WARTIN .. General Business Manage EWS BUREAUS

Bubscribers wishing address changed

L 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 drens all communications to Evening Public per, Independence Square, Philadelphia, SECOND CLASS MAIL MAYTER.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, January 15, 1918

## "DAMN THE TRADITIONS! MOVE THE FREIGHT!"

RELATED decision has been reached by the Shipping Board to station in New York "a controller of operations and ablish in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Bosn, San Francisco, Norfolk, Mobile, Jackonville, Charleston, New Orleans and Galon branch offices with experienced hipping men in charge."

It is difficult, we realize, to change a de current as it is also difficult to put a er in another bed, but when the history of the transportation problem in America is written the chief criticism by the historians, e believe, will be directed at the abortive attempt to concentrate the export business of the nation in New York. We do not w what influence Mr. McAdoo has with the Shipping Board, but we suspect that days ago he determined to smash the New Tork tradition in the interest of efficiency ed make exports move even if they did get to the ocean through other waters than these about Manhattan. Assuming that the present vast volume of exports could be handled expeditiously after arrival in New York, which is not the case, we should still be confronted with the folly of moving ds ninety miles beyond 'Philadelphia when that long haulage could be avoided. to the saving of time, coal and money, by esference to ships at Philadelphia,

It may be true that competitive condidons, under the discarded system of raild operation, required rate-making that tracted freight to New York, but profit king is no longer the purpose of rail pading. There is now but one design in low, and that is the rapid handling of ntial products. What we are after is mpt delivery of supplies in Europe, not ly for our own troops, but for our Allies well. Congestion is bad enough if it are over there and it is almost fatal if

The vastness of the problem does not lessen the necessity for a solution. In 1915 the rallroads of the country carried 274,-000,000,000 tous one mile. It is estimated 130,000,000,000 tons, which increase alone is greater than the entire normal tonnage carried by the railroads of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Russia put together. This titanic load has not merely ighted down the railroads, but it has meant the virtual collapse of a terminal waten which was built up under the obn that all incoming and outgoing wights must pass through New York.

The day of arbitrary differentials of one ort or another, concocted to force business New York, definitely became obsolete moment we entered the war. This fact ould instantly have been recognized. It as appreciated in a limited sort of way, ut congestion has grown more and more ute in the New York territory and there no evidence to indicate that proper emment of the other great ports of the ry was sought. It may be true or not out it is popularly supposed that when ary Ford went to Washington the first he did was to insist that the tension n New York terminals and vatiroads cen wat New York be relieved by extended of terminals elsewhere and the railserving them.

do not know what the immediate of the new policy of the Shipping will be, but we do know that the on of New York is sharply staned, as it should be, and that the will again come into its own in quick to sense the situation and he remarkable physical advantages ess. An economical attitude use of funds piedged for port imwould be at this period suicidal. not to show the Government our shipping point in order to imtrated fact on the minds men after the war. The great ale now to justify the fondest oly promoters. We must be de in protecting the areas

stranglehold and national necessity is requiring that the great ports heretofore neglected be utilized to capacity. We have no desire to capitalize war conditions to the injury of a competitor, but we most emphatically do want to read efficiency into national transportation and have this port function properly in the great revival of shipping that is inevitable after the war. Farragut said: "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead!" The American slogan now is: "Damn the traditions! Move the freight."

#### WORTH A TON OF BOMBS

CLEMENCEAU was given but a month or two of office by pacifist prophets masquereding as liberals. The French Premier's "weakness" was supposed to be inherent in his uncompromising determination to drive the Hun out of France without parleying with him. But Clemenceau has survived and has just shown what stuff his "weakness" is made of by putting Calllaux behind jail bars. The Extreme Left In the French Chamber, the radicals touched here and there with pacifism, were identified with Caillanx, who is accused of alding Bolo to deceive France into a German-made pence. It is not radicalism that | me were: goes to jail by the person of Calllaux, however; it is pacifism, working with German gold, but pacifism just the same, using the same weak-kneed arguments as the honest, unbought pacifist uses.

