has not met with opposition from steel men in informal talks with them. No steps have been taken toward commandeering; the matter has merely been discussed informally. The discussion should be most formal and widely considered. We cannot move leisurely toward so momentous a decision. Speed is more important in this than it was in putting through selective conscription. Responsibility for the use of steel for nonessentials should be fixed now on the proper individuals and not left wandering vaguely about between magnates and Government officials until a suddenly discovered shortage dislocates the program.

#### ONE BIG RAILROAD; ONE BIG COUNTRY

THE railroads have become one big rail-road. That means that forty-light States must become one big country. The stroke of the pen that erased artificial barriers on the railroad map erased also State lines for the duration of the war. The orders of the Director General "shall have paramount authority" over the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and all the State commissions. The forty-eightheaded hydra of unco-ordinated rate-fixing is beheaded, but receives one big head; it will indeed have to be a big one.

With the vanishing of State and railway frontiers go the lines of demarcation between the many hundred thousands of men and women who own the railroads and their employes. These two great groups are now equally the servants of the Government. Capital, like labor, is to receive fixed wages. The natural corollary of this is the lopping off of fancy salarles, Since Mr. McAdoo, head of the greatest railway establishment in the world, with his services as Secretary of the Treasury thrown in for good measure, receives only \$12,000 a year, there can be no objection to the reduction of fabulous presidential salaries and of payments to elaborate staffs of freight solicitors. Genius must have its reward. But genius started last spring to work for the Government on a "dollar-ayear" basis, and that path of service is still open. Men who have been compelled to concentrate on financial problems, and who were paid high to make railroads pay, are set free from rate worries. The Government has taken over their responsibility to the stockholders.

The United States is now in command of the railroad employes as much as it is of soldiers and sailors. There are no strikes on the railroads which are built under fire right up to the battle line to carry ammunition and food to the men in the trenches. The American railway ayetem has become an integral part of the huge war transportation system. Just as the Director General can curtail passenger traffic for a time, if need be, on any given line, thereby wiping out a railroad trade asset in excursions, special rates, etc., which required laborious years of advertising and other planning to build up, so he can make demands of the unions which may seem for a time to rob them of hardwon privileges. Arbitration must be compulsory because war is compulsory. Economy resulting from the removal of the competition which so often duplicates expenditures should provide Mr. McAdoo with sufficient funds to make what wage adjustments justice may dictate. Some students of the situation are optimistic enough to predict that the Government will make profits on the operation of the roads, a surplus over the three-year average earnings guaranteed the roads. But it is too early to count on that.

The spirit of conciliation is vastly extended by Government operation, A man works for the United States in an entirely different mood from that in which he works for a private interest. We can count on that new spirit to straighten out many tangled problems that now seem difficult.

#### WAR GARDENS ON BASEBALL DIAMONDS

THE small boys who sign up with the back-lots league will groan at the tidings that baseballs are now economically as well as "sportistically" among the things "going up." Sporting goods manufacturers forecast a considerable rise in price for the coming season. There'll have to be fewer teams and the players will have to tap the pill lightly but efficiently, it is plain, if the back lots are to continue as the

great prep school of the national game. Possibly the increase in the price of baseballs may not be a calamity viewed with close scrutiny. Maybe the national game will be retired during the period of the war from the constant preoccupation of Young America. We rather fancy that most red-blooded lads will be engaged in the engrossing pastime of drilling and that the diamonds will be honeycombed with trench systems. This is an interesting war game, but one just as interesting and de cidedly more profitable would be to turn the back lots into war gardens. Every boy can help to victory by substituting the for the bat. Food will win the war and young patriots by producing food can aid the nation at no sacrifice of exercise and recreation.

ice, but the churches they pli-"Work as usual" was President Wil n raised their spires and the son's ce'ebration of his sixty-first birthday. And his "work as usual" is the unusual work of an unusual man.

> Camden Judge Hard on Gun-toters .-Men eager to carry a gun can tote is good cause by seeking the nearest re-

cruiting office.

In formally refusing to play with he heavily loaded dice of Germany's latest peace game, three days after they were offered, France has set a new record for wartime diplomacy.

