TIN ... General Business Manage

debecribers wishing address changed

WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1000

Philadelphia, Friday, January 4, 1918

ENDANCY OF THE COW

to such a thing as being super-Those intellectual Goliaths ct the destines of the Teutonic nd are past masters in the art of camouflage are sometimes overy the very exuberance of their own rity. In their supercleverness, for they devised a thoroughly efficheme for control of the German pply. They gathered up their staogether with their reports of public and what it was likely to stand for, y poured the material into their machine and out of its intellecut flowed a maximum price. "So can be charged for milk," they said, more" That pleased the consumer ly and he pointed with pride to sactness of German science in reachcal conclusions.

it did not take the producer long to r that he was losing money. There pre profit in the slaughter pen than the milk pail. So he marched his herds the butcher, keeping only enough cows by his own household with milk, and suddenly woke up to find that it onger a question of what the price k should be but of getting milk at e. Moreover, as butter could not from straw or deduced from the ual processes of professorial dithe price of that article soured to the five-dollar mark, with no in sight. A piece of butter in a village today is enough to cause and the Eskimos are not in greater blubber than the Teutons are of the consumer but it was death on

advantage of our entering the war in our ability to profit from the of our Allies and of our enemies. aled have the milk problem on our It is a great big problem. Ter t of the herds, we are informed eady been killed. Meantime, an Increase in demand has come condensing factories, Europe idensed milk, the only kind there possibility of getting. There are In France which have not seen any milk and mighty little condensed ring the last eighteen months. Our have to be supplied. Milk, in fact, no a fluid king. In these circum It is apparent that it must be re profitable for the farmer to than to sell them. He is not a jet and would go into bankif he was. He must feed his stock compete with the munition faclabor, he must pay more for he buys. Therefore he must than he has heretofore got for t. It is inevitable.

no satisfaction in it, however. rdinary man whose salary is sta-It is not with him a question of he is willing to pay the increase: he pay it? On the other hand a moderate increase now is better milk at all later, or milk at a proet. We do not want to follow clency of Germany and land famine. We must protect the production; we must make es now to avoid major sacri we muct adopt measures that he war even if they involve tem-

vation of infant life is directly on the milk supply. If the poor milk their children cannot live. ale method will have to be deat this situation. Much as we the cows, it is still more imkeep the babies. Possibly priopy will meet this new war rust so. But we are hopeful recent advance represents a ad we are confident that it abnormal increases later. The of preventive medicine to e problem. It is not milkto induce the farmer to milk it is saking the public to do in the farmer to keep his reining himself.

to prevent profiteering has been taken and that a change in price, when allowed, will be an economic necessity as well as a war

ACCIDENTS OR GERMANS?

GERMAN army is encamped in the A heart of this country. It matters not whether it is numbered in the thousands or the hundreds. It takes only one man to wreck a munitions shop, and if one man is shrewd and determined enough he can make one long tour of the country leaving destruction in his trail. The hue and cry must be raised against these enemies who after three years and a half have not been stamped out. Every citizen is an American soldler in this service. Every citizen must be on guard and watch for his chance to put a heel on the neck of these viners.

Because there has been a lull after each outbreak of Prussian terrorism the people have allowed themselves to slip into the easy belief that munitions explosions are accidental. Some of them have been. But t is a matter of official record that many have been planned and effected by the Kaiser's advance guard. Bridges are not combed in time of peace, stores of grain are not burned in time of peace. There have been attacks not only upon munitions plants, but upon every sort of factory and warehouse where goods used for war purposes have been made or stored. The Harrisburg plant which has just been ruined by fire was engaged in the manufacture of shells for the United States Government. This particular disaster may have been an accident, but dozens of others have not been, and the circumstances are uspicious. This reverse is more disastrous than if a vast store of shells had been destroyed by air bomb within our lines in France, for the greatest loss is in the machinery. Shells can be quickly replaced. but not the machinery. The Germans strike at the sources of our supplies here in America. The Zeppelin bombs that fall on England do not hit the munitions factory; but the spy never misses his mark when he gets his chance here.

