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BELL, 2000 WALNUT REYSTONE, MAIN 2000 Ledger, Independence Source, Philadelphia,

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA TONY OFFICE AS

Philadelphia, Tuesday, January 22, 1918.

IT IS A SHOWDOWN

WE KNOW no partisanship in this was and no politics. Any American who devotes himself to the service of either in this great crisis belongs in hell fire and is sure enough of getting there. Men have lived who played politics on the brink of the precipice, it is true, and too often they fell over, dragging their countries with them; but we assume that in the titanic tragedy now being enacted there is no responsible citizen with pettiness so ingrained in his character that he would sacrifice his country and the hope of humanity to the selfish purposes of personal preferment or a dastardly plan of political advancement to the perio of national

We are extremely gratified that the President met Senator Chamberlain's address in New York with a sharp public statement. God save us from a Chief Executive who has putty where his spine ought to be! God save us from a President who will not hit back and hit back hard when the essential policies of the Administration in such a period of stress are assailed! We want a man in the White House who is willing to put the issue up to the country and who is so convinced of the integrity of the organization he commands that he is ready to meet its critics in the open and fight in the open. Mr. Wilson might have rested on his dignity and stood pat. He preferred to call and it's a show-down. He must have a hand or he would have bluffed.

But we need not accept the President's declarations as a termination of the controversy. Far from it. What we applaud is his readiness to meet the issue squarely now.. He is unquestionably right when he states that the task which confronted the War Department was one "of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty." So it was and is. So, too, is he unquestionably correct in declaring that to assert there is "ineffi clency in every department and bureau of the Government is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance" to the charge. Senator Chamberlain spoke extemporaneously. His address was somewhat misleading, for he explains that "my ergument was directed to the military estabthe Government," He does not give the other departments a clean bill of health. He has not studied them and he has studied the War Department, He also explains that "Secretary Baker's efforts to better his organization have my utmost approval. He has made much improvement, but the inherent weakness of his reorganization is that nobody between the army and the President has legal authority." An immediate result of the challenge and reply, therefore, is to narrow the issue to a feastble test. That is a gain.

The abortive attack of Senator Stone who loves to play with fire, commands little respect and carries even less weight because the Senator's policies in late months have been painfully distasteful. It phere. We may anticipate a debate of the first magnitude, in which many whispered country will be able to gather from it conclusions considerably more definite than any now in vogue. We imagine that the gentlemen attacked by the Senator from Missouri are quite as patriotic as he ever was or will be. We can afford to give up the search for hidden motives and credit all allie with sincerity.

It would be a miracle if the organization of this prodigious war had gone forward perfectly. The Presdent admits that it has not. He asks for a nod of confidence on the ground that mistakes are being corrected as fast as they are discovered and that no blunder is repeated. That is good enough, but, as we pointed out the other day, mere efficiency is not satisfactory; we must have superefficiency. A war three thousand miles across seas against a powerful enemy cannot otherwise be concluded successfully. We are going to have to pake then of power and ability, such them my in the national service and then throw them overboard with as fittle ceremony as if they were beggars. That is what Emgland has had to do, and France, to say to weeked and every ability that is in him he squeezed but by the pressure of war, if

need be. Some must give their lives and others, what is dearer than life, their repu tations. Nor need any man, even the Pres ident, expect to escape the darts of criticism. The job's the thing, and the only thing, and the job must be done no matter

who or what falls by the wayside. Authory who spends a day in Washing ton knows that there are many things which must be corrected. The Senate is striving, as best it may, to devise a remedy. The explosion yesterday-for it was no explosion-is going to produce good results. We are just beginning to learn that we are at war and the realization sharpens the seriousness of men. "We must win" is taking the place of sham slogans and the patriotism of music. That is what the loud voices in Washington mean, and no ound more pleasant to the nation has come from that quarter since April 6. We have needed more spirit at home and, thunk heaven, we are getting it.

IS M'ADOO RESPONSIBLE?

MIL McADGO has gone before the Sen ate and announced that the railroads will need \$1,000,000,000 to put them on a war footing. He told the Senate that Government control of the roads should not be limited to any fixed period, but that as a principle he opposed Government owner ship. At least, that was in effect what he tried to do. But as the present system ferbids a Cabinet member to appear before the whole body of Senate or House, these supremely important statements were actunity made before that sideshow of a committee meeting and not in the main tent.