The Jesson of Calllaux is not that paciflsm is always treason. It is that treason, when it sets to work, can find no better channel than pacifism in which to run its natural course. Treason finds an ounce of pacifism worth a ton of bombs,

#### AN UNANSWERABLE QUESTION

THE marine corps is the only part of - our fighting forces which has the experience of real action and which at this moment is able to tell recruits what real action is and what it is not. Its officers all come from the ranks 90 per cent of the rank and file are the best material for officers. Every marine is crazy to fight and every new marine soon catches that spirit Congress has been asked to raise the number of marines authorized from 50,000 to 75,000. Can any one think of a good argument against this?

#### DEAD: AN AMERICAN

IN THE histories of the great war the name of Major Augustus P. Gardner may not appear, but in the great rollcall, when men who loved and served their country step to the front, his name will not be last. What he had of abilities he gave to his country in time of peace; what there was to sacrifice be offered in time of war. He made good his criticisms by service, for his tongue and his heart moved in unison and he asked no more of any citizen that he was himself willing to give. Here was a man his countrymen could be proud of, for the last full measure of devotion be offered consciously and deliberately, long as America breeds men like him none need despair of the republic.

## VOTES FOR SCHOLARS

THERE are 23,000 University of Pennsylvania alumni and two dozen trustees, The alumui have recently gained the privilege of electing an occasional member to the body, but the trustees are very far from being truly representative. The agministrators of semipublic institutions. such as a large university, should all be elected by the graduates, for where shall we look for the fabric of a university if not to the minds it has formed and the citizens upon whom it has bestowed its degrees. There is no divine right of scholarly guidance resident in a close corporation. Peun men come from and ge to every State in the Union and have a right o feel that their college is a national insti-

The process of bringing the alumni into closer touch has been a slow one in the past in many institutions largely because the standard of scholarship was not serious and vital enough to keep the student sena student after he had graduated. The professional schools have had a sobering effect upon the academic departments. There is less tendency now to look for an "easy course" through which a young man could scrape through" college without becoming infected with scholarship. This raising of the standard makes it harder to get : degree, but it also means that those who do get degrees are worthy of them and therefore worthy of taking part in the councils of those who run the university.

#### A \$200,000 TERMINAL FOR SQUEEDUNK?

THREE times the Postmaster General has asked for authority to let contracts for the delivery of mail over rural routes saying that he could save about \$29,000,000 by doing so. But Congress has been deaf to the voice of economy. Would it be deaf to the voice of railroad economy under a permanent system of Government control which gave congressional sectionalism free play? This question is being asked by interests opposed to Government ownership, but which, nevertheless, expect much greater centralization of railroad administration under Government control and guarantee in the future than has been thinkable in the past.

A \$200,000 railroad terminal for a town which is barely on the railroad would be a no more unexpected proposal than one for a \$50,000 postoffice building for a town that is barely on the map. Centralization of appropriations in one congressional committee must be a reality before Governnent ownership is much more than a

Let Hog Island make a name for itself.

A modern paradox—the less coal the

Haker and Baruch do not agree, but

Our men in France may be moral bank-rupts, but we doubt not that it took a "vir-quarint" to discover it.

Chairman Hurley wants 25s.000 volun-ears for a shippard reserve. About 200,000 of them will find it pleasant living along the arks of the Tellawayer.

