3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1000 rese all communications to Evening Publi er, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

SECOND CLASS WAIL WATTER.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, January 16, 1918

LET'S PLAY THIS ACE

T A recent conference held to consider ethods of meeting the coal deficiency Philadelphia the argument was made the Government erred badly in calting the proper quota for this terory in that it failed to give adequate ideration to the enormous influx of ple which followed in the wake of local strial expansion. An editor who was ked to estimate this increase stated at it amounted to not less than 10 per Another student of progress did not ure a guess, but he did make the assertion that the shipbuilding instry along the Delaware would alone uire 250,000 men during the next year, would support normally a population not less than 1,000,000. "We used to pply Bristol with all of its coal," he ent on to say, "but now there are two istols because the new town they are aying out is larger than the old town, and se are witnessing the transition of a fliage into a great city almost overnight."

The Chester of yesterday is no more. he lamp of Aladdin has been rubbed in section and the skies have rained resperity. The same thing is true all the down to Wilmington. We are ensulfed in the immensity of our own with. The boom towns of the West apr as mere pikers. We add a new city the district's population every month, d we shall speed along faster than that the immediate future. Speaking in a ad way, there is not a house renting for rty dollars a month or less vacant in whole territory, and there are plenty beds that have been working on eightr shifts. What is true of Philadelphia true, though not to the same degree, Detroit and Cleveland, of Baltimore and et of the industrial centers. An urban ent is upon us, and it is the outcome industrial expansion. There is no abal growth in the population of the ation; it is a shift and a new alignment.

What are we doing to meet it? Down in Wilmington the other night a few enercotic citizens held a meeting and subad a hundred or so thousands of dollars as the nucleus of a fund to be used to solve the housing problem. Probably these ens expect newcomers to stay pernently in Wilmington, as they doubtwill if there is a place for them to live. Men who make high wages will not p in shantles. A better income is worth something because it gives better roundings, or ought to. It is true that in Philadelphia our officials and others re negotiated with the Government and hington will spend some millions of llars in providing homes for shipbuildnot because Philadelphians have been articularly energetic in the matter, but cause what is Philadelphia's business pens just now to be the nation's busialso. But this territory is not just ling ships. A large part of the helto for our troops in France are being stofactured here. Some of the most imtant work for airships is being done in locality. To name the factories in eater Philadelphia that are working rtime for Uncle Sam would overwhelm

but has anybody heard of a comprehenprogram, Philadelphia-made, to probouses and suitable surroundings for nal workmen and take steps to their remaining here permanently? a fool knows that the wealth of any ity is its citizens, particularly its laborers. Are they to come here away because we have not the on to furnish them with houses in to live, with decent surroundings, the things that make life worth Are we so proud of our two-story that we refuse to have more of Are we so intent on getting comuth America that we have no alder opportunities under our rion and energy combined can r Philadelphia on the interna-Sectoral map in red if vision and sanbles to forget lip service and do in this crists. of into office with a prot

things along. We suggest to conference of ind

tremendous opportunity, formulate a pro-gram and put it over. Also, let some men who are not in office set their brains to working. But, by the shade of William Penn, let's do something and do it before we get gray talking about it.

AN EXPERIMENT IN LABOR

SIX months ago there were about 50,000 men employed in shipyards. Today there are about 145,000. Six months from now that number may be doubled or tripled. Two courses lay before the Administration. It could "conscript labor," as the inexact phrase goes, or it could go into the open market and compete for volunteer workers. It has chosen the latter, for the present.

It must not be supposed that there is any permanent public policy established Chairman Hurley's call for 250,000 riveters, boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths, curpenters, etc., to hold themselves in readiness to leave their present employment for shipyards. It is an experiment. One inspired Washington correspondent says of it:

It clearif indicates the Administration's faith in the zeal of American workmen to do their part in the winning of the war, and will probably mark the end of the discussion as to conscripting labor.

But we are already conscripting labor. We do not take a private stenographer and make a public stenographer of him, but we take him and make a public soldier of him. Then, when we have him in uniform, we suddenly find out that he is an excellent stenographer, put him in a cantonment statistics department and keep him hammering a typewriter as before. If this is not conscripting labor, what is it? There is no question of zeal or faith involved, either in military or industrial service—we take zeal for granted. It is a question of selection. And the question of widening the scope of the present concription of labor will be discussed whenever it may seem better than a policy on trial.