The result is, that whereas if Mr. Me-Adoo had spoken thus in full Senate his words would have been taken as an expression of the Administration's permanent policy, under the less dignified cirstances we are left wondering whether he was speaking for Mr. Wilson and the Cabinet or only for himself

We pointed out yesterday that there is good reason to believe that much of the present friction between Congress and tife Administration would disappear if Cabinet members could appear on the floor and take ministerial responsibility in the debates. Here is a case in point.

PUT "LABOR LOYALTY WEEK" IN PRACTICE NOW

LINCOLN'S Birthday is some weeks off. Hog Island needs 30,000 additional war

"Labor Loyalty Week" does not have to wait upon the calendar till February 12. The Alliance for Labor and Democracy in clation with the American Federation of Labor has a fine idea in its proclamation for "Labor Loyalty Week" in connec

tion with the Liberator's catal day. Honest Abe, whose name inspires "Labo Loyalty Week," as his example inspires Americans for all that democracy means, was not too proud to split rails. He would not be too proud to take saw, adse and hammer to help build ships at Hog Island in the present emergency. Elbow grease and sweat of the brow are as much needed right now as inspirational cele-

It will be laudable for Philadelphia labor to celebrate "Labor Loyalty Week." It will be more praiseworthy and significant if a fully manned plant contributes Hog Island's share of honor to Lincoln and a demonstration of American labor's undoubted loyalty to Americanism.

PENNYPACKER ON PENROSE

WHEN a man guesses right once he may done nothing in public life which would be only a good guesser. But when he justify such a selection. His appointment guesses right a second and a third time ing at all, but knows what he is talking about. The old idea was that Quay and Penrose had the same amount and the same kind of influence over Governor Pennypacker. That illusion vanishes for ever after perusal of the sharp estimate of Mr. Penrose which the autobiographer has made and which appears in another column on this page.

Governor Pennypacker did not have the intrepldity of a Roosevelt or the eloquence of a Wilson with which to take his fellow-citizens by storm. But in the appointments for which he was personally responsible he gave us of his best. To the Senate he sent Knox, whose name "was not on the Penrose list." He measured men with a yardstick, and if he had not been reasonably same he would have put that yardstick to its violent secondary use on some of those he knew.

To all intents and purposes the day out-Sundayed Sunday-Public Ledger. Except that it was possible to buy soda

What good does it do to shoot Kerensky's ninisters? Ind Lenine and Trotsky fear that revolution would be organized in the hos-

A popular diversion among the Jews of ent days was to stone the elect, and that before the Senator from Missouri was

"Every home should have its little pig" is a new food conservation slogan in country districts. And every city home should get

Brazil declares she will not discuss peace, but will be a thit with the Allien to the and. We have some enormous reservoirs. The only trouble is with the faucet.

Two of the rats tried to come out of their hole and they were mighty fercelous rats in that. But the Allied fleet got the Breslau and the Goeben was beached.

It is proper to ask the clergy to aid in the collection of the income tax, their pa-rishioners having seen to it that so few min-isters have one of their own to pay.

"It win't the gune for armament Nor funds that they can pay. But the close co-operation." That makes them win the day."

The Government orders an industrial rest in America; in Austria the people take it by force and in addition strike for peace. When we know more of the Hun's condition we'll be less disturbed about our own.

The Government will seek to prevent the reduction of wages for jobs taken by women in place of men, If this holds good for ware it should apply to peace work and—let sweatshops take note—to piccovork.

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER WINS FIRST TILT WITH PENROSE

Appointment of Knox to Succeed Quay Was a Victory for the Governor—He Tells How He Disagreed With Penrose

PENNYPACKER ALTOBIOGRAPHY—NO 36 (Congright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company)
THE death of Quay left Senator Roles
Pennagan and Mattheway land of the Pennagan Penrose as the titular head of the Repub-Bean party in the State. On the third of June, along with Dr. Henry D. Heller, the quarantine physician; Charles H. Heustis. health officer; Lieutenant Governor William M. Brown, Senator Penrose and many others, I went down the Delaware River on the turbust which had been given my name to inspect the Quarantine Station. with Penroce and told him in effect that circumstances had imposed a certain responsibility upon him and me, and that be could depend upon me to do all that properly could be done to maintain the control of the State by the Republican party, and that, in my view, it could be best accomplished by endeavoring to work out certain results. Penrose is a large man, tall and stout, dick in complexion with a heavy growth of hair on his bead a graduate of Harvard, intelligent and able to make a clear and convincing speech cynical in his philosophy, given to self-in dulgence and mentally mothful. I never knew him to Indicate that he was looking further than the results of the next election. I never knew him to urge support of a man or a measure upon the ground that the man was the most capable for the position or that the measure was likely produce beneficial results, but his ught seemed ever to be to ascertain what would tide over an existing emergency in some political combination. Had I followed his advice I would on one occasion have appointed a Judge who within two weeks thereafter was arrested upon a

Penrose "Carefree"

Soon after Quay's death I said to him: "Senator, there will be a great contest s this State over the election of the next Governor and you had better be making cour arrangements now in preparation for

charge of embezziement.