# PENNYPACKER ALONE IN CELL WITH AN ARMED MURDERER

## The Governor Had a Thrilling Adventure With Alphonso F. Cutaiar in the Eastern Penitentiary

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY—NO. 50
Congright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company
AT THE urgent request of Provost Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, I left my work and went down to Washington in order to secure Roosevelt as the orator for the following twenty-second of February ceremonies in the Academy of Music. Quay had promised to help me. He met me with his carriage at the depot and entertained me at his home. The following day, through his arrangement, we lunched with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House. The details of this luncheon are given in my personal sketch of the President. On this occasion Quay brought up the subject of the nom-Ination for the Supreme Court and I told him I had given up all thought of being a candidate. The reasons which influenced

#### The First Year Ends

I had taken with me to Harrisburg a number of gentlemen who never would have entered this kind of life but for me, and to abandon them to the mercles of political chance, almost at the outset, would have been to have treated them unfairly. I had taken the responsibility of leaving the judgeship behind me when I became Governor, the things I had hoped to do were still in large part not accomplished. and to leave the wheel now for the sake of comfort would be pure vaciliation and

In a column on the front page the Ledger December 24 explained to its readers the purpose of my visit to Washington with the staring headline, "Why Did Pennypacker Go to Washington?' in this way;

A sensation is due which will recall A sensation is due which will recall and perhaps surpass the notorious troubles that arose when Blake Walters was cashier of the Pennsylvania State Treasury from 1878 to 1886, and party leaders were accused of having been accommodated with State funds to use in speculation

With this illustration of the reckless wickedness of the most decent of the Philadelphia newspapers in my time, ready to harm, without information and without inquiry, the record of my first year as Governor closes.

#### CHAPTER XI GOVERNOR-1901

Early in January of 1904 the Board of Pardons recommended to me the pardon of Alphonso F. Cutalar, who had been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged, but whose sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life. His pardon had been asked for by forty-four clergymen, twentytwo members of the Legislature, a Mayor of Philadelphia, a Senator of the United States and 209 other citizens. The murder was accompanied with some of the most dramatic features in the annals of crime. James E. Logue was one of the most famous professional burglars of his day, and as a result of his skill he owned a house at 1250 North Eleventh street, in the city of Philadelphia, where, in his absence in the pursuit of his profession, lived his wife, Johannah, dressed in silks and adorned with jewelry and diamonds. In the house also lived Cutaiar, a nephew, who there conducted the trade of a barber. On the 22d of February, 1879. Logue had gone to a distant city upon a professional engagement, and his wife, who had been drinking to some extent, was seen in the house at 8 p. m. She had on her person diamond earrings worth \$250, a diamond finger ring worth \$80, a plain ring with the letters "J. L. to J. L." inscribed on it, and two days before her husband had given her a hundred dollars in cash and four \$1900 coupon bonds. She was seen no more. A short time afterward Cutaiar married and his young wife, brought into the kitchen, complained of a stench there which he attributed to dead rats. Logue employed detectives and spent considerable money in advertising and search, but in vain, and in time her disappearance was forgotten. In 1895, after the lapse of sixteen years, the house was sold. The purchaser, want ing to make repairs, removed the floor of the kitchen and underneath were the bones of Johannah Logue, with the remains of her caba and clothing and the plain gold ring on her finger. All the articles of value which she had possessed were missing. Because of his evil reputation and calling, suspicion was directed toward Logue, but he was able to give a conclusive proof of his absence. Then Cutalar was arrested. On the trial he was defended by Hampton L. Carson, who afterward became my able Attorney General, and he did all that could be done for his cause, but Cutaiar was convicted. He made three statements.

# Conflicting Statements

The first, April 14, 1895, would, if be lieved, have resulted in the hanging of Logue. It was to the effect that Logue had been fealous of his wife, employed & young man to tempt her; that in New York he best and choked her until she fell dead; that he sent the body in a trunk, and when no one was about put it under the kitchen floor, all of which he had confessed to

The second statement, made in writing April 17, was that she came to the house drunk and had to go to New York that night: that he, Cutaiar, helped her up to her room and there tied her hands and feet fast with a piece of rope while she was unconscious, so that she could not go out and get more to drink; that he went up again to her room later in the evening and found her dead; that he put the body on the floor of another room and went back td his work; that when Logue returned he took the watch, earrings and pin, and that at Logue's suggestion the two put her

