EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 7. 1918

sply a comparatively small etion from the annual budget. should be subtracted cheerfully. .

freedom.

eternal security for the palladium of world-

THE city's legislature, which is reorganchanges produced by the November election, takes on a character that it has not had for years, or, rather, it would be more accurate to say it has at last gained a character instead of going on as a meaningless group of tools. There is difference

ints outside of Philadelphia, in , Canada or United States por-free, fifty (50) cents p:r month. wir year, payable in advance. countries one (\$1) dollar per there was no opinion at all. ubscribers wishing address changed WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 oll communications to Evening Public Independence Square, Philadelphia, AT THE PRILADELPHIA POST OFFICE AS ET THOSE HOUSES, MR.

LAT does the addition of 7500 houses. ng approximately \$10,000,000, mean elphia and what excuse can the If an immediate improvement of vast proportions is lost?

Philadelphia, Monday, January 7, 1918

MAYOR

CONTIN Chairman

RTIN... General Business Manager

Ivania Ave.

SCRIPTION TERMS PUBLIC LEDGED is served to sub adelphis and surrounding town reive (12) cents per weck, parable

d Chestnut

ania Ave, and 14th St. The Sun Building Marconi House, Strand 33 Rue Louis is Grand

Tow

rear ago Philadelphia was fighting for : today civilization is fighting for e by means of Philadelphia prod-We have had dumped on us the tupendous task ever put up to one al district. Where we used to tall ble development within the next rears, there are now in existence factories and others are rising with us speed. The district from Philato Wilmington is literally "satuwith industry, but where are the in which to put the workmen? There ds in the Chester district that are twenty-four hours a day, we are in-In regular eight-hour shifts. So has been the district's intake of and so great is the prospective inthat all hope of proper housing withimmediate building on a large scale abandoned.

Government, in order to assure suc of the Hog Island enterprise, propose re to expend approximately \$10,in the construction of 7500 houses. te for this "miracle city" will be se by the Government Shipping Board Commission, the chairman of Mr. Flannery, on Saturday informed itee of Philadelphia business men miess there is a marked reduction in ceal estate owners are asking for n the Fortieth Ward, the Government ndon the Philadelphia project and the houses in New Jersey.

do not know what is a fair price for the Fortieth Ward. The owner id to ask \$3000 an acre and the Cov is said to feel that \$1200 is ample do know that if greed and thirst its should result in these houses allt elsewhere, the speculators ought d together by a committee of citiand marched to Podunk. We do not

The individual sacrifice still be small, but the spirit of unselfishness and devotion can be large and fine. Every dime, every dollar, is a tithe paid toward an earlier , sace. crowned with victory for the Lrms of democracy, a victory that means, we trust,

NEW CROWD IN CITY HALL

ized today in accordance with the of opinion in Councils, where formerly

The Vares will not have a two-thirds vote in either chamber. Thus they will not be able to pass the all-im ortant financial measures without compromise. Com promise with the Penrose minority is, of course, to be expected, but Penrose does not monopolize the minority. Independents are numerous enough to make a clear and loud protest against both Vare and Penrose factions. There will be three sharply distinct views expressed on each subject, all bidding for popular support. This much the campaign against Government by Murder seems to have accomplished: the chances are good that no exceptional plunder will be put over without disruptive explosions.

NOT BUYING A GOLD BRICK

TN PRESENTING the fundamentals of a negotiated peace, Lloyd George has simply put into concrete form the thought of civilization in general. Most people who know the Hun fear any treaty with him. The wolf is never so fierce as when dressed in Grandma's clothing and the world was a Little Red Riding Hood long enough. Mr. Wilson wants peace, but he does not know how he can ever get it from the Kaiser and his entourage. The nation is not spending twenty bittions or more of dollars and the best blood it boasts for a gold brick. It demands the genuine article and counterfeiters seldom keep it

COLD WAVE OVER? PREFARE FOR THE COLD WAVE!

in stock.

POR just three weeks this city induced a fuel famine which at last resulted in anarchy. Only a rise in the temperature has prevented the Washington avenue riots from becoming broadcast.

Anarchism was the philosophy behind nearly every attempt to solve the problem. City officials seized coal for hospitals in definice of law. The people stole coal from the cars in defiance of city officials. Privileged individuals consulted to get and hourd coal in definitice of the people.

