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Philadelphia, Monday, January 21, 1918

WE'VE GOT THE PORTS; LET'S USE THEM

THE Standing Committee on Terminals appointed at the September convention of the American Association of Port Authorities has addressed a letter to members of the association which is so important that we quote from it liberally as follows:

If ports on the Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards and upon the rivers ever hope to secure the opportunity to do the export and import business to which they are en-

and import business to which they are entitled by their natural advantages, they
must act decisively and without delay.

The action of the President in putting
the railroads under Government control
and operation makes it even more necessary that this action be taken. Unless
the ports are alive to the threatened danger, many of them will find themselves
shut out, not only from immediate participation in the nation's export business,
but from any hope of getting their share
of foreign trade in the reconstruction
period after the war.

The existing discrimination against certain ports can be reached in two ways, both

tain ports can be reached in two ways, both simple, and, with united action, of reasonable certainty of accompliahment. First, the Government can order a separation of the Government can order a separation of rail and terminal accounting, which will expose the huge burden now borne by ship-pers, due to the fact that under normal conditions the water terminals of all our railroads, excepting at New York, New Orleams and San Francisco, were given free to alien shipping trusse; the cost of these terminals being charged back in local rail rates which were hidden from while serutiny.

local rail rates which were hidden from public scrutiny.
Second, in virtually every port on the Atlantic scaboard there are discriminations of rates and service operating against the free and full use of these ports. Every port on the Atlantic scaboard is as much a port for every section of the country as it is for its immediate surroundings, and should, therefore, be allowed to carry on all the business which its natural resources, geographical position and facilities warrant. The handicaps that now embarrass the water terminals in virtually all the ports on the Atlantic scaboard are notorious. In the nation's interest to one port should be allowed to have a monopoly of export or import trade, either in normal times or in war times.

The campaign for proper utilization of American ports is not an anti-New York crusade. It is a pro-war and a pro-American agitation, having as its objects, first, the relief of present congestion, and, secend, preparedness for postbellum trade.

Probably because we have so many of them we have underestimated the impertance of ports. They do not make that the proposed peace terms heretofore stat Austria clings to Trieste, Serbia wants a port and Russia, thwarted in Europe, pushed a railroad to the Pacific in order to have an all-year harbor, later fighting a great war to keep it. We, with a dozen fine ports, have permitted the railroads by discrimination and other practices to nullify a great national advantage and overcapitalize New York harbor while undercapitalizing every other harbor in the country. This was a bad enough national policy in times of piping peace; continuance of this policy in time of war is auicidal. Had other ports been properly utilized instead of shipping being concentrated in New York, it is altogether probable that no occasion would have arisen for the drastic order of the fuel administrator. This attempt to handle the nation's imports and exports through the neck of a bottle has precedent, but nothing else to recommend it.

The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER no soones pointed out the danger inherent in the existing practice than municipal authorities and the trade bodies promptly took hold of the situation. We may rest assured now that there will be an adequate investigation by the Government. In the meantime different port authorities must continue to present their case with vigor and insist,on remedial measures. Every worth-while port from Galveston to Portland must be put to work. In this way a sensible division of the load on railroads can be brought about and congestion relieved. The business can he handled if it is distributed and it cannot be handled otherwise.

The times are too critical to permit wor ship of old customs and ancient practices. We must utilize not a part only, but the whole machinery of distribution. That means we must not overload New York and underload the other ports. The Govespment is running the railroads and guarantering divisionds. Let the Government, therefore, eliminate discriminations and oute ahipments so that they can be Nandied.