Wisconsin Democrats, Republicans Progressives are forming a fusion party against the Socialists to make the election of a pacifist to any office impos-

# PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY

## Governor Assented to Some of Quay's and Penrose's Nominees, but Held Out for Hampton L. Carson's Appointment

(Copyright, 1917, by Public Ledger Company) number ever given to a candidate for Gov-

THIRTY-SIXTH INSTALLMENT AT Pittsburgh there had been much dis-satisfaction with a recent act which deprived the Mayor, who had been elected, of his office and changed the form of government, in popular parlance called "the ripper bill." On the train from Eric to Pittsburgh to attend a great meeting there Senator Penrose said to me:

"I hope you will not say anything about "Senator," I answered, "that is the very subject about which I propose to talk to

Penrose vs. Pennypacker And I did, denouncing its policy, and I won what he conceded to be a success. I made not a single promise of any kind, either to an individual or to the public, and told the people wherever I went that I did not know whether I would make a good Governor or not, that they would have to run the risk and take the responsibility. but that if elected I should endeavor always to look solely to the welfare of the State. Quay made to me only one suggestion with regard to the future. Alexander J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was very much interested in horse racing and improving the breed of horses. Virtually a racetrack could only be maintained if betting upon the horses should be permitted. The Senator asked

the passage of such a law. I replied: "Senator, I am not sure that gambling is essentially a crime. If you choose to introduce an act which abolishes our laws against gambling I will carefully consider the question. But, remember, that permits the negro to shoot craps. I think it would be a mistake to allow betting on horses and not on craps."

me for Cassatt whether I would favor

I heard no more of the subject. Those who accompanied me during the greater part of the time were William M. Brown, of New Castle, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor; William I. Schaffer, a leading lawyer of Chester and State reporter, and Colonel Ned Arden Flood, of Meadville. Brown, a short man with intense eyes, had all the look of a pirate, especially after he had examined the bottom of a glass, as he sometimes did; but he had many merits and I grew to be quite fond of him. He could hold his own in a scrap with great quickness and pertinacity. It is told of him that once in early youth, with no prospects before him, he went into a gambling house, ventured his stakes and won \$5000. This sum was said to have been the foundation of his fortune and he never went near a gambling house again, which shows his good sense. He now had money and lived in a large and wellappointed house, and I am told he has since become very rich. Schaffer and Flood were both orators of much power, but using very different methods.

Among my literary friends Dr. S. Weir Mitchell favored my election, and Henry C. Lea thought that it would only be a prolongation of existing injusty.

One of the last speeches was at Norris town, October 30, in which I said:

"I have never sought the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. I do not seek it now; I have asked no man in this State to vote for me. I do not ask you to vote for me. The responsibility of this election rests upon you. Should I be elected next Tuesday, then without any sense of elation. with an appreciation of the great confidence you have reposed in me, I shall accept that high office, which I regard as one of the highest upon the face of the earth because it is the highest executive office in the greatest of the American Commonwealths, and I shall go forward to the performance of my duties with a sense of responsibility and with a determination to perform those duties to the very utmost of my abilities."

Republican "Line-Up" Roosevelt announced from Washington that my defeat would be "a national calamity."

Charles Emory Smith followed suit with the statement that I was "the ablest, truest and bravest candidate for Governor that has been nominated in Pennsylvania in a quarter of a century."

The day before election Quay, who had himself been State chairman and conducted the contest, gave out to the public his calculation that I would have a majority in the State of 163,435 votes. The official returns, later tabulated, showed that my majority over Pattison was 142,356 and that I had polled 593,238 votes, the largest

# PHOENIXVILLE'S DEBT

Isaac R. Pennypacker Replies to Borough Clerk Keeley

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-In the first paragraph of the letter of C. H. Keeley, clerk of the borough of Phoenixville, printed in the Evening Public LEDGER of December 21, he twice interpolates in Governor Pennypacker's Autobiography a statement which is not to be found anywhere in that narrative. In Mr. Keeley's concluding paragraphs are amplifications and gratuitous interpolations for which no warrant whatever is to be found in the auto-

What Governor Pennypacker wrote with What Governor Pennypacker wrote with brevity and entire accuracy was that his father. Dr. Isaac A. Pennypacker, gave his individual note to provide for the expenses of obtaining the charter of the borough of Phoenixville in the year 1849 and that this note he was compelled to pay himself when it fell due, because the Town Council, at the instigation of one of its members, declined to assume the debt.