Even now, with the crisis past, we can not be said to have returned to law, be cause there is no law to return to. We are given to understand that train crows very kindly consented to work on Sunday they did not have to-so that 32,000 tons of family coal might reach the city. A number of citizens very kindly gave away a little coal, and where th . alms were confined to good wishes poor women made up the deficiency by being kind to their children and stealing the cul-

Without waiting one hour be must prepare to avert another such calamity. The problem is one of distribution. Individual iouseholders must be prevented from buying ten and fifteen ton supplies. The city fuel administrator did something to stop this sort of rollianism during the crisis. but it is imperative that he should continue to prevent it now, before the next

PENNYPACKER ADMITS EFFECT OF PRESS ATTACK UPON HIM

Former Governor Says That After the "Salus-Grady Bill" Fight He Found, It Difficult to Get Legislation and Co-operation

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 43 (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company) A FEW years later there was sent to me bama, telling of the important events which had occurred on the 9th of April. Among them were the discovery of the Mississippi by Ferdinand de Soto, the Battle of Appomattox and the birth of Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania, My biography' was printed throughout the far West. All sensible people, including such able newspaper correspondents as George Alfred Townsend ("Gath"), regarded it as entirely proper legislation likely to be helpful to their profession. Poor Smith. however, had lost his case; he was not large enough to see that my duty was not toward him or the newspapers; his vanity was hurt, and he made a personal matter of it and became an enemy for life. Everything thereafter which he thought would be dis-

agreeable to me was printed in his paper. On visiting "Kuchler's Roost," on the mountain top at Reading, at the request of its old owner, I wrote an impromptu squib in his album. Thereupon Smith worked up an editorial upon it in an effort at ridicule. He did worse. In my library is a bound volume labeled "Newspaper Ethics," put

away for enlightenment of posterity as to current manners. In it are preserved; "Newspaper Ethics"

relevance interval of the press June 26, 1993, saying that Governor A. B. Cummins of Jowa in an address at Waynesburg College, had denonneed the Pennypacker press muzzling law and said it would "forever stigmatize its author". author." 2. Smith's editorial of June 27, saying

that "Governor Pennypacker and his likel law have had no more stinging reboke than was administered by another Governor, Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa."

 Letter of July 17, 1903, from Albert B. Cummins to John W. Campbell, say-"I cannot say how the absurd story got abroad, • • I did not say one word upon the subject, nor did 1 in any manner refer to Gov-

ernor Pennypacker." 4. Letter of Charles Emory Smith, August 11, 1903, saying: "While he did not make the statements imputed to him in a public address at Waynesburg College, ha did make them in a public inter-view. Publication awaits a

full ascertainment of the facts." Letter of Albert B. Cummins, August 22, 1903, saying: "I repeat that I did not say any-thing about the libel law or Governor Pennypacker to anybody in Waynesburg or in reene County, Indeed. I may make it stronger: I did not think about the libel law or of Governor Pennypacker while there. No matter who is respon-sible for it, it is pure fabrication."

 Letter of Edward W. Hacker, a corre-spondent of the Press, April 1, 1907. saying: "I am not responsible for the reductions stuff that appeared after the first sublead in the Press's Schwenksville story on Sunday

morning. I telegraphed them only the preceding matter, and some one in the office added the other details." I relegraphed them only 7. Three clippings from successive issues

of the Press, August 22, 1867, con-tidning a dispatch from Johnstown purporting to give statements made by J. M. Shumaker, and showing the modifications made by "some one in the office" so as to reflect upon me

8. The dispatch, as sent from Johnstown, inserted so that the comparison may be made. The denial of J. M. Shumaker of the alleged statements.

to assume a critical attitude. They affected some of my personal friends, and with Colonel J. Granville Leach, two of whose sons I kept in station Major William H. Lambert, with whom I had been most intimate and whom I had placed on the Board of City Trusts and in the council of the Historical Society and who had asked me to be his executor, and William Brooke Rawle, my- relations were never quite the same afterward. They so influenced my successor, a well-meaning but timid man, that he felt that the main purpose of a Governor was to see to it that he escaped with his life and a whole skin, and when Senator Knox asked Roosevelt to appoint me to the Supreme Court of the United States, the hero of San Juan Hill inquired, "What would the newspapers

Even now events were so shaping themseives as to afford later an opportunity to hostility, since the commission to erect a new Capitol, which commission I permitted to remain unchanged, had begun their work

Administration Organized

By this time the administration had been completely organized and such changes as it was thought advisable to make had been made. Thomas J. Stewart, the Adjutant General; Israel W. Durham, the Insurance Commissioner; Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. T. Rothrock, Commissioner of Forestry, and James E. Roderick, who became the head of the Department of Mines, were inherited from the last and former administrations.