DOCTOR SCHELLING'S CHALLENGE

How adepty the moral questions inof in the fact that once more two

University of Pennsylvania professors of international fame have fallen out over definitions of Germany's guilt. Professor Schelling takes issue with Professor Jastrow. He finds in the latter's book, "The War and the Bagdad Railway," a "fabric thread after thread of a color dangerously un-American," and he is informed that "trustees of the University and thinking men and women in many walks of life have been dissatisfied with the casy and

ommittal reviews of this book." "I have spoken out," says Doctor Schelling, "because it seemed unlikely that any one else would do so and I have paid my price in so doing, but when we risk our blood and our treasure we must cast, too,

our friendship into the fire." Apart from the question as to where Doctor Jastrow's subtleties lead, we welcome Doctor Schelling's assumption that there is a high code, a straight and narrow path of patriotism, and that there must be a stout challenge for every one whose opinions can be interpreted in two ways. Doctor Schelling's quest for truth in this matter is the kind of personal patriotism which is every day making this nation think straight and think in unity.

LET THE CABINET FACE CONGRESS

IT WOULD have been a miracle, Ellhu Root declared on Saturday, if a great body of public servants selected in time of profound peace had all proved to be the right men for war, and-

That miracle did not happen. England has had to change and change again; France has had to change and change again; Italy has had to change; Germany has had to change—that is one of the hecessary incidents of human nature. It rests on the Congress of the United States to find out what changes it must make if we find out what changes it must make if we love our country and will win the war.

The country is taking stock of Mr. Wilson and the members of Congress, for the time has definitely come when the executive and 'egislative branches of the Government will either clash as they have not clashed in many a year or agree upon a co-operation such as has rarely been attained in our history. It is not simply a question of discharging this or that official: it is far deeper. It is a question of replacing the series of bureaus which we call a "cab-Inet" with that united group of leaders which in England anad France leads the national legislature. We want no "Com-mittee on the Conduct of the War" such as that which nagged at Lincoln and his generals. Congress is not really trying to lead; It is trying to be led.

No one has seen more clearly than Mr. Wilson in the past the difficulties inherent in the lack of responsible leadership in Congress. He has set down the statement that:

Without careful reform the national Without careful reform the national Legislature will even more dangerously approach the perillous model of a mass-meeting. * * Ministerial responsibility supplies the only conditions which have yet proved efficacious, in the political experience of the world, for vesting recognized leadership in men chosen for their abilities by a natural selection of debate in a sovereign assembly of whose contests the whole country is witness.

We do not have to change the Constitution to get this at once. Let Mr. Lansing, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Baker, Mr. Daniels meet the House and enter its debates with the whole country witness of the contests. Let the meetings be "in committee" or in whatever form a proper procedure may dictate. There would be nothing more startling in this than was Mr. Wilson's ewn appearance in Congress and his determination to lead to its fulfillment the legislative program of his majority.

Then we'd know. Wg would know if these members of the Wilson Cabinet can prove before the country and its chosen representatives that they have the goods. As it is now the Cabinet member faces a congressional committee. The next day the chairman makes an ugly insinuation about the testimony, and two days mistake in Europe. Witness the emphasis later the Cabinet member makes a bitter on the territorial status of ports in all of retort and nobody knows who is bluffing. Face to face before the nation, the Cab lnet and the Congressmen would weed each other out. The unfair attack would collapse, the weak defense would mean a resignation.

> We are trying to do exactly this thing now in a roundabout way; it is time to do It in a straightforward way.

THE FAITH WORTH WHILE

WE HAVE received many letters from laboring men who want to know why we object to the Garfield order when they do not. "We are satisfied to make sacrifices." runs one of the letters.

Fine! But nobody is complaining about the sacrifice. What men are complaining about is that conditions should have been permitted to arise that would justify the "halt" order. Every American is willing to make any sacrifice whatever that is necessary, but no American wants to make a sacrifice that is unnecessary. It is not so much a question of making sacrifices as it is of making sacrifices that will win the war. Sacrifices which do not work toward that end may be meritorious spiritually, but they are of no practical enefit.

But the American, whether he is a labor ing man or a "plutocrat," who is "satisfied to make sacrifices" is an American very much worth while. He is the material out of which victory is molded.

No Blue Mondays after all! Mr. Wilson theatre "fan" himself.