The Governor's statement was exactly in

to assume the debt.

The Governor's statement was exactly in accordance with the facts of the transaction, which were well known to the people of the town at the time, and were frequently discussed by leading citizens for years after-

I should be giad to learn that the Town Council in a later year, acting under more honest advice, and with perhaps different influences at work, paid this debt of honor, as Mr. Keeley's letter says it did. Unfortunately, of this he presents no proof beyond an order to pay of the year 1850. If the debt was paid no doubt the town records will show the payment. Mr. Keeley so far has not shown that the order referred to by him

payment of the order, which he calls authenproof of payment, was made at all. Moreover, his letter, instead of giving the phraseology of the belated order, gives his phraseology of the belated order, gives his own or somebody's else interpretation of it, and there is a possibility that the inter-preter is as inaccurate as his construction of Governor Pennypacker's exact statement of the matter.

ISAAC R. PENNYPACKER. Philadelphia, December 28.

MORE ABOUT PHOENIXVILLE To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger;

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger;

Sir—In your issue of December 21 there appeared a letter from C. H. Keeley, clerk of the borough of Phoenixville, wherein the writer refers to the autobiography of the late Governor Pennypacker. Mr. Keeley attempts to prove from the borough records that Durgess Pennypacker, the Governor's father, was paid his bill for the charter which the burgess had secured. From the data which Mr. Keeley presents it appears that the Borough Council authorized the drawing of an order to pay the cost of procuring the charter; but Mr. Keeley must know very well that this is not proof that the bill was actually paid. He fails to refer us to the order and we do not know whether or not it was drawn; he also fails to refer us to a receipt or to a canceled check. Under the circumstances I prefer to believe the statement of the Governor, who had a most marvelous memory for details and had probably discussed the matter with his father many times.

I cannot close without observing that Mr. Keeley's acidulous remarks reflect no credit on him nor on the borough of Phoenixville. Governor Pennypacker is not telling a story wherein anybody is a hero, but certainly an autobiographer may be pardoned for referring to himself, his relatives and his price.

WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD.



### FARM LOANS GO TO WEST AND SOUTH

Congress Has Tens of Millions for Land Development, but Little for Waterways,

Special Correspondence of the Evening Public

I listened to Quay about the heads of WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. OUR old Philadelphia friend George W. Nortis, former Director of Wharves, Docks and Ferries and now head of the Fedtions to me were to appoint W. W. Griest. eral Farm Loan Board, is the author of an unusual financiering proposition now before Congress, which is expected to have the right Atterney General; Robert McAfee, of Alof way in the House when it reconverses on January 3. In amended form Commissioner legheny, Banking Commissioner, and to retain Israel W. Durham as Insurance Norris's plan went through the Senate just before the recess, and if the Banking and Adjutant General. I told him I had Currency Committee, spurred on by Secretary thought carefully over the matter and had McAdoo, could have had its way it would concluded to ask Hampton L. Carson to have passed the House under a special rule and now he low But at the fast m trouble started in the House and the proponents of the measure, rather than stand an all-night session and the possible loss of a quorum, capitulated and let the matter go