There should not be another day lost in trifling with this menace.

POLICE!

Mayor urges young men to join police force.—Headline.

WE FEAR that before they come forward in large numbers his Honor will have to suppress all knowledge of the history of the administration of the institution for the last two years.

PROFITEERS' FAT IN THE FIRE

EX-GOVERNOR J. FRANKLIN FORT, of New Jersey, and Francis J. Hency, municipal graft fighter, conducting the Federal meat probe in this city, appear to have uncovered evidence showing most reprehensible profiteering in pork and other sources of derivation of the fats vital to the health of Americans, particularly in winter. Prices have curved upward out of all relation to the graphs flustrating other rises in living costs. This profiteering repre sents a most despicable, because so subtle, form of taking vast gains from the nation's necessity. It was high time for attention to be directed to the practice. Packers and renderers who have been quietly taking advantage of the war crisis will have only themselves to blame if seizuce of their he price of milk in Germany was plants is decided on as the only corrective of their greed. Consumers are conserving fats because the food administration has told them fats will be a powerful weapon toward victory. They should not be made to bear all the sacrifice while profiteers wax

wealthy on ill-gotten gains.

Apparently nothing short of confiscation will end some forms of profiteering.

HUN GOLD TO THE SIKH

NOT content with reaping the disastrous harvest of intrigue on four continents, Europe, Africa, North and South America, Germany is now before the bar for foment ing revolutionary plots in India. With Asia added to the list, Australia seems to be the only continental expanse outside the influence of Wilhelmstrasse. The high commission now sitting at Delhi is uncovering interesting facts of Hindu conspiracies hatched beth in India, the United States and England through the incubating affuence of Teuton gold. Germany's ideal has been "the open door" for Germany on all continents, but apparently the open door is internationally marked "This Way Out."

The Bolsheviki may make more history than peace.

Senator Reed will "insult" Hoover into the presidency if he is not careful.

Whoever said that the cold wave was moving out to sea ought to be ducked himself. We want no German weather propaganda.

Why be a quitter? The United States has not yet begun to fight. We set out to lick the swashbuckler and we're

Marie Corelli has been fined \$350 for food hoarding. Some of us have waited long years for vengeance upon the author of "The Sorrows of Satan."

We do not wish to be too inquisitive, but a great many people want to know how Colonel House got along without any sleep during that trip to Europe.

General Crowder urges the immediate registration for military service of all men who have become twenty-one since the first draft. There can be no opposition to this. If the first selective conscription aw had been delayed until now the men affected would be summoned along with those a few months their seniors and who are at present in camp. The provost marshal's request simply amounts to bringing the first draft law up to date.

The murder of 200 persons by the origands that infest the northern strip of Mexico is only another chapter in the long tale of outrage, and there will be more chapters. The only compensating feature is that the marauders are as unpopular in Mexico City as they are in Washington. There is but one permanent cure for this evil; the development of the section. Has not the time arrived for two neighboring

DIRECT APPROPRIATION GIVEN TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Governor Pennypacker Revived Status of Commonwealth's Greatest Educational Establishment as a State Institution

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 41

IN MY opinion pretty much all of the value of civil service reform consisted in the principle of permanence of tenure and, therefore, in no instance was there a removal from the routine offices because of factional or political differences. There was much pressure for the removal of Frederic W. Fleitz, Assistant Autorney General, and Colonel Lowis E. Beitler, the Deputy Secretary of State, and others, because of political disobedience, but they were all retained. The heads of departments were called together at stated times to consult with each other and me about the good of the service. There had been much talk about the profits of the printing office. The reports of the departments had grown to be bulky volumes, and as a general thing they were little read, and for the most part in a short time thrown away as rubbish.