"Norbense, there is not a sign of disturbance anywhere in the State. It would cost \$250,000, and there is not a man in the State who would be willing to spend the money." If Durham and I cannot manage the next convention and election we ught to go and hide our heads," He turned to Israel W. Durham, who

vas present, and Durham agreed with him. insisted upon my view.

"Why, do you know anything?" he in-"No, I do not know a thing: but let

me tell you this: There are a lot of uneasy people all over the State whom Quay has uppressed. He had beaten them so often that they feared to enter a contest with ilm. You are untried. They will be up in arms and you will have to fight for our seat before you can held it, and their opportunity will come over the governor-

This process of reasoning made no imreasion on him, and it marks the difference between him and Quay, who would ave foreseen the situation which arose,

There was a vacancy in the United States enate to be filled. If Quay ever had the thought that his son Richard might succeed him there, as J. Donald Cameron had followed his father, he never even gave me a hint of his wish. Hickord B. Quay. bright, dapper little fellow, who had shown an aptitude for making money, had could only have been made by subordinatas is their wont, proceeded at once to determine the person who should be selected and the manner in which it should be done. In their view, if the Governor did not call the Legislature together in special session for the purpose he would be a violator of the Constitution, and they cited an argument of my Attorney General in upport of the proposition. Among their selections were William Flinn, Joseph C. Sibley, John Dalzell, Francis Robbins, Henry C. Frick and John P. Elkin. In an interview in the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg at which were present Penrose, Robert McAfee and other party leaders, the Senator offered me tentatively a list of about six names. We talked over the matter at some length. George T. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, was the only one who was satisfactory in my view, and most of the men suggested I would not have appointed under any circumstances. Finally, I said to Penrose:

"The proper man to send to the Senate s Phillander C. Knox."

The Contest Over Knox

His name was not on the list. The m erview then ended. A day or two later 1 was invited to dine with the Farmers' Club at the farm of A. J. Cassatt in Chester Valley. There were present, among others, George F. Buer, Wayne MacVeagh and Senator Penrose. When the dinner was over Penrose asked me to walk out on the lawn and there he told me that "they" had talked it over and had concluded to ask me to appoint Knex.

suits me exactly." I had determined, if he were willing to accept, with the risk of the election by the Legislature, to make ne appointment without an understanding. We were in a cordial good humor and the Senator further said to me: "Durham and I have talked over the matter and have concluded that when the next vacancy occurs in the Supreme Court of the United States or in the Supreme Court of the State to insist upon your having the

"I will do it at once," I repiled: "that

place." This fact further illustrates the difference in the methods of Quay and Penrose, Quay never would have made such a promise unnecessarily and unrequested, and if he had made it would have seen that it was fulfilled.

I made the appointment of Knox at

He, through his intelligence, experience and knowledge of the law, soon took a commanding position in the Senate and the State never was more worthily represented there.

He made a mistake in accepting the position of Secretary of State under

, President Taft, a place in which the incombent, if he fails, is sure to get the biame, and, if he succeeds, is sure to have some one else receive the credit. I accompanied the appointment with an opinion giving my view of the effect of the proislons of the Constitutions of the United States and of the State differing from that which had been expressed by Mr. Carson and been supported by the newspapers. which latter had no care to have the State well represented and only sought to conarreass Peneme and the Remblican party. Unable to meet the arguments of my paper. which no lawyer undertook to do, they ought to take it out of me by calling me "violator of the Constitution," an "anrehist," a "nullifler" and by saying I had smmitted a "palpable malfeasance" and "violation of law." In fact, I was no nuch abused by these interested commenators for selecting the most capable man the State to represent it in the Senate a I was later for seeing to it that Pennsylvania had the most beautiful and most inexpensive Capitol in the country.

Tumerrow Governor Pennspacker tells about the nomination of Rossevelt by the Republican National Convention in 1994.