Every day we meet citizens who whipped before the fighting begins. Forget it! For every trouble we have Germany has two.

The announcement of the arrival of our first transports in France, even while others ever still in the dangersone, came from the bribing of a telegraph operator—George treet,

In England to one over thinks of money w.—Sir F. E. Smith, Attorney General of out Britain. The world is surely not being made safe

"American bar" in Paris has committed suicide. The liquor interests have been stiempting it for several years in the United

I can teach any person, male or female, to draw or paint, but God alone can make an attlet out of him.—Joseph Pennell.

Who was it said that something to the effect that "poems are made by you and me, but only God can make a tree"?

Eight thousand masters and mechanics at the pavy yard telegraph the President to may, "while deeply regretting the necessity yet we levally and manfully sustain you in carrying out the full urder." Good! We can make up for mistakes, but there is no substitute for patriotism.

ANOTHER ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG

Governor Pennypacker Introduces the Then President Roosevelt

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 55 Congright, 1818, by Public Ladger Company

ON Decoration Day, the thirtieth, Roosevelt made an address at Gettysburg from the platform which had been made for Lincoln. It was the first time he had ever been upon that field. Mrs. Roosevelt and their little daughter Ethel came with him, and it became my duty to look after and endeavor to entertain the young lady, a hearty and agreeable little girl, who afterward wrote to me a pretty note. It rained throughout the entire ceremonies, but the people stood under their umbrellas and istened. The necessity of introducing the President gave me the opportunity to express my own thought concerning the significance of that decisive battle and I

Gettysburg Address

The battle of Gettysburg, momentous in its exhibition of military force and skill, tremendous in its destruction of The battle of Gettysburg, momentous in its exhibition of military force and skill, tremendous in its destruction of human life, had consequences which, in their effect upon the race, are limitless. As the seeds of the cockle are sown with the wheat, so in the Constitution, adopted by the fathers in 1787, but the germs of an inevitable struggle. Two antagonistic forces grew in vigor and strength, side by side, in one lousehold, and like Ormuzd and Ahriman they must strive for the mastery. Upon this field the struggle came to a determination and the issue between them was here decided with cannon and musket. The rebellion was undertaken by the followers of the doctrines of Calhoun and Davis, with the purpose to rend the nation assunder and break it into fragments. Alas, for the futility of the expectations of men! The Lord, who holds the peoples in the hollow of his hand, and who, since the dawn of history, has taken them up by turns in the search for one fit for broad domination, did not foreske us. The extracrdinary powers exercised for the maintenance of the national life in that diretime of war became fixed as the principles of the national Government. The flame of strife but tested the virtue of the metal. The blows intended to dissever only welded the government. The flame of strife but tested the virtue of the metal. The blows intended to dissever only welded the government. The flame of strife but tested the virtue of the metal. The blows intended to dissever only welded the government of the residential to drive the Philadelphia Brigade from the stone wall on Cemetery Hill. A seer, sitting on that dread day upon the crests of Big Round Top, could have figured in the four hall of smoke rolling over the Devil's Den and the Bloody Angle the scenes soon to occur in Manila Bay, at Santiago and San Juan Hill, the beaming of a new light at Hawaii and in the far Philippines, the junction of the two mighty oceans and the near disappearance of English centrel of the commerce of the world.

English control of the commerce of the world.