Saving State Funds

The profit came from spreading out tables and leaving pages and half pages with nothing on them, called by the printers "fat." This "fat" was eliminated. For instance, the report of the Factory Inspector was cut down from a volume of six hundred pages to a namphlet of forty pages. And during my term the acts of Assembly were bound in deepskin as the contract required, instead of in "skiver," In fact the profits were so taken out of the printing that it became difficult to find a printer willing to undertake the State printing, and there has been no scanual in connection with the work since. Much of this success was due to the fact that A. Nevin Pomeroy, put at the head of the depurtment, was a capable man, himself the publisher of a newspaper and skilled in the ways of the reade.

Cassatt's bill to legitimatize betting upon horse-racing was introduced in one of the houses, but recalled, as I understood, because of the fear that it would meet with

An incident occurred which caused some amusement. It was known that I favored State aid to the University of Pennsylvania, but the pet among the legislators was the Medico-Chirurgical College, and a bill making a large appropriation to the latter institution came to me, passed by both houses. I sent a message to the Legislature explaining that the approval of such a bill depended upon a general examination of the finances; that, therefore, it was necessary to have all the bills relating to such institutions before me at the same time and asking that the others be sent at once. They complied. A correspondent wrote to the Philadelphia Record:

No use trying to fool that man on appropriations or money matters, on anything, in fact, outside of political scheming or other politics on which he defers to Quay's indyment. With these exceptions he is too canny for the boys here. In the present case the ferret started after the rat, but the rat has annihilated the ferret.

For the first time in recent periods the University of Pennsylvania received a direct appropriation apart from that given to the hospital. I revived the custom of having its trustees meet once a year in the office of the Governor and of having it report its finances annually to the Legislature, and I had its report as a State institution incorporated in Smull's Handbook A bill was passed increasing the salaries of the Judges of the State. A like bill had been vetoed by Governor Beaver upon the

TF YOU had skated on the Schuylkill River

I for sixty-nine years-let us say, foot-

running-and the next year along came a

thaw or something, wouldn't you be sore

Of course you would! Therefore, pity Mr. A.

Oppenheimer, ninety-seven years young, who

sits in his chair, at 2219 Green street, regretting that he wasn't able to get on the

river that winter to round out his seventieth

The river is prime for skating now, but Abraham Oppenheimer doesn't expect to enjoy it. His skates have been rusty these many years. Nevertheless, he is still the dean of the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society, which he joined in 1866. Under date of February 8, 1915, in reply to

the secretary's call for the annual dinner.

the secretary's cail for the annual dinner, he wrote in a quavering hand upon a postal card: "I don't go out at night, as I am ninety-five; but any information about skating since 1836 I will gladly give to the club." Some day, if we have t'me to do ourselves the honor to call upon this wonderful youngster, we propose to ask him how he missed being a charter member of the club; which he might easily have been, for the club wasn't formed until, December, 1849.

In very old times the Deiaware was the scene of most of the city's skating, and we hear tales that seem wild to us now, of exroasts held upon the ice. But within the memory of the oldest inhabitants the lower Schuylkill was the favorite spot for winter

memory of the oldest inhabitants the lower Schuylkill was the favorite spot for winter foregathering. It wasn't any too easy of access, because from Broad street to the Fairmount water works was a vast expanse of farmland, but when the omnibus lines began running to Fairmount, and the later extension of the horse-car lines increased its

of farmiand, but when the standard to began running to Fairmount, and the later extension of the horse-car lines increased its accessibility, more skaters were attracted to the Schuylkill. Then came other troubles. The Schuylkill Rangers, or, perhaps, their forebears, got into the habit of lying in wait for the fashionable folk and stealing their skates. This means something when you realize that solid steel skates, first introduced to Philadelph's by E. W. Bushnell in he '40s, were sold at \$30 a pair, a proceeding which, in view of the worth of money at that time, would be equivalent to about \$50 how. Was largely for defense assainst the guerrillas that a meeting was called at Stigman's Hotel, on Geoige street (now Sansom) above Sixth.