JOY! HERE'S A NEW AND HUMAN POET

Riding Pegasus by Night and Floorwalker in a Department Store by Day

WHEN little Johnny Keats first discovered W the poet Homer he likened the Joy he felt to that which comes to "some watcher of the cities when a new planet swims into his ken." But Homer was dead, and all little Johnny's

But Homer was dead, and all little Johnny's poetic pulmotors couldn't bring him back to life again or make him human.

But you, gentle reader, are to have the privilege of sharing our pleasure in the discovery of one who is not only a true poet but a live and very human creature, who, though he rides his Pegastis by night, is a flourvallest in a New York department store by day; there's antithesis for you! And artithesis, you'll admit, if you know anything about verso-making, is a necessary component part of good noetry.

So many books of one sort or another come to the desk of a reviewer that only those bearing a familiar mane, of author or of publisher, are likely to win immediate and sympathetic notice. This thin green volume accredited to the unknown Prancis Carlin, published by the never-before-heard-of Wolfe

published by the never-before-heard-of Wolfe Tone Commany and handicapped by the in-sular, uninviting title "My Feliand," night have slipped unwept into the discard if we hadn't been fortimately arrested by the warm and simple beauty of these lines on the page

of dedication:

It is here that the book begins and it is here that a prayer is asked for the soul of the scribe who wrote it for the glory of ded, the honor of Erinn and the pleasure of the weman who came from Both—his mother.

The first poen, from which the hook takes its title, offered the reader little inducement to go further. It is only an eche of James thateness Mangan, and it has several inforgivable flaws, but upon the next page the eye fortunately caught and brightened at this:

THE STILLY SEA

My Love is o'er a Water,
A cain and thicless sea,
And I would that I had funish; has
To come in dreams to me.
Follows a quaint "Ballad of the Bees,"
lessed, among other things, with this quick
feturing of a deathbed:

Usen a pretty Summer day.
While larks were high and look
A Christian lay unon his bed.
Wills one hand in his alroys.

But almost upon the hoels of this stumbles an eight-line lytic, called "The Happy Thistles," burdened with this unpardonable liberty with the elements, wherein the "wind"

There is much, however, to make amends for the few slips and crudities that croep nto the singing of this very human numbers. His music is always sure and endowed with ide, strong wings, and the flash of his hu wide, strong wings, and the Rash of his humor is like the blue of his Ireland's sky, seen aud-denly and only for a moment when the breeze parts the curtain of mist. This quality marks his ballad of "Blind O'Cahan." It's a shame that we haven't the room to give in full so tender a lyric as that "on Eribeg Island" in praise of the memory of "Fair Musve," but here's a stanza:

A thought of her is like a dream. As sweet she was and bright.
And dreams of her to my spirit s trice visions lost in light. Fet darker than a rodn's eag.
And lighter than the sea.
Was the blue of an eye in Eribeg
Where I shall never be.

Where I shall never be.
We can't go on quoting all the good things in the book. There are 150 pieces in all, which makes the cost of each something less than a nentry, since the volume sells for \$1, postpaid. But we must give at least part of this singeria picture of the Irish, a characterization deserving of a place beside that drawn by the famous Englishman, \$5, K. Chesterton, who says, in his "Ballad of the White Horse";

"For the great Gaels of Ireland Are the first whom God made : For all their wars are merry And all their sough are and

But this young Irishman says of The

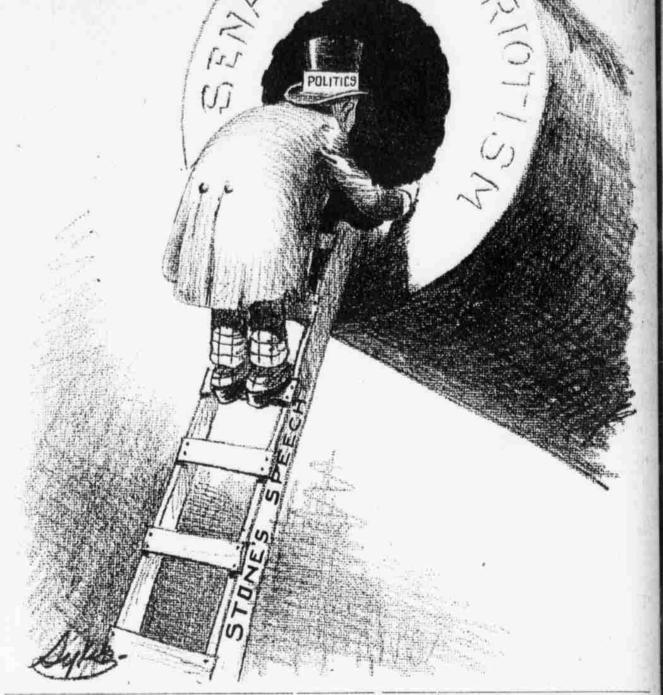
A Child is he
With an aged smile
of mystery.
In the oldest isle
of an ancient sea. And He Who made The Gast is kind To the yew-tree's shade And the dusty wind, Where the ald are laid.