Frank M. Fuller, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Robert McAfee, Commissioner of Banking; N. B. Critchfield, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. B. H. Warren, Dairy and Food Commissioner, and A. Nevin Pomeroy. Superintendent of Printing, had been recommended by Quay. | Joseph W. Hunter. State Highway Commissioner, had been recommended by Senators Sproul and Roberts. John C. Delaney, Factory Inspector, had been appointed at the request of Charles Emory Smith. William E. Meehan. Commissioner of Fisheries, had been appointed on the recommendation of Henry F. Walton, Speaker of the House. Hampton L. Carson, Attorney General; Bromley Wharton, private secretary; Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian; H. A. Surface, Economic Zoologist, and James M. Shumaker, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, were my own selections. They all proved to be faithful to their duties. and, with two exceptions, they never gave me cause for criticism. Durham was disposed to insist that his work should be conducted from Philadelphia, rather than from the department at Harrisburg, which was unsatisfactory to me. Warren, a tall, slim man, with dark eyes and a furtive manner, possessed of some scientific attainments, had some years before written a book upon the "Birds of Pennsylvania," which was published by the State. The newspapers, utterly indifferent as to whether it was good or had, assailed him unmercifully, and he became known as "Birdie Warren." They had so cowed him that he was abject before them. Several times I endeavored to argue him into more courage, telling him it made no difference what they said, that their opinion was of no value, that the book was most meritorious and it was entirely proper that the

RIDER CRITICIZES TRANSIT SERVICE

South Philadelphia Case Cited. Holland's Position Explained. **Other Views of Readers**

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—When it comes to inefficiency and carelessness I must pass the buck and all that goes with it to the P. R. T. Fspecially must I heap praises on the sphendid Second and Third streets line and on the incompar-able Wharton and Federal streets line. It is in these cars that I must ride daily to the Schuylkill Arsenal, where I an employed.

I arise earlier than I should. Neverthe-less, from force of habit, I hurry with my dressing, washing and breakfast. I glance at the time and see that it is much too carly to go to work as yet. But I am impatient, and do not remain in the house very long, a go out, begrudging the warm cot that I had just left, and muttering as how Til get to the argenal with a good half hour to spare. It is a freezing morning. I come to corner. A car is not yet in sight. A waiting for about ten minutes, which 1053 State should publish it; and the proof of its After very precious to most people who must be at their work, a car beaves in sight. As it nears, the motorman does not slow up, but points his finger backward to indicate that there is another car behind. The moto of the next car is evidently a believer i his brother, as he repeat religion of rites. But I am on a lucky morning, for the third car actually stops. I hurry into the car, together with my fellow sufferers, and at last am on my way.

tent been helped by Dutch money. The American practices now bear a record harvest partly be ause Dutch capital helped to develon them and the railways which render them accessible. Is it unreasonable to ask that in acknowledgment of the hundreds of mil-lions of money which Holland lent to America, when it needed them, America now sell to Holland the food which it sorely wants?

S

H

PHILA SLEHIA

DON'T

KNOCK

WALK

RIGHT

HDG ISLAND

HOUSING

PLACE

INI

alie.

ADRIAN LAMP Philadelphia, January 5,

WHY NOT ASQUITH FOR BRITISH AMBASSADOR ! To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledges: Sir-If there is to be a change in the Britsh embassy

h embases in Washington the time has me for the British Government to consider the need of comenting the alliance which the war has brought about. If Great Britain was represented in Washington by a statesman whose reputation has reached America, a statesman skilled in the arts of public speaking and in the concilia-tion of unfriendly opinion, the ability of America to co-operate with the Entent Alie would be increased because of an awaRened some in the people of the need of rushing war pergurations with all speed, and because of an improved realization of the gravity of

Tom Daly's Column

McAroni Ballads ' XCVII DA''MERICAN SOLDIER BOY My cousin Joe Gregorio Was homa from da war. But joos' for Chrees'mas-time, you know. So he's gon' back for more. Oh, no, not France or Italy; He's een dees countra now. He ain't a fighter yet, you see, But joosta learnin' how. An' w'en dees Joe he march dat day From deesa town, las' fall, Hees feet was always een da way: He was no good at all. But now he's learnin' evratheeng, An' eef a German try Som' funny monkey beezness-Beeng! He shoot heem een da eye. My cousin Joe he say: "You know W'at smarta keed I am? Joos' aska som'theeng an' I show

in in this community. But why that such a greedy attitude is maintained? We doubt it.