The Skating Club's Beginning

The Skating Club's Beginning
Colonel James Page, the most graceful
skater of his day, was called to the chair to
m the club, whose object, so John F.
Lewis, the club's present head, tells us in his
interesting sketch of the organization, was
"to improve its members in the art of skating
and afford them pleasure and safety in mutust companiorship." The most skillful
skaters of that day, besides Colonel Page,
were Josiah Evans, Jacob Snyder, George
W. Paul, Franklin Peale, William F. Van
Hock and Edward D. Yales, And only a lit-

year on the steel blades.

ground that, attempting to add to their compensation during their existing terms. it was unconstitutional. My view was that it could not possibly be unconstitutional for the reason that it could be sustained by holding it not to apply to the existing terms of the Judges then in office. I, therefore signed the bill, thus niding my old associates of the fedfelacy, including Benver himself, who was then a Judge of the Superior Court. It never came to ma knowledge, however, that any of them refused the salary during the then exist ing terms. While giving them larger compensation, to encourage more steady application, there was no increase of the number of the judiciary while I was Governor. Bills were passed to add to the courts in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Eric. Cambria, Delaware and other counties, and all of them failed. This course interfered with many movements and caused many disappointments, but my judgment was the Judges were already too numerous and that, besides, litigation was not a thing

The Good Roads Movement

The movement for the improvement of the roads of the Commonwealth interested me exceedingly. A bill for the purpose was fostered in the Senate by Sproul, of Delaware, and Roberts, of Montgomery, but another was introduced in the House and the two houses falled to agree. The end of the session was approaching and I was informed the movement had fatted. Then I sent a message saying:

Throughout the whole of the session I have refrained, as you have no doubt observed, from all attempts to affect legislation by personal influence, pressure or solicitation exerted upon the members of your honorable bodies. The Constitution provides, however, a method for the presentation of the views of the Gov-erner upon that subject, which is as fol-

"He shall recommend " * * to their consideration such measures as he may indee expedient."

I feel that the time has come when

my diffy requires me to indicate my view upon a measure now pending before you. In my opinion, the mest impor-tant subject you have had to consider during this session is that of providing a system for improving the roads of the Commonwealth. The measures affect-ing the gover ment of cities and extending the privileges of railroads and other corporations, grave as they may seem to be, are of much less consequence and can much better be deferred. To reach a conclusion with regard to roads I believe to be essential. I have read with great care the bill which recently passed the Senate and failed to meet the approval of the House, and, while not perfect, it seems to be a bill which, if it became a law, would go far toward the accom-plishment of the purposes intended and be of great benefit to the people. I, therefore, earnestly recommend its pas-rage, with assurances that whatever the Governor can do to have it executed so as to be fair toward all parts of the State

Then I summoned the entire committees of both houses before me, listened to a full discussion of their troubles and dismissed them with the statement that I expected them to come to an agreement. The bill was passed and this important step in the way of progress taken. As had been recommended in the inau-

gural message, an act had been passed and approved uniting the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh.

Young Breen" and likened to a swallow for

The first gathering place upon the Schuyl-

kill was a stretch below the dam, and thither in the early '50s came the first lady skaters, Miss Van Dyke, daughter of the United States Attorney for Philadelphia; Miss Weth-erill, from Germantown; Miss Harvey, Miss Lewis and Miss Emilie Schomberg, a great beauty, who was afterward Mrs. Hughes-tialled:

Later' the center of the club's activities

oved above the dam, and in the early '60s

took up its residence in the present clubhous at the northern end of Boathouse Row. Th

humane feature of the club, which originated with William F. Van Hook, resulted in the saving of twenty-eight lives during the win-ter of 1853.

Worthies of a Later Day

Worthies of a Later Day
The present writer remembers with what
envious pangs he watched, as a boy, the
graceful maneuvers of the members, in their
hlue pea-jackets, as they skimmed over the
river's glassy field from Girard avenue to the
dam. But Peter P. Breen, as we remember
him, exchewed the pea-jacket and never appeared without his shiny silk hat, which aver
lost its jaunty perch upon his head, through

its jaunty perch upon his head, through

Twist"—a variant of the "grapevine," which, as far as we recall, only he and the venerable Robert K. Wright were ever able to execute