Some Government co-ordination of workers in mechanical trades must be atempted. Railroad employes have been asked not to quit without giving due notice. But how shall due notice be defined if other lines of Government work hold out more remunerative promise?

"CHARIOT OF THE GODS"

WHEN shoes were introduced they were a luxury and there are persons who still talk of the automobile as a luxury, which only goes to show that it requires a generation or two for some folks to appreciate a fact.

One of the limitations of man is cumbersomeness of locomotion. Inability to get about, with resultant narrowness of mind, has caused more wars than human intelligence ever ended. The whole progress of civilization, therefore, has been along the ines of mechanical locomotion. The raiload revolutionized the habits of the world. just as the use of the horse revolutionized other habits ages ago. The automobile has had the same effect. It has increased the power of individuals and this increase is effected more or less by the money value that has been added to virtually every plece of suburban or farm land in the United States. This increase in land value alone probably amounts to more than the total cost of every automobile that has been manufactured on earth. A great invention of this sort, which increases human efficiency and comfort, is the true philosopher's stone, transmuting lead into gold. The automobile will be a chief agency in the winning of the war, just as it has been, and is now, a potent factor in getting the country ready for the war, financially and otherwise.

ARREST OF CAILLAUX

THE arrest of Caillaux, whether he is I guilty or innocent, means that the present Government in France refuses to per mit politics to interfere with the performance of its duty. It has joined issue squarely with the pacifists, particularly with that section of the pacifists which is suspected of treasonable designs, either consciously or because it has been duped by

The smoke has come in clouds from Calllaux. The Government, perhaps, has discovered the fire. It has, in any event, taken the bull by the horns and met a nasty domestic situation with a boldness that is refreshing. It is a time when every man must be above suspicion. Nor is it unlikely, if the United States did have evidence connecting Calllaux with German negotiations, that Washington was quick to give the information to Paris, for a traitor to France is a traitor to the United States, endangering the lives of our soldiers when he attempts to sacrifice his own country.

The time, indeed, has passed when in this conflict a man can be merely a traitor to his own nation. What he sells to the enemy is the independence of the free peoples of the earth and the very soul of civilization. If Calilaux has done that he could not expiate his crime had he a thousand heads and every one of them rolled down from the guillotine.

SMOKE 'EM ALL OUT

ONE notorious German spy has been smoked out in the Hampton Roads naval zone. Now let the fuming torch of Federal investigation be applied in every other naval, military and war-work zone to force enemy allens into the light of iay, which is so distressingly revelatory of their intrigues and plots. Something Shakespeare wrote about evils coming not as single spies, but in battalions, would be "good dope" for Uncle Sam to mull over. Wilhelmstrasse doesn't pin its faith on a single string to its bow; nor to a single

Germany's Dig Riew to Pall Before April. Change the 'T' to an "F",

By the time the Vares get through with a Republican party there may not be any

Liord George bluntly asserted that her lost He said in fact that the question of the provinces must be "reconsidered."

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER PAINED BY LETTER FROM FELLOW JURISTS

Executive Was Greatly Distressed Over Apparent Lack of Confidence in His Integrity Regarding Supreme Court Nomination

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-No. 51 Coppright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company

Coppright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company

NE day this letter came to me:

Lebanon, March 24, 1903.

Hon, Governor Pennypacker:

Dear Sir—Having been found guilty of murder first degree in last term Oyer and Terminer Courts, March session, 1903. knowing I have done deed in cold blood and my punishment death, I humbly ask your favor to speed execution. I see no reason why man should be made walt, knowing it must come sooner or later. I have fully reconciled myself to my fate and again ask you speed in execution. Hoping you will grant my last favor on earth, I remain

Your humble servant as long as life shall last.

DAVID SHADD.