> Mayor is scheduled to have a confer th Mr. Flannery today. We know will offer the Government every municipality is able to offer, inpaved streets, gas, electricity, owers and all other conveniences. direct trolley service by fast spe-He can offer, in addition, acces to cheap markets for housewives pents which working men must and all the other attractions of a y. He can point out, in addition, to Government may reasonably ex turn of its entire investment, or it builds within the limits of this city, while, if it built elsewhere ent after the war might be a . He can offer more than that, for be able to assure the Governat, in case greedy speculators stand way, a means for the exercise right of eminent domain in securland will be found quickly, even al session of the Legislature has d. If getting this improvement Philadelphia, Philadelphia will It's got to make good. of Homes is a mighty fine place put 7500 more of them in

HEERFUL GIVERS

with a cheerful giver, we are d Uncle Sam will surely feel a cheerful war-tax payer to inflict the minimum of him in collection of the new its levies now operative to the great cause for which deservedly get all that is

inequalities of the ate fortunes and vast is fair to say that, so far the general run of folk, s democratic. This is a and the people should democratically. Pay-represents one of the in the largest section of tion which can only offer another motion patri-

well of zero weather is upon us. We must be assured that there are enough drivers and wagons to supply each district and that

each group of delivery men is restricted to its district. It is absurd for a wagon from West Philadelphia dealer to deliver coal in North Philadelphia, and one from North Philadelphia to deliver in West Philadelphia, and then for both dealers to declare they have no time to deliver in their own neighborhoods. A zone system may soon be a necessity, so that small orders can be filled without delay. But where can the line be drawn be

ween , hoarding and decency? To the reezing family, the man with half a ton of coal in his cellar looks like a hoarder There are many who buy coal in buckets and bags. For them the city government should store, say, a two weeks' supply of coal, not to be touched except in case of emergency.

Pershing knows where he is going. and he is on his way.

We suggest to the gas company that also take time by the forelock.

We wish that board of alienists in argentina could make a report on the Kaiser.

With Mr. Roosevelt and "Billy" Sun day about to be in Washington at the same time, there will be something doing, sure enough

District Attorney Kane has been reappointed by the President. The reappointment is just as good as the appoint nent was.

Senator Reed will probably forgive Mr. Hoover every offense but one. The food administrator has been successful That is unpardonable.

The army has ommandeered Niagara Falls to assure electric lighting for war workers. That is going over the top with a vengeance.

We do not know who the next Amandor from England will be, but when another comes from Berlin we move that his baggage be examined.

Hoover has barred gouging grocers business in Pittsburgh, ordered the refunding of excess charges and donated them to the Red Cross. One such exampl and be enough, for a firm does not hiv recover from such a reverse. How-what can be done in Filtsburgh for

10. An anonymous letter, August 23, 1907.

from an employe in the Press office to me, signing himself as "an ad-mirer," in which he says that the Johnstown dispatch "was read to the manufing editor, or at least he was given the gist of it over the telephone, and he ordered that it be rewritten so as to identify you as the person meant in the alleged statement of Shumaker's friend." He further says that the writer "lost his nerve and eliminated these two paragraphs from the later issues." All of these original papers found their

way to me and I had them bound for preservation. The volume will never be purposely destroyed because it is a curiosity and has a market value. As is ap to happen, in all probability it will finally reach some public library and there be kept where the future investigator of morals will be able to see some of the causes which brought about the passage of the Salus-Grady "Press M Lazler" of 1903.

Another word about Smith and then think he will disappear from these pages On the 4th of October, 1996, I gave a dinner at the Ux-cutive Manston to Roosevelt, then President of the United States. Pen rose came to me and asked me whether] would not invite Smith to be there, saying that for political reasons the party managers were anxious to have Roosevelt get the opportunity to talk to him. I am sure Penrose expected me to refuse. My reply was that if it were to be at my home a different question would arise, but that this was not my private party, that it was proper the press should be represented and Smith was a very suitable representative. and without any hesitation I promised to invite him. He accepted the lavitation and came, altogether bland. It was after this dinner that the dispatches referred to were

After-Effects of the Fight

rewritten in the office of the Press.