In that strange land Of Inniafati. By angels planned For the chibish Gost Who helds God's hand. We call this singer young, for the of youth informs every page of his book, hough what the sum of his years may be ne didn't tell in the letter written in response to a demand for biographic data.

"I'm grateful for American approval," he wrote, from New York city, "since I was born and brought up here. My father became a millionaire on the day of his marriage and, dying when I was ten, he left his wealth in the woman to whom my book is inscribed. Having gone through grammar school I Having gone through grammar school I began work in a shoe shop, but being weak of hody I only lasted there a few years. The doctor suggested a trip across the sea and I went to unknown aunts abroad with a bag full of medicines, which were promptly thrown on a dunghill in County Louth. For I lived next to the ground in the old land, and waxing strong returned after thirteen months to go back again after five years as one who left his motherly America for to steat one who left his motherly America for to steal a trip to his awsetheart Ireland. * * * Anyou may have already guessed, I am not in touch with the literary world, since I wearing hair short and my face long, as becomes the seriously practical job of floorwalker in

the seriously practices, and a department store."
So there's your floorwalker poet, and if you like the samples send a dellar to Francis Carlin, care of Wolfe Tone Company, New Yor the book.

T. A. D.



a way for adjusting them to the manufactur-ing system of America. It is theoretically conceivable that we could in time develop a group of manufacturers who would build their factories exclusively in a tariff-free zone and manufacture solely for export. But virtually such an outcome is unlikely. The great manufacturing industries of America are scattered all over the country. Their chief market is at home and is likely to re-main here for a generation or now. Mary

of them, handleapped, as the free trader would say, by the tariff on some of their aw materials, are already able to undersel

the manufacturers of other countries in the world markets. The world markets are

world markets. The world markets are always open to them for the disposal of their surplus, and if the surplus were large enough they would be able to compete even with the manufacturer in a free zone. Their factories are usually placed, too, in close proximity to the native raw materials in the interior of the country, raw materials which the manu-

facturer in a free port on the coast would have to haul long distances. The extra freight which he would have to pay on his native raw materials would in many cases more than counterbalance the amount of

duty he would save on his foreign ray

In its practical operations a free port be

in it. The whole area must be inclosed by a man-proof wall. The workinen must be

locked in when they enter in the morning

and in case the raw materials are valuable and cashy portable, each workman must be searched when he leaves at night lest he

As already said, the drawback system sim-plified and expanded offers all the advantages of the free port and none of the disadvan-

tages, and offers them to the interior as well

The late news has a stab in it. For Kaiser Willie's house. Bank goes the Austrian Capiner With the accent on the "aus."

What Do You Know?

What part of the United States is affected by the Carfield coal order?

4. What is meant by the "War Cabinet" now being discussed in Congress?

5. What is "garahed"?
6. What is the 'hand and brain' movement?
7. Who are the Magyar magnotes?
8. What does C. O. mean in the army?

9. What was the classical name of the Dar-

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Joseph Pulitzer, editor and publisher of New York World and other newspapers, dawed a School of dournalism at Colum Enversity. Salem witchcruft: 1662.

4. Bernard Baruch is a New York broker, nau a member of the Conneil of National De-

6. tanild a corporation of rrafficare engaged in similar trades haused together for mutual protection and advantage.

7. An ambassador represents both the nation of the ruler; a minister has only the former function.

function.

8. The two Dromios were Bromio of Structuse and Dromio of Ephesus.

9. "The Pealoulat": David, to whose authorship many of the mains are acribed.

10. Hamburg on the Elba River, in nerthern Germany, is the intrest port in Confinental Europe. and after Lendon and New York in the world.

ongfellow wrote 'Itlawatha."

to the coast cities.