The third statement, made the same day, was that Logue had nothing to do with the matter; that he alone put the body under the floor and that he took the diamonds and watch and threw them into the river

Even novels, which are admittedly works of imagination, describe real persons, scenes and incidents. When Cutaiar told the false story concerning Logue he described a death caused by no weapon. The jury may not have been far from the truth if they came to the conclusion that when he said: "He began beating her, He struck her on the side of the face with one hand and on the other side of the face with his fist, and then choked her until she fell on the floor, from which she never recovered," and continued. "Her never recovered." and continued, "Her face was all kind of black and her eyest bulging and staringlike and openike, she had suffocated," he was describing events and conditions he had actually seen.

#### Alone With Cutaiar

I entertained not the slightest doubt that it was a brutal murder for money. Some months afterward I made an inspection of the Eastern Penitentiary and, when it had been completed, the warden took me to some of the cells to see the inmates. He unlocked a door and disclosed two cells. an outer and an inner, the latter reached through a door so low that a man entering would have to stoop. On invitation I stepped inside, leaving the warden in the corridor. Inside a man perhaps fifty years of age, with light hair, blue eyes and sandy complexion, smilingly greeted me and asked me to look at the shop where he did his work as a shoemaker. I stooped and entered the inner compartment, and he followed and stood at the door. The sharpened shoemaker's knife with which he cut the leather lay on the table within easy reach. Then his smile ceased, he looked me in the face and said:

"I am Cutsiar." He was the murderer whose pardon I had refused. On the instant there flashed across my mind that dramatic scene in Victor Hugo's novel "Quatre Vingt Treize," where the captain, being rowed by a volunteer on a dangerous trip across a rough sea, saw the man suddenly drop his oars and on inquiring the reason was answered: "I am the brother of the man you had shot yesterday."

I quietly and blandly made my way out of the cell with the feeling that the warden had shown little judgment.

Strange to say, I some time afterward came into the possession of a letter written to a lady at Bryn Mawr by Cutalar in which he described the same scene. In it

I know it will surprise you very much I know it will surprise you very much to learn that I received a visit from no less a personage than the Governor of Pennsylvania. • • I invited him into my cell and into my workshop in the rear of the cell. • • We were alone for several minutes, except for one of the immates who stond at some distance and inmates who stood at some distance, and this inmate tells me that the Governor did not seem to pay any attention to the patterns, but kept looking into my face as I was turned to one side.

The Chief Justice wrote to me:

My Dear Governor:
I have read your memm, on the Cutaiar case with very great satisfaction. The most discreditable feature in the admit. istration of justice in Pennsylvania is the reckless abuse of the pardoning power by the Board of Pardons and especially its more or less open assumption to retry questions of fact and of law after juries and courts have passed upon them in the due and regular course of law. I am more than pleased to have at last a Governor who does not feel bound to ac-quiesce tamely in whatever recommenda-tion that irresponsible board may make, but who examines and decides the case for himself. As a lawyer, a judge and a responsible executive, you have set a precedent which ought to be followed.

Very sincerely yours, JAMES T. MITCHELL.

After I came away the efforts in behalf of a pardon for Cutaiar were renewed and vere finally successful. Thinking that per haps I would interfere, his wife, from a respectable family in New Jersey, and his daughter, an agreeable-looking girl, came o see me, but I told them my responsibility was over and that I would in no way

## DENVER IN THE COAL BUSINESS

Last August local coal dealers advised Denver citizens to expect an advance in coal prices, because of labor scarcity and poor transportation facilities. Immediately thereafter, upon the Mayor's suggestion, the city Council passed a sweeping ordinance author izing him to utilize all powers of the city necessary to relieve widespread and general distress caused by the increased cost of

Mayor Speer ordered an investigation by the Municipal Industrial Bureau, the only department of its kind in America. Mr. George A. Levy, formerly chief of efficiency standards in Pittsburgh, was sent into the lightic coal fields and closed contracts for

The operators had threatened an advancin the price of lignite from \$7.80 to \$8 a ton, but the city's action effectually stopped this talk. At first the dealers showed fight, but, suickly realizing the futility and the dange of combating the municipality, they changed tactics and volunteered to supply 50,000 tons at the city's contract price in the event the municipal supply proved inadequiate.