Miss Wetherill was mentioned above as one of the first lad'es to achieve distinction

one of the first lad'es to achieve distinction Philadelphia skater, and her name has always figured in the annals of the art in this city. William H. Wetherill, who has been a member since 1860, and who must be close to eighty years of age, boasted the other day that he has been out upon the ice this year. Probably Dr. J. Cheston Morris hasn't donned his runners this winter, but he is still actively interested in the club. But these, and Dorrance Evana, the "ice-

but he is still actively interested in the club. But these, and Dorrance Evana, the "ice-hawk," and Howard, his brother, and Frank Wetherill and others among the old boys, have gracefully given way to the younger, more surple, but no more enthusiastic artists of the younger generation—W. W. Potter and his brother Henry C., who was runner-up to Joseph Chapman last year in the contest for the laurel awarded for most frequent indulgence in the sport; Curtis L. Clay, the acknowledged premier in figure skating; Hobart A. H. Baker and others.

The club has always encouraged the young eagles to come forward, and if this cold spell continues, a particular effort will be made to bring about the contest provided for several years ago when Walter Thayer gave a cup—in memory of his brother lost with the Lusitania—for the best fancy skater under twenty-one years of age.

twenty-one years of age.

But whether they still tempt the slippery fates, or content themselves with "fireside rockers," praisers of times past when they were mere boys, there will be a great outpouring of the skaters in the clubbouse on Beathouse for the statement of years.

with perfect aplomb.

RELATION OF SKATING TO LONGEVITY

Here's Abraham Oppenheimer, Ninety-seven Years

Young, and a Number of Others Who

Love the Sport

ECONOMIC REVOLT IN THE NORTHWEST

Minnesota Not a Nest of Traitors, Declares Editor-Steel Corporation Caused Trouble

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger He (the President) knows that Minnesota has been corrupted, that it is one of the cita-dels of anti-Americanism and neither he nor the Republicans intend to coddle the propa-gandists by fighting against each other while the Rolabeyik element runs away with the prize.—Editorial in the Events Public Ledger. Sir-Let that be a "text" for this sermon a think that the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGE

vonid not have made such an untrue assertion if it had been conversant with the facts. The main fact is that Minnesota is not a citadel of anti-Americanism, but that it is a hot-bed of rebellion against a group of economic mossbacks, who have gained con-trol of the State and are trying to main-tain that control by biaspheming loyalty and

Americanism. sota, and I spent a year and a half there as northwest editor of a newspaper in Duluth. That job gave me a chance to see what was going on; particularly because the news-paper itself was aiding the "Bolshevik" ele-ment by fighting it with obsolete propaganda

the control of the co

industrially. industrially.

The foundation for the present conflict in Minnesota was laid several years ago, when the Steel Corporation, aided and abetted by alleged friendly bests of proper due thered into a light with the village officials

entered into a fight with the village officials of Hibbling, a community with a population of 18,000 and deserving of its nickname of "the richest village in the world,"

At that time, Victor Power, the Mayor, was virtually unknown except in his own bailiwick; but Power beat the Steel Corporation to a frazzle, despite the fact that the entire set of village officials had been indicated on various charges of graft. Their viridication was so easily obtained that it windication was so easily obtained that it made the Steel Corporation ridiculous. It also planted the seeds of discontent, for it gave the impression that in order to defeat any champion of the people, as Power called himself, the Steel Corporation would resort

to anything in its unscrupulousness.

The Steel Corporation finally awakened to
the fact that what had beaten it was unfair the fact that what had beaten it was unfair tactics, un-American tactics, too much en-thusiasm among interested employes who tried to make a record for themselves. The generals in the anti-Power fight were so positively crude that the entire northern part of the State, while despising the I. W. W. equally despised the Steel Corporation and all of its friends.

all of its friends.

In the presidential election the results of the conflict were to be seen in the fact that Woodrow Wilson carried Duluth, rockribbed Republican in normal times, by a ribbed Republican in normal times, by a majority of 500, while the entire State was carried by Hughes by only about 300.