It would be incorrect to suppose that the newspaper assaults, though generally understood, were without injurious effect upon the State and me. The impression nade by an attack is not removed by dis proof. The reputation of a woman is solled not only by a fact but by a breath. In men the old animal instincts lie very close to the surface and animals instinctively turn upon anything stricken. There were those even among my associates, who had seen me succeed up to the present, but who began to doubt whether, in the face of such a storm, I would not be compelled to suc-The assaults made it more difficult umb. for me to secure such legislation as the apportionment of the State and the crea tion of the Constabulary. They weakened the loyalty of some of my subordinates. They induced, at one time, some of the

merit was that a copy could not be bought on the market for less than \$7, as I well knew, but all in vain. ' He felt that their power to harm a man in public life was unlimited. When, therefore, toward the end of my administration these forces blew a storm against me, he had no faith in my ability to withstand it; he thought the safer place was under their wings and he proved unsteadfast. I would have removed him had it not been for the fact that he had already tried to make a good record in the work of his office.

Thomas J. Lynch, whom I fliched from one of the departments for my own service as executive clerk, was a source of great comfort. Intelligent and loyal, he was one of those hunters who always come back with game in their bags. When sent upon a task all necessary efforts were made, the facts were always ascertained, the principles governing them unraveled.

Adjutant General Stewart

Stewart deserves more than passing men ion. He was born in Ireland and had his ome in Norristown. He was a most per masive and winning orator, having a rich roice, and no man knew better how to blend humor and pathos in order to pro duce results. In this respect it was nip and tuck between him and Henry Houck. later Secretary of Internal Affairs, Houck had the disposition of a Celt with the name and intonations of the Pennsylvania Dutch and in his speeches, with his anecdotes, his tears, his native wit and his accent, was inimitable. When he went to Boston he captured the town. When he ran for office he always got more votes in the State than any one else on the ticket. It is said that he was never confused but upon one occasion. He had promised to speak at a dinner and, as it was an important affair, he had made some memoranda. By an unlucky chance Stewart got hold of them. and, being called upon first, he arose and made Houck's speech. Stewart knew every detail of the National Guard and in his executive work was a marvel. He thought out every preparation in advance, and, under his guidance, a dinner party, a gubernatorial expedition to a southern battle field, or the 10.000 guardsmen going into camp, and all of the individuals concerned in them, moved as smoothly in their places as the hands of a clock. He would have made a most efficient Governor, but his talking in all the campaigns wore off something of the gloss and novelty, and he was too true and faithful to the cause ever to be selected. For Good and Fathful's sure to lose Which way soever the game goes.

fold is designable to perfor

The car at last gets to Federal street, where the worst is yet to come. I had not anticipated finding many people waiting for car as it was still early ; so it was then with surprise that I saw about a score o fore with surprise that I saw about a score of people anxiously scarping the horizon for a car. So I was not the orly early bird, ch? These people had evidently experienced the Federal street line before and were taking no chances.

Some minutes passed. The crowd had in-creased to still greater proportions when at last a car came into sight. Another followed it closely, and a third was on the heels of ooth-that is virtually the entire Federa both—that is virtually the entire Federal street line. Evidently these cars believe in the maxim, "In union there is strength." as they always 'travel together. The first car, moving with the speed of a snall, does not stop, since that would break the custom of the line. Car No. 2 stops and is immediately filled.

But need I go any further? Let me say that after many unnecessary delays the car reaches the arsenal. The passengers hasten to the arsenal only to find that they are late. Since lateness is not tolerated at the Schuylkill Arsenal, many people are discharged And they have the P. R. T. to thank for it. MAURICE DRANCE.

Philadelphia, January

DOING "TWO BITS"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger. Sir—If every person in the country hought a twenty-five-cent thrift stamp each day, it would mean one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars each week to prepare our boos to eliminate the Kalese boys to eliminate the Kalser.

One suggestion: Every time you get a check cashed, or make a deposit at the bank, buy one stamp. This applies to individuals, partnerships, corporations. And in a very short time we would be lending Uncle Sam money without feeling anyway the

"Do your bit," they tell us. Let us do out

WALTER RUTHERFORD LEWIS. Philadelphia January 5.

OUR DUTCH FRIENDS

Sir-Permit me, since I have been for many years connected with the economic inter-course between this country and Holland, to submit one consideration to the judgment of the American people.

stuffs which are urgently needed. I will not forestial the arguments and facts which no doubt have been placed before this Govern-ment by the official Dutch representatives. I will confus myself to one single and sim-ple business fact. That fact is that for close upon two generations the Dutch have placed a very great proportion of ficer waith at the dispersi of the American people.

the issues involved.