On September 15 the city opened its office in city hall, selling selected lump to citizens at \$4.15 the ten, delivered in the bin, the retail price of the dealers on the same coal being \$6 and \$6.50 a ton.

Production from the city's mines opened at

600 tons a day, but soon advanced to 1000 tons, a very important factor in the total consumption in Denver. In addition, the city supplies city buildings and institutions with a run of mine and slack at a cost of \$1 per 600 tons a day, but soon advanced ton below that previously paid to dealers. This means a saving to the taxpayers of \$17,000 to \$18,000 a year.

Purely an emergency feature is the sale of sacked coal to the very poor or the man caught unawares by a cold snap. Citizens may buy fifty or 100 pounds of coal at ten to twenty cents, respectively, either at the municipal lodging or bath house. This coal is sold at less than cost and the purchaser must remove it. To secure sacked coal of the same grade from the retailer he must pay at the rate of \$10 a ton.

Denver's citizens have accepted the municipal coal service with universal enthusiasm, in hundreds of instances pathetic in earnestness. Many a widow, or workingman, with large family, fearful that city coal will not last, comes to the coal office and says, "I haven't awed enough to buy a ton yet, but I will earn it by tomorrow." These are the people the Administration delignts in serving—Review of Reviews.

A TESTOTAL DIFFERENCE
A grunten man attempted to heckle Willia
minings Brann at a temperance meeting
librat.

Let, beyon intered the beckler till the falls

CARRYING COALS TO——THE POOR

#### Some Quaint Old Funds Administered by the Board of City Trusts

MR CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, poet, novelist and potential philanthropiat. stokes his own furnace in the cellar of the comfortable cot in the town of Wyncote which shelters him and his wife and baby Even when he is so engaged-perhaps we should have said "because he is so engaged" his warm young heart is often inflamed with the desire to help less fortunate fellow mortals.

So it happened, when he came up out of the cellar on Sunday morning, he sat down and wrote this letter:

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—May I venture to call your atten-tion to a passage in the last will and testa-ment of Mr. Izask Walton, angler, dated August 5, 1683? It seems interesting just

at this time: rental shall remain undisposed of shall be employed to buy coals for some poor peo-ple that shall most need them in the said towne [Stafford]; the said coals to be delivered the first weeks in January. or in every first weeks in February; I say then, because I take that time to be the hardest and most pinching times with poor people; and God reward, those that shall do this without partiality and with hon-esty and a good conscience."

I often think of this generosity of the

angler when I am stoking my furnoccurs to me that others may be interested by it. Let it be a suggestion for men of substance who are making their wills! CHRISTOPHER MORLEY. Wyncote, Pa., January 13.

When old Izaak Walton, in 1653, gave to the world "The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation," he was pleased further to describe it as a discourse "not unworthy the perusal of most anglers." Mr. Morley's letter is not unworthy the perusal and contemplation of most stokers of home furnaces who may later find themselves in a position to remember the poor in their

That sort of thing was more often in the minds of Philadelphians philanthropically in clined years ago than now seems to be the case, and of the dozen or more fuel funds administered by the board of directors of City Trusts, only one or two were established within the last half century. Under the terms prescribed for the distribution of fuel from these various funds the Board of City these various funds the Board of City Trusts, during the year just passed, disposed of 1381½ tons of coal at a cost of \$8943.80. But if this should come as news to some frantic householder, who, having exhausted all other means of replenishing depleted hins, sees in it a sudden glimmer of hope, let him as autokly forget it.

quickly forget it.