The industrial population was now bitter; it remained only to antagonize the agricultural population and Minnesota would be in rebellion. That antagonism came when so-

rebellion. That antagonism came when so-called loyalists began to move against the Nonpartisan League in precisely the same manner as they had once moved against

manner as they had once moved against Power.

The Nonpartisan League tried to get a foothold in Minnesota, and its platform was simply an economic one, demanding more profit for the farmer on his crops. The loyalists were waiting to jump on that economic program. They wanted to wave the American flag and cry pro-German, for they knew Minnesota was patriotic and they were positive that the only way to beat the Norpartisan League was to desecrate the American flag by confiscating it for their own purposes.

flag by connscating it for their own purposes.

Shortly after America entered the war and while economic classes were still at fever heat, the Nonpartisan League held a convention in the Twin Cities, and outlined a plan whereby it hoped to obtain political control of the Middle West. The so-called loyalists were furious and determined to wipe out the peet. But the more they tried to wipe it out, the more unfair methods they employed, the more persecution into which they entered, the more spread-engleism they unfurled, the, more did the Nonpartisan League grow. The tactics of the so-called loyalists were bonneaungs in avery insance.

tsan League were misconstrued on every occasion and in the most unscrupulous man-rer. But the Nonpartisan League waxed

STAMP IT OUT!

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

The Noupartisan League has virtually no tewspaper representation in Minnesota. Therefore, all newspapers of that State are interested in making out that, with the Nonpartisan League growing, Minnesota is a nest of traitors. But the conflict there is not a conflict netween Germans and Americans; it is a conflict between the farmers, alded by the industrialists, and economic moss-backs.

JOHN PAUL MAY. Philadelphia, January 1.

A GOOD IRISH POEM

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-1 cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation of "The Man at the Turnpike which appeared in Tom Daly's Column a few days ago.

As a refreshing delineation of fine old Irish sentiment. It is warming to the heart of one whose forebears came from the Emerald Isle.

Mr. Daly has touched the hearts of thousands with the delightful humor and pathos of his Italian verses, but the recent offering referred to above shows that he excels in Irish dialect verse as well, and I hope that we may be entertained with more of his exceptional talent in this direction.

MARY R. GANNON.

Philadelphia, January 1.

RAPS FUEL ADMINISTRATION

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-Re your editorial on coal, "psychology" be damned! If any one in authority ogy" be damned! If any one in authority
will visit my town and get a ton of coal put
in my bin, so that my wife and haby can at
least keep warm. I'll pay him the top market price, plus a commission.

So far as the average ultimate consumer is
cot cerned the so-called fuel administration
has been a curse. We couldn't possibly be
any worse off than we are; one can't have less

any worse off than we are; one can't have less than nothing, and the chances are that if the red-tape theorists had been retained in some fittirgly harmless occupation we might at least have some coal.

The needed coal is in the country; where

The needed coat is in the country, where is it, and who is responsible for the "holdup" (both in price and delivery)?

The fuel administration had best begin to "administrate" before the people wake up.

J. T. MOREHEAD.

Merchantville, N. J., December 22

BLESSING OF A SMILE

is it not a thing divine to have a smile which, none know how, has the power to "shien the weight of that enormous chain which all the living them?—Victor Hugo. l'eleg in common drag behind

HOW LIKE WHISTLER

Some one asked Whistler if he was acquainted with King Edward He said. "No. have not had that pleasure." "But the King ays he knows you." "Oh, well." responded Whistler "you know he's always bragging." Argonaut

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who is Sir Cecil Spring-Rice?
2. What is the capital of Bulgaria?
3. What American city is referred "Gotham"? 4. Identify the Virgin Queep.

4. Identify the Virsin quees.
5. Who is mentioned for the Federal post to be recated to correspond to that of the British Minister of Munitions?
6. Who was Adam?
7. Who is the British Lord Chief Justice?
8. Who was "Old Tippecanoe"?
9. What is the seilia?
10. Who is Philipp Scheidemann?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Frederick Stock is the conductor of the Checago Symphony Orchestra.