> In a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury he explained that the farm-loan act, which was one of President Wilson's pet measures, being approved by him July 17, 1916, prior to the last presidential election, was intended to "furnish capital for agricultural development"; that under it loans had been made by Federal land banks to farmers to the amount of \$39,000,000; that prior to November last the demands of investors for farm-loan bonds, which were to supply the capital for the operations of the board, were in excess of the supply; but that thereafter, due possibly to the second Liberty Loan agitation, a radical change set in, leaving to the board the alternative of going to the United States Treasury for sufficient money to make approved loans for which the proceeds of bond sales were insufficient. The commissioner suggested to Mr. McAdoo and Mr. McAdoo passed it on to the Banking and Currency Committee and to Congress, that whereas "the twelve Federal land banks have ap-proved loans, which have not yet been closed. proved loans, which have not yet been closed, to an amount approximating \$70,000,000, awaiting completion of title and other fermalities, and had applications pending on November 30 for further loans to an amount exceeding \$65,000,000," therefore to relieve the situation an act should be passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, "in thorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, 'in his discretion," to "purchase at par and accrued interest, with any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, from any Federal land bank farm-loan bonds issued by such bank." It was submitted that the Secretary's discretion to buy these Federal land bank bonds should not exceed \$100,000,000 a year for two years—a mere matter of \$200,000,000 as originally laid down. The committee reporting the bill said it was "strictly
> a war-emergency measure," and quoted
> Commissioner Norris in proof of that state-

States Favored by the Measure
While the House had no opportunity to
discuss the suggested loan on its merits and
under the rule will doubtless have little
chance when it does come up next week, there
was some discussion of it in the Senate, a
discussion, however, confined almost exclusively to that 'nformative but limited publication, the Congressional Record. In this
debate it appeared that the aponsors of the
Farm-Loan Board idea were not altogether
satisfied that the board was likely to be a
self-sustaining arm of the Federal Government; but now that Congress had given it
\$9,000,000 to start its machinery, and it had
issued bonds and made loans to the extent
of \$50,000,000, they did not see how they
could turn back, even if the Treasury of the
United States had to come to the rescue.
Asked 'f the New England States were taking
any interest in the Farm-Loan Board, the
supporters of the bill promptly responded
that many farmers of New England and the
coastal States had applied for loans; that
they had faith in the enterprise equal to that
of their southern and western brethren.
Figures were produced to show how the loans
were going. From Pennsylvania, for instance, there were seventy-four applicants
whose loans.

cultural State and has no woman Represen-tative in Congress yet. Montana, which has two Representatives in Congress, one of whom is a woman, is also an agricultural whom is a woman, is also an agricultural State, but not in the same class with Pennsylvania. It produced 613 applicants, upon whose farms loans were made to the amount of \$1,632,020. Of the closed loans the eight States—Maine, New Hampshire, Verment, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey—received a total of \$108,455. The separate States that exceeded that aggregate were: Virginia, \$1,106,750; Mississippi, \$1,102,615; North Dakota, \$1,825,600; Minnesota, \$1,038,500; Michigan, \$585,700; Nebraska, \$993,690; Kansas, \$3,594,000; Oklahoma, \$1,747,200; Colorado, \$1,170,200; New Mexico, \$879,500; Texas, \$1,145,345; California, \$1,452,600; Idaho, \$762,945; Montana, \$1,622,020; Oregon, \$1,185,800, and Washington, \$1,781,859.

More for the Farms

More for the Farms So much for the loans made. The loans applied for but not yet made are another and applied for but not yet made are another and far more interesting proposition. They ex-plain the pressure upon Commissioner Norris and the Secretary of the Treasury. That group of States, including Maine, New Hamp-shire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, which are attached to the Springfield, Mass. district, ask for \$6,680,683 and have been approved for \$3,012,880. That is the amount they will receive if the loan bill passes. The Baltimore district, including Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, asks for \$8,236, 534 and has been approved for \$4,734,234