Surely a more remarkable communica-

Surely a more remarkable communica tion was never written. I had the matter examined and this was the solution. A zealous preacher had wrestled with him and succeeded in converting him. Uncertain, however, about a relapse, and feeling that it was unwise to take chances he pre,-

vailed upon the convict to write the letter

to me. The case took its regular course. Who was "A lawyer" who wrote the letter to The Record, before mentioned, I never learned. It is a law of nature that most of the mischlef that besets our lives is done in secret. It is the habit of both the hyenas and the bedbugs to prowl in the night. The germs of typhold fever and cholera perish when the sunlight is turned on them. I was told, however, that the letter came from an organization calling itself "The Yellow Cats," having its lair in Lancaster County, of which Justice J. Hay Brown was a member.

A Circular Letter

Some days after my return from Washington there came to me the following paper which had been circulated for signatures among the members of the Philadelphia bar:

Philadelphia, December 18, 1903.

Hon, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor.

Sir—As old friends, neighbors and professional associates, we feel in the present situation we should submit for your consideration our views in regard to your letter announcing your intention of accepting the nomination of the next Republican State Convenion to the office of Associate Juctice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania should it be tendered to you. It is unnecessary to dwell upon of Pennsylvania should it be tendered to you. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the calamity of an impairment of public respect for that tribunal nor upon our deep professional solicitude in that re-gard, knowing that you are in full sym-pathy therewith. Nor do we concern our-selves with the political aspects of mat-ters nor with the loss to the Common-wealth of your services as Governor. We present our views simply as lawyers wealth of your services as Governor. We present our views simply as lawyers jealous of the honor of our profession. The announcement of your candidacy, immediately after the appointment of a Democrat to the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is accepted by the people of Pennsylvania as conclusive proof that a seat on the Supreme Bench has been made the subject of a political association and that your choice was arrangement, and that your choice was not governed by considerations of fitness for the office but by the purpose to secure the place for yourself. We do not think for a moment that you would knowingly enter into any such barter, but for the Chief Executive of the State to seek the assistance of influential politicians for a transfer to the bench, even if coupled with the promise not to use the power of the office to that end, must be regarded

as an impropriety.

It is impossible in the nature of things that the mere knowledge that such a wish is cherished should not operate as official pressure; and the influence of the office, direct and indirect, and all the power of those hoping to profit by the change, would combine for its accom-

Even though these views may be mistaken, yet we think the precedent a most evil one, which may be followed hereafter by officials less trustworthy.

It is in view of the mischiefs which may follow and of the possible impairment of the confidence of the people of the people

Pennsylvania in their highest Court that we feel constrained to present this re-monstrance. We beg to assure you that, not only do we cordially sympathize with not only do we cordially sympathize with you in your desire to return to the bench, for we should have been glad under any other circumstances to join in furthering your wishes, but we are unable to do so as we cannot shut our eyes to that, if you become an Assoc now, as we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, if you become an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in the manner proposed, you will forfeit a large share of the respect and esteem of the profession and weaken the faith of the people in the disinterested administra-tion of justice.

ion of justice.
We do, therefore, most respectfully We do, therefore, most respectfully but earnestly entreat you to reconsider your avowed intention, and to continue to the expiration of your term of office as Governor to safeguard and protect the interests of the people of this great Commonwealth, to whose honor and welfare we know you are sincerely devoted. We remain, with great respect and

C. Berkeley Taylor J. Percy Keating Albert B. Weimer John J. Ridgway Charles Biddle

William Drayton William Righter

N. Dubois Miller John Douglass

Brown William Rotch

Walter George

Smith Theodore M. Etting

W. W. Montgomery

Sussex D. Davis J. Rodman Paul William Rudolph

Fisher Edward W. Magill

cordial personal regards,
Your obedient servants.
Samuel Dickson
William S. Price
Henry R. Edmunds
John R. Read
John Marshall Gest
John Marshall Gest
John Hammton
Albert B. Weimer John Hampton Dimner Beeber
J. Levering Jones

Francis Rawle Charles C. Town-J. B. Townsend, Jr. J. I. Clark Hare M. Hampton Todd mas Leaming G. Heide Norris Joseph deF, Junkin Richard C. Dale Henry Budd John G. Johnson Frank P. Prichard G. Helde Norris