The presidential office is so great a station among men that those who fill it are not to be resurded as personalities. Their individuality is lost in its immensity. They become the manifestations of certain impulses and stages of development of the national life-Jackson represented its rough, uncouth and undisciplined strength. Lincoln looms up above all other Americans, bearing the burden of woe and suffering which fate laid upon his broad shoulders in its time of stress and trial. Blessed be his memory forevermore! No people can look forward to the fulfillment of such a destiny as events seem to outline for us, save one alert and eager with the enthusiasm and viger of youth. No other President has so stood for that which, after all, typifies our life—the sweep of the winds over broad prairies, the snow-capped mountains and the rushing rivers, the sequois freed blood, energy and capped mountains and the rushing rivers, the sequois trees, the exuberance of youth conscious of red blood, energy and power, painting our bow of promise as does Theodore Roosevelt. He has hunted in our woods, he has enriched our literature, he has ridden in the face of the enemy, he has maintained our ideals. Upon this day, devoted to the memories of the heroic deal—in Pennsylvania a said Decoration Day—Quay lay dead—Ew, note)—the achievements of the prolife past and the promise of the teeming future confront each other. Today, for the first time, Theodore Roosevelt treads the field made immortal by the sworl of George Gordon Meade and hallowed by the prope dirgs of Abraham lowed by the prose dirgs of Abraham

Commendations

Philander C. Knox, then in the Cabinet, vrote: "I have heard the President and Mrs. Roosevelt both express their very high appreciation of the way in which you presented him at Gettysburg."

John Hay wrote: "I was greatly struck with it when I saw it in the newspapers, and have read it again with the greatest interest and renewed admiration."

Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks wrote: "It was a perfect gem."

General Daniel E. Sickles, who was there, wrote: "You said a great deal worth remembering in a short space of time. . * The charm is perfect,"

And Edward Everett Hale, who was also present, published in the Boston Christian Register a report, in which he said: "The ccasion was attended by gentlemen and ladies of distinction from every quarter, Governor Pennypacker, whom I heard called, by one who has a right to speak the most sagacious and reliable Governor of the State since Benjamin Franklin was its President, introduced the President in speech apt indeed for its memories."

The following day I attended the funeral of Senator Quay and heard the services in the Presbyterian Church at Beaver. where he had lived his home life and the people were most able to understand and appreciate his character. Clergymen of different denominations participated and the Rev. J. R. Ramsey delivered the funeral

Tomorrow Governor Pennyoueker tells of the ascendancy into power of Senator Penrose and their initial tilt over the successor to Senator Quay.

GEN. ALLENBY'S EXTENDED LINE General Allenby's progress north of Jerusalem, steady if slow, and now extended by a mile, shows that the re-enforced Turkish army, which a week age began counter-attacks, has been thrown back on the defensive. Resistance, however, seems to be stiffening, and it is not to be supposed that the army based on Egypt will have an easy time in completing the conquest of Palestine. Every mile of advance brings it nearer to the enemy's bases and puts it to some extent at a disadvantare, though the army itself is salem, steady if slow, and now extended by at a disadvantage, though the army itself is not greatly weakened by the advance because of the aid given by sea transport. Strategically the situation is of much interest because of the triangular relation between the Turks under General Falkenhayn and the two British armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia. That the German strategists are giving studi-ous thought to the problem is a matter of course, but it is made difficult by the fact that at present the British have the better communications in both fields.—Springfield Republican.

IN ANY CAMP flut not for very long.

For he was promptly roasted

Whonever he did strong.

"POLYGAMY SEQUEL OF WORLD WAR?"

Will Germany Repeat Practices After the Thirty Years' War? Will World Follow?

WOMEN the civilized world over are preparing to block any suggestion that postbellum polygamy be resorted to to repeople he depopulated nations. The auggestion omes from a Prussian publicist, who has written a treatise to prove to German women that not only economic but religious reasons justify the bearing of children fathered by other men than their husbands.

Statecraft as warrant for polygamy is othing new in German history. Former Ambassador Gerard, in his "My Four Years in Germany," writes:

To the outsider the Germans seem a flerce and martial nation. But in realty the mass of the Germans, in consenting to the great sacrifice entailed by their enormous preparations for war, have been actuated by fear.

This fear dates from the Thirty Years' War. In 1648, when the Treaty of Westphiladelphia was concluded, Germany was almost a desert. Its population had fallen from 20,000,000 to 4,000,000.