Mr. Asquith may be needed in England, but if he could be spared no better man could be chosen as British Ambassador to Washington and Minister Plan Jolentiary to the American people. He is familiar with what the British Government has done and what it can still do. He knows what as ance the Entente Aliles must have to win the war., And he knows that that assistance must come from America I do not know what the plans of the British Government are, but I do know that it would make no mistake in sending here the biggest man that can be spared from the work at home. Mr. Asquith seems to me to be that man

Philade phia, January 5. G. W. D.

ENGINEERS' ACROSTIC To the Editor of the Evising Public Ledger Sir-in a letter recently received from C. R Rutter, Company A, Twenty-ninth Engineers in France, he made this description of hi work there in reply to my inquiry as to his duties:

S is for the stew they like to serve us, H is for the ham we never get is for the orders that they give us, V is for victory we hope to win. E is for the end of our erlitment. L is for the last day over here. Put them all together and they spell

The tool they hand an engineer. M. G. BRINCKLE Philadelphia, January 5.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. What is the Lafayette Escadrille? 2. What Provest Marshal General of the United States army?
- 3. Where is Monte Grappa?
- Which of the Caesars posed as a musician

- Same the author of "Little Women."
 What is meant by humus?
 Give the meaning of "give voce" as applied to a vote?
- 8. Who is commander-in-chief of the Italia
- 9. Which is the "Queen City of the West"? 10. Identify "The Scourze of God."

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

- Arthur J. Balfour, farmer Premier, is For
- 2. Edwin Markham, contemporary American poet, wrote "The Man With the Hoe."
- Twelfth Day is a feast, celebrated largely in England, twelve days after Christman, on the Epiphany. January 6.
 Norway is called "the Land of the Midnight Sun."
- 5. A typhoon is a wind of cyclonic force, pron-erly so-called only when occurring in the China Ses.
- 6. Hog Island, just south of Philadelphia, is the site of the Government's biggest ship-building plant.
- Prantia J. Heavy, prosecutor of the Greson land grabbers and the San Francisco mu-nicipal grafters, is attorney for the Federal meat probe.
 A vivanilere is woman who acts as a sort of petty, unofficial sutter in the French and some other European armles.
- Volnyck is an ortificial language invented in 1879 by Johann Schleyer, of Badea, for international use.
 Pinchecki antificar apuring, as called from

How mooch I learn, by dam! I learn to eat an' clean my plate, I learn to dance an' seeng. I learn to speak Unita State' An' swear an' evratheeng. gotta muscle like an ox An' twice so strong as you; You try for geeve me coupla knocks, I show you what I do. Oh, eef you was a German now An' here I had my gun. You bat my life I show you how I gona mak' you run. But seence my gun I no have gat. I tal you w'at I do, Eef you weell joosta hold my hat I gona swear for you!"

My cousin Joe Gregorio He swear a purpla streak-Oh, playnta theengs I nevva know An' would no dare to speak-An' den he grab hees hat from me. An' proud he march away. You bet my life, he gona be A general som' day!

A GARIBALDI IN THE MAKING

This comes from Camp Gordon, Atlanta, but the dramatis personae hall from Philadelphia: Officer of the day-"What are your special

orders?

rders?" Sentinel--"No speaka d' Anglaice." O. D.--"What are your general orders?" Sentinel--"No speak--" O. D.--"What are you out here for any-

Sentinel—"Fire." O. D.—"What would you do if you saw a fire?

Sentinel—"Smalla fire, putta myself out; bigga fire, calla da corporale."

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Uncle Sam ean't do anything with the Bol-sheviki of Russia, but he might let those in the United States know and feel he's not out of business.-Knoxville Journal.

No doubt the Kaiser speaks an elegant Russian, but does he know what one does to a Russian before one finds a Tartar?-Louisville Herald.

Von Luxburg seems to have been a real "find" for the Allies. In making friends for them with the South Americans no individual could have done a better job.—Buffalo Com-

The Bolshevik government is informed by fis own commander-in-chief that the Ger-mans, against their armistice pledges, are moving troops from the Russian to the weat-ern front in large numbers and as fast as possible. Germany also postpones again those promised peace terms. Germany re-fuses passes to Stockholm for its Independ-ent Socialist leaders. Germany, in a word, continues to play horas merrily with the is a faste home order to cause making with

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger.

It bears relation to the decision of this Government to withhold from Holland food-stuffs which are urgently needed. I will not