Russell Duane George S. Graham Deeply Pained

Nothing that occurred during my whole term gave me so much pain as this communication. It was a revelation. These gentlemen had seen me tested for fourteen years, and yet, while asserting their favor able experience, were unwilling to trust me to determine a question of professional propriety. They were ready to believe an anonymous correspondent of a partisan sheet and to treat as naught their own experience. Many of them, including Dick son, had privately told me of their approval of my course with the newspapers. lighter Fisher had read law in my office. And yet, when the inevitable war followed they deserted to the enemy almost at the first fire. It was a warning to me that in the trials of life it is unsafe to rely even upon friendship, upon long and stion.

reason. It was a justification of Warren in his dread of the North American.

The singular weakness of the document, the fact that the question they raised had already been determined in a way contrary to their thought was of little moment. The fact stared me in the face that, so far as they were concerned, I was left to fight my battles as I might alone. With respect to its contents, there is only need to point out that my letter to the Public Ledger did not announce an "intention of accepting the nomination." that it and not announce a "candidacy" and that it did not express a "desire to return to the bench." 'These were only the mistaken newspaper interpretations and the word "barter" was taken from the editorial of the Record, with that journal's unsound analysis of its own assumed facts. The standard of ethics which it was suggested that I ought to maintain; i. e., "that the mere knowledge that such a wish is cherished" operates "as official pressure," and, therefore, that I ought not to entertain such a wish is an impossible standard. A few years later Charles E. Hughes went from the Governorship of New York to the Supreme Court of the United States, and not one of these friends of mine made a whimper about the possible impairment of the confidence of the people in the court. Moreover, my letter expressed no such wish. If their statement that they would be glad "under other circumstances" to further my wishes was intended as an implied promise, then I never heard that any one of them endeavored to carry it into effect. To do what they evidently wanted me to do, and to decline in advance a nomination which might never be tendered, would have been, had 1 complied, to have placed myself in a preposterous position. Carson, who, along with Quay, knew of the conclusion I had reached, agreed with me that they had no right whatever to force from me a declaration of purpose. My answer ran:

The Answer

Gentlemen: I must appreciate the kindly feeling which pervades your letter. Its main ef-fect has been to sadden me. If you do not care to judge me by the acts of my judi cial and gubernatorial life, and you feel that past conduct is not a safe guide by which to determine what may be done in the future. I may at least ask you to suspend all inferences until the facts are dis losed. Sincerely yours.

This ought to have been enough, for a man with his eyes open, to have given a cue, but it was not, and they went along, printed their round-robin and helped the newspapers in their futile campaign. The next step soon followed. J. Hay Brown so far forgot his obligations as to give to the North American an interview, in which he said:

I cannot say more than that the bench ever relies upon the bar to sustain and protect it, and I have faith to believe that the lawyers of the State, and the people who are their clients, will deliver it from what the press, in reflecting the sentiment of all decent people, justly regards as the Governor's menace to its safety.

Here was presented a fine opportunity for Mr. Dickson, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Graham. A Justice of the highest court, from the bench, by a publication in a discreditable sheet, sought openly to affect the action of the convention of a political party. With what effect, assured that they stood upon safe ground, could they have desanted upon the "impairment of public respect for that tribunal," but it passed as a neglected opportunity.

Tosnorrow Governor Pennypacker tells of Quay's part in the general disturbance over the Supreme Court vacancy.

DAVIS'S RESCUE PARTY

One Philadelphiam Rushes to Relief of Another Lost in Uttermost Harlem!

NULUDED among the letters in the recent ly published volume of the correspondence of Richard Harding Davis is the following account of the relief expedition which he organized in New York to rescue John Drew, who he heard was playing in Harlem:

"I read in the paper the other morning that John Drew was in Harlem, so I sent him a telegram saying that I was organizing relief expedition and would bring him out of the wilderness in safety. At twelve I sent another, reading 'Natives from interior of Harlem report having seen Davis Relief Expeditionary Force crossing Central Park, all well. Robert Howard Lussell. At two ! got hold of Russell and we telegraphed, 'Reief reached Eighty-fifth street; natives peacefully inclined; awaiting rear column, led by Griscom; save your ammunition and provisions.