The few remaining people were so starved that cannibalism was openly practiced. In the German states polygamy was legalized and was a recognized institution for many years thereafter.

What Schiller Says

Mr. Gerard's assertion is, of course, confirmed by the record, both as to cannibalism

and polygamy, Schiller, in his celebrated "Thirty Years War," an authoritative chronicle of the titanic struggle involving all Europe for a generation, which was the nearest prototype of the present world conflict substantiates both charges. The article on the Thirty Years' War in the "Historians' History of the World," based largely on the work of Schiller, states: "In Francenia, which, owing to its central position, had been traversed by every party during the war, the misery and depopulation had reached to such a pitch that the Franconian estates (parliament), with the assent of the ecclesiastical princes, abolished (1650) the celibacy of the clergy and pernitted each man to marry two wives on acmunt of the numerical superiority of the comen over the men."

The same cyclopedic work, constituted of the writings of the best contemporary his-orians, chronicles the fact that cannibalism torians, entoneres the fact that cannibalism prevailed particularly during certain of the notable singes, such as those of Magdeburg and Breisach. One passage, referring to be-leaguerments of 1638, ten years before the termination of the strife that left exhausted leaguerments of 1638, ten years before the termination of the strife that left exhausted not only Germany, but all Europe, from France to Russia and from Turkey to Sweden—so widespread was the radius of the conflict though the scene was mainly in Germany—may be quoted: "When all the provisions had been consumed the unfortunate reciple had recourse to the most unnatural and lostheome articles of diet. Rats and m'ce became articles of livery. Not until the last horrible extremity was reached and canniballem became repeated among a populace driven to hunger and despair." did the commanders surrender their cities.

On this topic William Steams Davis, professor of history in the University of Minnesota, in his "History of Medieval and Modern Europe." writes: "Famine followed devastation. There were well-authenticated cases of cannibalism. It is asserted that the population of Germany was 17,000,000 when the war began and only 4,000,000 when it ended. In certain districts it was actually proposed that every man be required to marry two wives to care for the unprotected women."

A quaint sidelight on Prussianism and cana quanta satelight on Principalish and can-nibulism is thrown in an interview with Henry Guy Walters, the Sage of Langhorne, where he conducts the plant research bureau. This unique personality offers an interest-ing demonstration of the carnivorousness of the Prussian ethnic stock on an evolutionary "A scientific examination of 1600 Prussian.

"A scientific examination of 1699 Prussian-German officers' teeth—fang teeth—may show that the 'Prussian' German in atavistically carnivorous, not herbivorous," says the presi-ident of the Plant Research Bureau.

In Light of Evolution

Hence the Prusslan-German is born yelled cannibal and a blood-and-fresh lover, and therefore the cause of war. A Prusslan's 'fans' teeth and their enormous size prove at sight the terrible destructiveness of the

russians' brutal nature.
"I am an evolutionist. Anatomy of teetle
roves to the scientist, evolutionist and bioloproves to the scientist, evolutionist and biolo-gist that the Prussian has remained (in his volution) more carnivorous vs. Terblyorous than any other specimen of human being in

'In a general sense man's teeth prove that by "hunger" man is both carnivorous and herbiviorous. In this sense the Prussian is flercely atavistic, for his "fang" teeth are ghastly in their development. Of course, the carilest of the Prussian-German people were originally cannibalistic, and as such hunted, killed and ate one another. These overwhelming traits of immoral mania to the Prussian will forever render the Prussian an enemy to man, for the Prussian soldier ecause of this atavism-is a born mur-

tist and philosopher. Where men and women are not capable of ethical and moral selfvolution they should be confined in insane nstitutions for the good of the human spe-cies as a whole."