The Board of City Trusts has had its own troubles to get coal to care for the very poor this year, and its card index files are full of the applications of worthy folk for whom they have been unable to provide. Among these minor trusts of the city there are fourteen listed as "fuel funds," and of these the most considerable is the Thomas D. Grover fund, but its operation is considerable

## Warming the Widows

Warming the Widows

Tom Grover was a wharf builder, and it may be presumed that he was a good one. At any rate, he accumulated a fair fortune for those times, and his house at 112 Federal street was a port of call for the poor. He was a man of strong and set notions, one of which seems to have been that widows should not remarry. He provided for four-his own and those of his hrothers, so long as their widowhood remained in statu quo. When he made his will, under date of February 20, 1849, this city was still warm with the fires of native Americanism, which had reddened the sites some five years before, and so when he came to think of fuel for the poor his political leanings prompted him to stipulate that his money should, he used to buy coal only for "white widows of respectable character, who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, born within the limits of the United States of America, whose bushends

downtown widows than for all its other beneficiaries throughout the entire city. The board has upon its lists more than 700 widows in the confines of the old district of outhwark, each of whom is sure to receive ton of good anthracite every winter.

"VELL, I TRY SOME MORE"

Some of the other trusts apply to other single districts, and nearly all are operative only within the limits of the old city, before consolidation, in 1854, with the surrounding consolidation, in 1854, with the surrounding liberties. For instance, there's the Spring Garden fund, created in 1847, "for such of the poor of said district (Spring Garden) as reside in said district cast of Broad street," and the James Putton fund for "the poor of the township of Northern Liberties only." Even Stephen Girard's fuel fund (created 1831) applies only to "poor white housekeepers of good character residing in the (old) city of Philadelphia."

The Elias Boudinot fund, established in 821, provided for supplying fuel to the poor of the "City and liberties of Philadelphia at a price during the Winter Season not in any case exceeding the moderate average price of Wood during the preceding Summer." For many years the board has been in the habit of selling coal under this trust at the rate of \$2 per ton, but in this past year the rate was raised to \$4, which, while still allowing he beneficiaries a considerable reduction pon the current price, enabled the board to

When the good-hearted George Emlen, dur ng that year of glorious nemory, 1776, made provision for an income for the poor of "the "ity and two Suburbs of Philadelphia," he particularly mentioned "warm, cheap cloath-ing to be given to such Objects as are Dis-charged from the Bettering House and Hoscharged from the Battering house and Hos-pital." but the "cloathing" long since turned into coal. In the curious little trust created by Samuel Scottin, under his will, dated No-vember, 1805, the board still holds close to the letter of the law. The old gentleman provided that the city should "on the 23rd day of the Second Month (that being my birthday) yearly and every year, unless the same should fall on the first day of the week, and in that case on the preceding day, deliver to the poor of the said city, and of Southwark, twelve dollars of bread, taking care that twelve dollars of bread, taking care that none but the needy get it, and that not more than two loaves be delivered to any one family." The board's report for last year hows these two items;

Southwark Soup Society (for bread)..\$6.00 Western Soup Society (for bread)., 6,00

But, as we said in the beginning, let no distracted housekeeper coming upon these ince read between them a hope for the lines read between them a nope for the quick replenishing of his coal bin. The Board of City Trusts sends its visitor around in November to scout for deserving folks and baying its benefactions entirely upon the worthiness of the candidates, starts its distributions in December.

T. A. D.

## What Do You Know?

What is a pourparier?
Who wrote "The Kentucky Cardinal"?
Where is the Limberlost?
Which State is "the Old Dominion"?

Who is in command of the British forces in France?

## Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to lestergay's Quiz

1. Kovno is the capital of the Government of Kovno, a Russian province south of the Baltic provinces and east of Poland. It is within the German lines. Revolt of 25,000 Teuton soldiers is reported there.