"Just before the curtain fell we sent an "Just before the curtain left we tent another, reading, 'If you can hold the audience at bay another hour we guarantee to rescue yourself and company and bring you all back to the coast in safety. Do not become disheartened.'

"Then we started for Harlem in a cab with Then we started for Hariem in a cab with George and another colored man dressed as African warriors, with assegri daggers and robes of gold and high turbans and sashes attack full of swords. We all car states full of swords.

Tied revolvers, canteens and rifles. We sent
George in with a note saying that we were
outside the zareba and could not rescue him outside the zareba and could not rescue him because the man on watch objected to our guns. As soon as they saw George they rushed out and brought us all in.

"Drew was on the stage, so we tramped into the first entrance."

When John

into the first entrance . When John came off I walked up to him, followed by the other four and the entire company, and said, 'Mr. Drew, I presume,' and he said, 'Mr. Davis, I believe. I am saved." The company was delighted."

WAR AND NEURASTHENIA

WAR AND NEURASTHENIA
According to a hospital for women in
London, cases of neurasthenia have decreased 50 per cent since the war. Women
are so busy with war work that they have
no time to get nervous or to imagine they
are ill. Their minds and hands are occupied,
and that keeps them healthy. Instead of
being self-centered they are thinking of
others and thus benefiting themselves,—
Utica Press.

JAPAN'S FLEET

Japan organized its navy on a modern footing soon after the close of the Cavil War in the United States, and slowly added to it until after the battle of the Yaiu (1894). Then Japan began to build the fine vessels that have made her navy powerful.

EVERYBODY'S PRIEND as if this didn't happen at League bey say it did, here sees:

THE BALMY DAYS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM

Otis Skinner Tells the Poor Richard Club of His Early Trials There

OTIS SKINNER, at the Poor Richard Club yesterday, made about a hundred new friends, acquired a good luncheon and a brand-new middle initial F. generously but absent-mindedly handed to him by President Rowe Stewart, who was still thinking of Isaac F. Marcosson, who spoke there last week', and in return delivered himself of some delightful table talk, full of reminiscences of the old museum at Ninth and Arch streets.

Arch streets.

When Mr. Skinner brushed the crumbs from his weskit and arose to speak he had before him one of the handbills sent out to the Poor Richardites announcing his co He laid a meditative finger upon this para

Just forty years ago a young fellow in New England answered an "Actor Wanted" ad. The ad was placed by the Philadel-phia Museum, then at Ninth and Arch the manager and he was invited to come to Philadelphia for an interview. This he did. He looked promising, was given a job and at the end of the week was \$8 richer. This was Otis Skinner.

"That," said this finished actor, who "That," said this finished actor, whose Jovian locks are now tipped with silver, and whose place at the top of his profession is so secure as to make the contemplation of his early trials provocative of the stirring of only humorous wrinkles in his mobile face. "is not true, not by a darned sight. I never saw that \$8 at the end of the week, nor for many weeks after."

If the young actor looked "promising," as the advance notice said, the manager of that the advance notice said, the manager of that museum was so, in very fact. William Davidge was that manager's name, and he was the greatest and most habitual promiser in this city's theatrical circles in that day. He had taken over the stock company in the old museum, under Colonel Wood's lessesship, and after several heetic years of hand-to-mouth existence folded his tent like the Arab and as silently stole away—to Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

Then came the firm of Hagar, Campbell & Then came the firm of Hagar. Campbell & Co.—Colonel Hagar and W. T. Campbell, who had been for some years connected with Barnum & Bailey's circus—and the "Co." was C. A. Bradenburgh, who soon bought out his partners and put the Dime Museum on the map. But all that is another story, and we're getting ahead of Otis Skinner's. His begins with the feverish reign of William Davidge, and never did a young actor drop into a more varied or more exacting school.

"One Man * * * Plays Many Parts" "One Man" "Plays Many Parts"

It may be a trick of memory, but the old
Wood's Museum brings back to us an odor
that was a cross between that of a cheap
boarding house and the monkey house at the
Zoo! There was, at any rate, a cageful of
monkeys on an upper floor, and Mr. Skinner
yesterday recalled "a few cases of pickled
snakes and a weather-beaten painting of The
Last Supper", at which visitors from the
rural districts gaped with awe and admiration.