Advanced feminism may try to alter the

code of moral standards, reared through ages of sacrifice, suffering and struggle, on the basis of suffrage victories. Political econo-mists, callously scientific, may try to abrogate for the gaining of material national advantages the ideals won by Christianity, in making marriage a sacramental as well as a political institution. These two menaces are even now alarming American women, who ave already organized to combat any dete rioration of family conventions and spiritual standards from the drives of either enemy. The civilized world after the great war will not duplicate Germany after the Thirt; Years' War, no matter what tampering with red and conserving institutions may

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Our observation is that when a simp pachelor decides to marry for a home he mually picks out a wife with a delicatemen taste and a cabaret temperament.-Dalla The cold wave last week came from Art

cons, and the snowstorm of this week is from coulsians. However, the new orange crop from the Dakotas isn't in yet.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Not a single member of Congress has been able to get a contract from the War Depart-ment for a constituent. Not a single mem-ber of Congress has been able to get a com-

ber of Congress has been able to get a com-mission from the War Department for a con-stituent. Do these two related facts have anything to do with the feeling in Congress that Secretary Baker is taking "too roay" a view of the conduct of the war?—New York World. The reports that the Irishmen who have

The reports that the Irishmen who have been trying to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the affairs of Ireland are far from agreement and that they may adjourn without having formulated a workshie plan on which all parties can stand together are depressing. No convention is over dutif the motion to adjourn has been carried. It will be wise to wait until the last session is completed before forming any epinions on the value of this attempt to bring unity out of the Irish situation.—Boston Globe.

"UNLESS YOU'RE TREATING THE KAISER THIS WAY, TOO, I'LL NEVER FORGIVE YOU!"



GARFIELD ORDER IN READERS' VIEWS

Suspension of Industry to Ease Fuel Crisis Criticized and Defended

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-Where does your editor acquire all his conderful knowledge that enables him, offhand, to decide that Doctor Garfield's brave order to close certain industries temporarily to conserve coal is ill advised? You talk about the rejoicing in Germany over the news of this order! It will not be the order that causes rejoicing, but it will be such hasty. fil-considered opinions of responsible editorial writers as are expressed in your leading editorial today that causes rejolcing in Germany! Won't you feel foolieh-just as many of you must now feel in your past wild criticisms of Secretary of the Navy Danielswhen it turns out that Doctor Garfield's order, issued when conditions were most abnormal and drastic action was absolutely demanded, was the very thing that the

ation required?

I do not know nor do I pretend to knowneither do you—what was the right thing to
do at this crisis; but I trust absolutely in
the patriotism and competency of President
Wilson and his very able advisors, and I say that all this fault-finding and persistent mag-ging of those who are trying to do their duty is doing far more toward giving com-fort, ald and encouragement to the enemy fort, aid and encouragement to the enemy than any of the "mistakes" you have so often charged against President Wilson and his advisors! Of course, Doctor Garfield's order will very greatly inconvenience the whole country and many will have to suffer. But if we intend to win the war we must expect to suffer! Those who do the actual fighting must suffer: why should we not also bear

our share? Back up the President and his advisers and don't get panicky if things do not always run smoothly! Mistakes will be made, of course! Who is, or ever was, perfect? Let us not be too hasty in our judgment, for in most cases we do not know all the facts, and what may appear to us to be mistakes may have been the very thing that the occasion demanded. Instead of obstructing Doctor Garfield in his drastic efforts to help the intry, give him the valuable assistance of your influence by urging the public to be patient and that each try to do his bit to help relieve the tangle! True patriotism is what is needed now!

After the crisis has been passed we can resume playing politics! HARRY C. COPE.
Bethlehem. Pa., January 19.

THANKS FROM SONS OF ITALY To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—The Grand Council for the State of
Pennsylvania of the Order of Sons of Italy
in America wishes formally to express its
thanks and appreciation for the co-operation
and assistance of your newspaper in connection with the grand bazaar recently held by
this fraternal organization for the benefit of
Italian war refugees.

The publicity given to this humanitarian
movement both in English and Italian in your
redumns has received not only the official

columns has received not only the official appreciation of the Grand Council of the State, but also that of every member of the order, which counts over 30,000 in this Commonwealth. GIUSEPPE DI SHAVESTRO. Philadelphia, January 19. Grand Master,

SAVING POWER AND LIGHT To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger.