2. Demildon has no relation to "denal" (half), but is derived, through a corruption of spelling, from Damaghan, a torus in Rhorassan, once noted for classware.

3. Hartford, Conn., is called the Charler Oak City, from the hiding there in an oak tree of the cluster when Royal Governor his grant of thereties to the coloniats.

4. Henry Clay was called "the Great Compromises."

5. "The Young Cheveller": Charles Edward, the second of the Stuart pretraders to the English throne (1720-1788).

tiols threns (1720-1784).

Ctopis: the Meal commonwealth. From an imaginary island, scene of Sir Thomas More's russace of the same name.

Louis a town in Regium onar Yures, where the British have recently successfully raised ensury trouches.

The Tend-Avesta is the sacred writings of the receive.

### McAroni Ballads XCVIII

DA RIGHTA KINDA BOOZE From w'at da newsapapers say Eet seem to be da theeng today For speaka 'bout da kinda booze Dat you are likin' best to use; So, pleass', I weesh to raise my voice For praise wan drink dat ees my choi Wan drink dat ees so fine and sweet

Dat eef you gat wan dreenk of eet You weesh for tan or twanty. Dere's joost wan soocha dreenk, frand,

Da wine of my own native land, Chianti!

O! eef you are afraid to gat Too bigga head to wear your hat; Eef you no weesh to feel your blood Jomp through your veins so like flood, An' feel your soul rise up an' fly

Among da stars an bomp da sky Teell you bayleeve, from all you see, Eef you could write you sure would be Poeta grand like Dante; Be careful not to touch, my frand, Dees wine of my own native land,

Chianti! TOM DALY.

## FIRST RED CROSS IN U. S.

One of the most important figures in history of missionary effort in the Unit States is the saintly Bishop Baraga, was sacrificed a brilliant future in Austria order to devote himself to the conversion the Irdians in the forest wilds of Michigan Of late much has been written of the orl and history of the "Red Cross." and will have pointed out the fact that as early the sixteenth century St. Camillus of Le

the sixteenth century St. Camillus of Lell attached a red cross to the garb of the mebers of his community who were engaged caring for the sick and infirm.

No mention, however, has hitherto be made of the fact that Bishop Baraga, who he plunged into the wilderness in 1839, he aloft a hanner which must have been quisimilar to that of the Red Cross of today.

We are indebted for information concerning this fact to the first Bishop and Archishop of Milwaukee, Monsignor J. M. Hels who writes in his treatise (Manich, 1881) histop of Miwanice, Monsignor J. M. Hel-who writes in his treatise (Munich, 184) "A Glance Into the Ohio Valley": "This e-cellent missionary hastens from forest forest, from lake to take, bearing in his ha-a white flag with a red cross, to armoun his arrival 'as the servant of the crucifi God."

In this manner the distinguished mission ary bore the banner of the Red Cross this years before the introduction of the B Cross by the Geneva Conference.

## NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Partisanism has no place in Americal fairs at this time. It will take all par and all factions, acting in perfect harm to win the war.—Nashville Tennesseean

Harvard University has decided not to up a flag with service stars for all its und graduates who are in the war. It might ma a spectator dizzy trying to count the stars Boston Globe.

The Civil War opened the schoolhou The Civil War opened the schoolhouses the United States to the women, and it logical to presume that this war will me new and permanent places for women workers are going to be in demains the war progresses, and they will be a position to demand better wages than the have had in the past.—Sait Lake City Hera Beaubility.

The good conduct of the new army approval. Those who remember certain for the old regular army when out for a had cannot fail to have noticed the splen deportment of the young men now inservice. Their conduct in Cincinnati been highly praiseworthy.—Cincinnati Tin Star.

The man who formerly took three bot sugar in his coffee and now contents self with one should be entitled to we hadge of some sort to indicate the inte of his patriotism.—Birmingham Age-Hi