Otis Skinner went there, it's true, in answer to an ad, which drew him from the home of his father, a respectable minister of the town of Hartford, but he had also armed himself with a dubious note of reference from his father's old friend, P. T. Harnum. It read something like this: "The bearer of this, Otis Skinner, is known

"The bearer of this, Otis Skinner, is known to me. His parents are very respectable people. He has an ambition, a desire, a yearning to be an actor. P. T. BARNUM."

The young man got the job, which was the beginning of many others, all for the same (promised) salary. He began at the age of seventeen as a "first old man," handicapped with a pair of youthful dancing legs that simply wouldn't behave in senile fashion, despite the profane objurgations upon them by Davidge. There was never a dearth of parts—he played 135 of them in that first year at the museum—but for the first couple of months he never saw anything but stage money. He may have been the original actor in that pathetic old story of the young man who entered Leary's old bookstore one morning with a few volumes under his arm and cald: "I saw your advertisement, and I've come in to sell you these books." "But," the bookman is reported to have replied, "we advertised that we would buy entire libraries only." "Well," said the young man, "this is my entire library."

sold a couple from time to time, and kept alive. One day he made so bold as to beard Davidge in his den and intimate that a little Davidge in his den and intimate that a little money would be acceptable. The manager literally threw a fit. "Look at these, look at these;" he cried, waving a fistful of papers under the young actor's nose. "What are they?" asked the boy. "Gas bills," said Davidge. "Well, I can't eat those," the lad ventured. "No," stormed Davidge, "but if I don't pay them they'il turn the lights out on me, and then where will you be:"

VICTORY'S TRIDENT

Living by Literature

Skinner stuck on, and some time later Davidge said to him: "Now your chance is coming. Frank Frayne and his company will be here soon for a return engagement, and they're short one man. I'll recommend you for that part."

Indeed, he had his choice of two parts. He could have played the villate who that

He could have played the villain, who, just at the final curtain, is brought to earth by a vicious buildog, trained to leap and fasten its teeth in a pad strapped just beneath the its teeth in a pad strapped just beneath the villain's throat. But the dog was known sometimes to miss the pad, so Skinner chose, as less exciting, the job of holding a clay pipe between his teeth for Frayne to shoot at. He did this very well at the start, and he might have been doing it yet if he hadn't been bothered with a little imagination. But along about the middle of the week he began to speculate as to what would happen it. to speculate as to what would happen Frayne—who always did this trick with rific upside down, the butt resting against his forehead—should miss the bowl, or even the stem! At subsequent performances pipe in his teeth became quavery, and Frayne had to take three shots at it.

Skinner's first real job under Davidge me through the misfortune of another came through the misfortune of another actor, and with this story, told yesterday with consummate humor, the distinguished guest of the Poor Richard Club concluded his

His First Real Job

The veteran C. W. Couldock, who had come to the museum for a week's engagement, found in the company an unfortunate underling who was forever getting in the old man's way. He called the offender to his dressing room, and the poor fellow went in fear and trembling. The old man glowered from a far corner and the culprit sat, poised for prompt flight, on the edge of a chair near the door. The old man, with ominous politeness, offered him a cigar, a drink; and, these being refused, asked what he could do for the man. He timidly suggested a raise in his wage and that it be paid in real money. The veteran C. W. Couldock, who had

in his wage and that it be paid in real money.

"You think," said the old man, "that you could do better if you got more money, and that you would save some?" "Yes," said the poor fellow eagerly. "Very well, I'll speak to the manager about it. And you'll be sure to save—""Oh, yes, sir." "Yes, by all means, save your money, young man; save, save, save, and when you have enough go out and buy an ax and cut your Jove-condemned. buy an ax and cut your Jove-condemned

What Do You Know?

Who was Major Augustus P. Gardner?
 What is meant by "priority" as the term now used in connection with war work?