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

SIF—I am employed in one of the largest machine shops in Philadelphia on night shift. I noticed electric lights left burning over machines while not in use just through carelessness or forgetfulness. I also have noticed the same wante of power in different shops I have worked for. The employe would be working at a machine for an hour or so, leave machine for ten or twenty minutes and leave electric light burning. I have noticed electric lights burning for ten hours and nobody working at the machine over which the light hangs. I have no doubt there is an enormous amount of power wasted in this manner. It would not surprise me if this waste of power happened the name way in other lines of business.

I would suggest that notices be posted in conspicuous places in all shops and offlices asking employes to turn off lights when not in use, if only away from machine or deak for five minutes, thereby saving power and coal; or, better still, have tags printed. These tags could be attached to the guard of lights or a few inches above light on the

wire as a constant reminder to turn off light then not in use. Tags might be worded NOTICE!

Power means coal. Please turn off light when not in use: NOTICE! It takes coal to make power or electricity.

Please turn off light when not ip use!

FRANK McCANN. Philadelphia, Jan. 19.

GARFIELD CRITICIZED To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger. Sir-The drastic order of Doctor Garfield Sir—The drastic order of Doctor Garfield prescribing a five-day "rest-cure" for our fuel and economic fils appears to be but the splenetic "come-back" of a man who, having been harassed for weeks by criticism, fault-finding and a call for a fuel administration that would "administrate," and having found it impossible to please everybody has decided to "show 'em" by "administrating" in a way that would please nobody.

As an illustration of the beauties of centalized appearmental control of industries.

As an interration of the beauties of centralized governmental control of industries and the source of supply, it ought, however, to set the most radical Socialist wild with joy.

C. L. MANNING.

Philadelphia, January 19,

BAROMETER RECORDS BROKEN

Editor Evening Public Ledger: Sir—So far this month has twice given we extraordinarily tow barometers: January 12, about 4 a. m., it read 28,93 iches.

January 16, about 8 a. m., it read 28.94 inches.
These readings were observed on a recording barometer. My records, which go back about eight years, do not show two

such extremely low readings within a fe Philadelphia, January 16. ARNOLD BENNETT'S ENGLISH

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-In an Interesting essay on the art of

writing which Arnold Bennett contributes to he February Cosmopolitan there appears the ollowing sentence: If any among you asserts that he has no of the written word merely because it is ten, let him try the following experiment

He says further that it is easy to write it man will only attempt to write as he talks But the sentence quoted indicates that it is easier for Mr. Bennett to write than to write correct English. Leaving out of account his abandonment of the subjunctive mood in the first clause of the quoted sentence—the sub-junctive is falling into disuse—he has made an unpardonable error in writing about trying an experiment. He might as well have written about trying a trial, for an experiment is only about trying a trial, for an experiment is only a trial. I hope that the teaching in the gram-mar schools of Fhiladelphia is thorough enough for the school children to be able to tell Mr. Bennett that he should have writ-

ten about making an experiment. Philadelphia, January 19.

What Do You Know?

1. Who was Joseph Pulitzer? 2. When was the Salem witchcraft?

I. Define blology. 4. Who is Bernard Baruch? Name the author of "Hawatha," Define a guild. What is the difference between an ambas andor and a minister?

8. Who were the two Dromies?
9. Identify "The Psalmist."
10. Where and what is Hamburg?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz I. Arable land is that which can be cultivate profitably.

proditably.

2. Haron Reading is Lord Chief Justice of England. He has been designated as Eyitish high commissioner to the Tulted Moster to succeed the retiring ambiancedor.

3. Geology is the acleure, and history of the earth's structure and changes.

4. The Seven Hills of Rome: Canitoline, Eagni-line, Viminal, Quirinal, Palatine, Aventine, Castlan. 5. Stratesy is the science of military position and of the combination and employment of means on a broad scale for the saining of advantages in way.