2. Camp Meade is at Admiral, a Maryland town near Battimore.

5. Cantain Andre Tardies is the High Commissioner from the French Republic to the United States.

4. Henry David Thoreau, of Concord, Manageries works on nature.

5. Rain the condensation of the armosphere falling to the earth in drops large enough to uttain sensible velocity.

6. Mussulmans, not Muss in its the night of Mussulman. The termination is from an Original Factor of the Mussulman. The termination is from an Original Factor of the Mussulman. The termination is follow the Saxon analogy of manmen.

7. San Francisco is called the Golden Gate City.

8. "Yeal, vidi, vici" was said by duling transpring allowing to the conquest of figure. It means the same of the conquest of figure.

Tom Daly's Column

LITTLE POLLY'S POME In wintertime there's many need Our loving care and so I always take some crumbs to feed The sparrows in the snow

There may not be a one around At first, but soon they come And hop about upon the ground And pick up every cruml

Some cock their head and look at m. Inside the kitchen door

And they're the greedy ones you see That always look for more. But pretty soon when all are done They fly up in the tree And sit together in the sun

And chirp contentedly. It does not cost me anything

To feed them in this way
But when I hear them chirp and sing I'm most as glad as they. God loves the smallest birds that fly

About this world and so I know He claps His hands when I Have fed them in the snow,

A WINDY CONTROVERSY

A WINDY CONTROVERSY

PURITANIC persons who inveighed against the New Year's mummers in this city, calling their tribute to King Momus wasteful and overly gay for serious times, would probe by write scolding letters to the Times if they were in London. London, raddened by war, none the less is human enough to lighten the gloom with s-mething to bring a smile that will dispel the lines of care, at least temporarily. Revues, "pantos" and what not in the amusement line give an hour's surcease from "carrying on," as they say over there in idlomatic equivalent for "business as usual."

Just now the correspondence columns of the press are filled, not with burning commu-nications concerning the disadvantages of a Bolshevik peace, but with fervent and amusing, perhaps a bit fronical, epistles concern-ing the pronunciation of "wind," as discov-ered in poetry, song and prose. A music all ditty rhymed it unmistakably with "find" and then the philological pot began bubbling till recent journals have brought it to the boiling point.

The pronunciation

but regular, there being often two ways given in the dictionaries of pronouncing a word-e. g., "tryst," "either," "wind"—without changing the part of speech by the alteration, as in "conduct," "wound." One well-known singer. Madame Belle Cole, varied her pronunciation of "trysting tree" to suit the locality of her concert tours.

One writer states that to mispronounce a

One writer states that to mispronounce a word shows one to be "illiterate and ignorant." If rhyming "wind" and "unkind" makes one so, then he is in good company, as Shakespeare, Pope, Teanyson, Browning and Sir Walter Scott all asmmit this terrible offense. It is only polite to give the word the poet has obviously intended by his rhyme when there is a choice of pronunciation allowed by custom, as in "wind." No poet worthy the name chooses rhymes which only appeal to the eye and not to the ear (which is the final arbiter), or "rough," "dough" and "plough" would all be admissible as rhymes, being nearly as good as "have" and "save," as these words have each one fixed sound only.

As for the prenunciation of "wind"—to 'twist" or "turn"—is this pronunciation fixed. Windsor takes its name from the winding banks of the river.

Pope rhymes "obey," "tea" (following the French pronunciation of "the") and "becard" with "obliged," but this Frenchiffed pronunciation of the latter word in each case was used by the "beau monde" of his day, so the ear would be satisfied. W. S. Gilbert takes liberties with the "eigth of the "I" in the foliowing famous lines:

"Every boy and every gal

lowing famous lines:

"Every boy and every gal
"Every boy and every gal
That's born into this world alive,
Is either a little Liberal
Or else a little ConservaTIVE."
Yet the author of "lolanthe" was net

Another writer refers to the metrical version of the Psalms.

However, on referring to an old Prayer Book containing the Psalms in verse form at the end of the volume, what does one find in Psalm 11—