3. Has conscription been established in England and Ireland? 4. What is meant by the propoled "reserve work-men's arms"?

5. What is an anagram?
6. On what is the legendary reputation Admirable Crichton based? 7. What is fligree work? 8. Whe was Dr. Samuel Johnson

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Pourparier: a consultation preli

1. Pourparier: a consultation preliminary to a treaty.
2. James Lane Alleit. American author, wrote varies.
3. The Limberleot is a large awamp in southern Indiana, the score of Gene Strutton-Pertury's jorise;
4. Virginia is called the "Old Deminian."
5. Courtand is a Russian province on the Baitic, of Palaisy, a town in Sectiond, is a weaving center, nated for its shawle of characteristic pattern.
7. Washington was unanimously elected President Supress in 1820 received all but one vote, a descape from New Hampshire refunds the ground that unanimities unanimous, the province of the hypothetical indivisible particles of which all matter is assumed to consider the paried of transition from medieval to medera metalog, it is perival of lengthing in the paried of transition from medieval to medera metalog, of art. Hampshy, philosophy and Assonor, it is number that the paried of transition from medieval to medera metalog, of the hypothetical ladivisible particles of which all matter is assumed to be considered of transition from medieval to medera metalog, it is number that the transition of the hypothetical philosophy and Assonor, it is number that the transition of the hypothetical philosophy and Assonor, it is number to the transition of the hypothetical philosophy and Assonor, it is number to the transition of the hypothetical philosophy and Assonor, it is number to the transition of the hypothetical philosophy and Assonor, it is number to the transition of the hypothetical philosophy and the pariety of the hypothetical philosophy and the hypo

Little Polly's Poem

Sometimes on quiet nights when all
The house is still I often hear
A mouse or two within the wall
And yet I do not faint with fear.

no indeed it's lots of fun That sort of makes my heart beat faster
To hear the creatures squeal and run
And cut up so behind the plaster.

A mouse is really very cute Although it does eat cheese and such It is a hungry little brute But not enough to hurt you much.

Some people think that rats indeed Are nothing but adulted mice But rats are of a different breed

So when I hear a little mouse
Behind the plaster run and squeal
It's like a playmate in the house
And that's the way I truly feel. I'm not afraid one little bit

Indeed I would not mind if it Came in the room and ran about.

If I was older and my dress With long and trailing skirts was made might think different but I guess I'm still too young to be afraid. TOM DALY.

A FRANK CRUSADER

Jerusalem's Capture by British Celebrated in Church He Founded NO other church in London was i

In NO other church in London service in celebration of the British entry into Jerusalem more fitting than that held is the Round Templars' church, lying so nest the Round Templars' church, lying so nest the Round Templars' church, so remote from

patriarch of the church of the Resurrection at Jerusalem, on his visit to England in 1186. Accompanied by the grand master of the Templars and the commander of the Hospi-tallers, the patriarch came to induce Henry II to join the Crusade.

Heracitus was ceftainly outspoken, but hardly persuasive in his role of advocats.

Thou art worse than any Sarrasyn and the

people followeth prey, and not a man." Me said to the King, who replied meekly enough "I may not wander out of my lande, fe myne owne sonnes will aryse agains me when

I were absent."
"No wonder," Heraclius retorted, "for of the deuylt they come, and to the deuylt the shall." And this seems to have been an establishment. of the matter then.

But the Britain of George V is fighting

crusade though that of Henry II refused. NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

He has knocked the head out of the "pos-barrel" by prohibiting any more constructed of public buildings sutherized by that law Brave for McAdoo.—Thio State Journal.

At last Great Britain is to send us envoy of the first class who will symbols the unique relation between the two green English-speaking peoples —Washington Her

The administration has nothing to fear it will let in the light. It should take the people into its confidence. Nothing develops in any manner discredits what has been don It may be that in some instances we a wiser looking back than we were looking forward; but that is due to certain heali human nature.--Louisville Eve

Permanent, hard-surfaced roads do Permanent, hard-surfaced roads do a happen—they are the result of earnest, is sistent agitation by those who are tired mud. Every locality has to make a start lift itself up out of the mud and, invariable when a hard roads project is first broads in such a locality, some man—often a last number of him—will interpose objections equestion the worth and endurance of surroads. Of course, these "doubting Thomase have "to be shown"—an illustration of fact that, in certain experiences, all Missourians, regardless of where they live St. Joseph Gazette.