6. Kut: A town in Mesopotamia, on the Tigris, about 106 miles from Bazdad. 7. Chartes Lathrup Pack is a philanthropist and financier, new president of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission. 8. Chiscocuro is the disposition of light and shade in pictorial art.

9. Victor Hersert wrote the American opera, "Natura."

Little Polly's Pome BEARDS

Beards are hairs that grow on men If they're not careful now and then
To shave theirselves and once one grew
Upon a real live lady too.
That style's called Freak and it's so

strange
It costs ten cents and count your change For ticketmen are bad and try
To keep a little on the sly
And then they growl and swear at you
And ask you what you're going to do
And Uncle John said well you'd see
If I didn't have this child with me.

Some animals have beards like men Some animals have beards like men And even longer too and then That gives a nickname to the beast Like "Bruin" for the bear. At least We bear folks speaking now and then Of "Beard"—the lion in his den. To raise a beard takes lots of care To keep it nice and thick with hair For if you don't it soon gets thin And when I look at Grandma's chin I think if I would ask I'd find She started one but changed her mind.

TOM DALY.

Statistics of the Industry and Hinta.on

COLD OR COAL?

Conservation INIPTEEN MILLION persons in this country are shoveling coal every normal day, of whom 250,000 are firemen in power plants and on railroads. By midnight they have converted 2,300,000 tons into ashes. With these ashes are thrown away thousands of tops of coal, only partly burned. Other thou sands of tons have been wasted in careless

sands of tons have been wasted in caress-burning, or unnecessary heating of uncou-pied rooms; in the making of electric light which illuminated empty rooms and needless places. In twelve months we have burned \$00,000,000 tons. Of late we have increased our consumption of coal much faster than it can be delivered; our mines are adequate—with sufficient isor-to produce what we need, but trans portation is limited. During the last year the steel industry has used 40,000,000 tons more than the previous year; our colors mills, 4,000,000; our railroads, 46,000,000 tons—while other industries bring the increase up to 100,000,000 tons. A single new munitions plant alone takes the entire output of two large mines. Our own navy and out

allies' constitute a new and large demand for fuel.

Coal has always been so abundant here as have given little thought to saving it. We must manage some way to save at least the 000,000 tons. The damper in your store, furnace or heater can help win the war; a deef in your ashpit which leaks air, and soot in flues, pipes and chimney are all aiding the nemy. Weather strips, storm such, as sifters, careful firing, a curtailment of coal fediust as much as possible are all instruments.

ers, careful firing, a curfallment of coal asjust as much as possible are all instruments
of first aid to the great cause.
Every owner or manager of a plant using
coal can do a lot. How long, Mr. Manage,
since you inspected your boiler room and to
you know of your own knowledge whether
the utmost fuel economy exists there, or ast
It is of very great importance to save
every pound of coal possible.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

Membership on the part of school children in the junior department of the Red Cres is not individual membership, but is membership in a school which becomes a school auxiliary of the Red Cross when it has accumulated a school supply fund which equivalently fund which equivalently fund to be supply fund which equivalently fund which equivalently fund school.

hat school.

This school fund may be raised by a This school fund may be raised by estataments given by the children; by mot they have earned individually or in are or classes or grades; by contributeus in interested patrons. No part of this offered is to be turned over to the Red Crochapter or the Washington headquarters, is the case with adult membership foes, is all to be spent in buying supplies on white children may work. One of the children may work. One of the children that the children that the destitute of dren abroad. Anna Hedges Taibut is dren of the Atlantic Division, Junior Departs of the Atlantic Division, Junior Delli of the Red Cross, New York, N. Y.

OUR MESIC CRITIC KNOWS OF SEVERAL "Walited A steady, empediable look after a gurtum self care for a minimum and care for a me a good voice and is areastoned to all