Pennsylvania's request, by the way, \$1,253,545 and Virginia's \$5,524,518. But Pennsylvanians who pay so heavily in taxes and whose farmers are so modest about asking for loans will note that other sections of the country do not hesitate to put in their claims. The States of North Caro-lina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida ask fina, south Carolina, Georgia and Florida ask for \$20,662,556 and are approved for \$5,594,-714. Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio ask for \$14,545,567 (Ohio asking for \$762,040 only) and are approved for \$8,317,109. Ala-bama, Louistana and Miss asippi ask for \$15,-293,177 and are approved for \$8,555,365. Ill nois, Missouri and Arkansas (Illinois ask-ing for \$1,897,569, only), payed for \$10,759,710,759. Ill nois, Missouri and Arkansas (Illinois asking for \$1,697,660 only) asked for \$19,752,715 and are approved for \$5,915,450. Then come the other southern and western States in this order: North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan asked for \$24,694,300, approved for \$16,419,700: Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoning and South Dakota asked for \$18,-381,395, approved for \$7,528,639; Kaneas, Okiahoma, Colorado and New Mexico asked for \$24,891,349, approved for \$12,335,845; Texas (the Lone Star State and constituting a district by itself) asked for \$22,113,972, approved for \$11,488,511; California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona asked for \$20,548,859. Nevada and Arizona asked for \$20,548,839, approved for \$5,994,960; Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington asked for \$33,556,-953, approved to the extent of \$15,239,120. total amount thus asked for to date in \$219,760,740 and the approvals which Com-missioner Norris and the Secretary of the Treasury will make good if Congress promptly passes the desired loan bills aggrepromptly passes the design promptly passes the design pas

# What Do You Know?

1. Where is Brest-Litovak and what conference is now in process there?

3. What North American possess

Chinere and Russian troops are said to have clashed at Harbin, Manchuria. Where is Manchuria? What is the oldest society of learning in the United States?

8. Who was Henry Hudson, and why was he sumetimes called Hendrick? 9. What is the German name of Vienna?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Water freezes at 33 degrees Fahrenheit Secretary of the Treasury McAdoe is Di General of the Railroads.

# SHE'S A DAISY

of the telephone exchange at the University of Pennsylvania. A reporter, was busy upon some astronomical are alled no the other day and sole for

Tom Daly's Column

THE VILLAGE POET Whenever I strike the main street of our

town In my Saturday peregrination am seldom at loss for some news to set down

That is worthy at least of relation; Through fifty-one weeks of the year I have found No trouble in spearing some item To serve to our readers, to teach or

Or more or less mildly delight 'em. Some tale of the war or some gossip I hear

Connected with Mars or with Cupid— But I'm floundering now in the dregs o' the year. For the week before New Year's is stupid.

Through the heats of July an' the splashings of spring
An' the rigors of autumn and winter I've contrived to find suitable subjects

That were fit to transmit to the printer. No matter how gray or how stormy the

sky, Through those fifty-one weeks that I mention There was always some beauty appealed

An' excited my lyric attention; Just a word or a smile or some sigh would appear
That would conjure up visions de-

lightful But I'm floundering now in the dregs o' the year,
For the week before New Year's is
frightful.

Here's the Saturday crowd, but they're solemn as owls. An' they're most o' them frowning or vawning. An' there isn't the hint of a smile on their

jowls
On this eve of another year's dawning.
For it's dull as Gehenna, an' nothing's worth while

For a man to be catching a sight of; When there's never a face on the street wears a smile There is certainly nothing to write of. Why, I just couldn't picture this Satur-

day here, At least not in language that's lawfulam floundering now in the dregs o' the

year, For the week before New Year's is

BLENDING ORANGE AND GREEN The death a few days ago of the

The death a few days ago of the venerable Rev. Michael A. O'Kane, S. J., recalls a spr.ghtly inchent of a quarterly dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in this city, in December, 1910. Edward J. Deoner, who presided on that eccasion, had at his right hand the Lev. Father O'Kane, born in Ireland on the twelfth of July (Orangemen's Day), and on his left the equally venerable Rev. J. Gray Bolton, paster of Hope Presbyterian Church, horn in Ireland on the seventeenth of March. Each, when introduced, arose and made a pleasant speech in praise of the other, and thus were the orange and green happily blended.

A NEW GRAIN ROUTE

A British ship of \$800 tons left Vancouver. B. C., recently with a cargo of Canadian wheat for Great Britain. The vessel will use the Panama canal.

The Panama-Pacific route is better than he Hudson bay route, on which the Canadian Government seemed willing to spend much money for railways, docks and elevators on the bare chance that it would be successful. The traffic through the canal will grow, doubtless, but not enough to cause Buffalo or other Lake ports to worry about their prestige.—Buffalo Express.

There's a bright young woman is