1. What is a "soviet"?
2. Where is The Hague?

10. What is "French leave"?

smuggle out goods on which the duty not been paid. Indeed, such a port we be a harvest field for smugglers.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION

THE FREE PORT PLAN

All of Its Advantages Can Be Secured by an Extension and Simplification of the Drawback Provisions of the Tariff Law

> By GEORGE W. DOUGLASS drawback provision is inserted in the tariff law, and provided the custom officials cooperate with the importers and the exporters to facilitate the quick passage of goods from the ships to the factories and back again. The charms of the free port appeal more to the imagination of the man who his not studied the question than to the reason of the man who has attempted to think out a way for adjusting them to the manufacturing system of America. It is theoretically

The suggestion of the establishment of free ports in America for the develop-If the ports in America for the develop-ment of manufacture for export—there is a hearing on the subject in Philadelphia today—has appealed to the imagination of the inexpert ever since it was first made. We invested to enable American manufacturers to compete successfully in the markets of the world with the manufacturers of other nations was the establishment in the coast cities of an area in which foreign raw ma-terials might be entered free of duty, be manufactured into finished product and sent

"Look at Hamburg!" the enthusiasts have exclaimed, "and see how the free part there has benefited Germany!"

Yes, look at Hamburg, and what do you discover? When the free zone was established it was hoped that a great manufacturing center would be created which would send its products into all parts of the world. But nothing of the kind has happened. The only industry in the Hamburg free area that has thrived is that of shipbuilding and repairing. The only figures obtainable show the activities before the war; but then there were 15,900 workmen employed in the free poit and 12,000 were engaged in shipbuilding in one form or another. The other industries had increased much more slowly in the free area than in the rest of the city. The manufacturer who wished to sell part of his product abroad and part in Germany was handicaped by having his factory in the free port, for when he sent his goods through the gates of the free zone to be sold in Germany he had to pay on them the full duty on manufactured goods, whereas his competitor in another part of the city who had to pay duty on his raw material alone could undersell the man who theoretically was enjoying advantages denied him. The only industries hesides shiphuilding in the free zone are those engaged wholly in export or those which tunered to be located there before those engaged wholly in export or those which happened to be located there before the zone was established.

Boston Turned Down the Plan

These facts have been disclosed by American investigators who wished to know the truth. When the Boston Port Commission was created a few years ago to develop that port the head of the commission went to Hamburg to study the situation. The Bostonians dreamed of making their city a second Hamburg. But the commissioner refrained from recommending an appeal to Congress that an area be set apart into which goods might be admitted free of duty for the use of manufacturers engaged in the export These facts have been disclosed by Amer use of manufacturers engaged in the export

iged and built the greatest system of terminal water-front watchouses in America, is on record as opposed to the free port system as unsuited to the American needs. What America needs, in his opinion, and in the opinion of others who have studied the sub-ject with any thoroughness, is a simplifiensed and built the greatest system of ter ect with any thoroughtess, is a simplifica-tion of the drawback provisions of the tarif-

These provisions have unfortunately been drawn by men who were sumplicious of the honesty of American manufacturers. While providing that the duty on all the raw materials used in exported goods should be refunded, they provide also that the manufacturer should point out to the customs official so that he could see them all the foreign raw material in a given, article. This is physically impossible, especially when the foreign material is part of an amalgam or a mixture. For example, who can tell in a given chemical compound where the domestic product is and where the foreign ingredients are. In the case of shoes, the manufacturers have used an imported product in such a way that it could not be found without tearing the shoe to pieces.

Drawback Would Open a "Free Port" in

Drawback Would Open a "Free Port" in Every City

Sim further, the regulations under which the drawback has been paid are so complicated that unless the amount of foreign material used is very great and unless the duty paid was very high ne manufacturer would attempt to get his money back. It cost more time and trouble than it was worth. A free port has no advantage to offer which cannot be enjoyed more fully by every part of the country, provided an intelligent

McAroni Ballads XCIX DA PEANUT EDITOR

I'm editor for dees peanutta stan' An' dat's about so mooch as I can do; But you are wisa newsapaper man, So don'ta mind da theengs I say to you.

W'at for you gona care to hear da way I run dees leetla place from day to day? W'at good for you to know da way I plan For maka trade for dees my leetla stan, An' try my manny customer to please? Steell eef you want my story here eet

I have so manny peopla here to suit I maka try for gat da besta fruit, An' w'en dey come I put da besta kind Een front, an' keep da worst o' dem behind.

I don'ta put a sign on dem: "Oh, see How rotten all dese goods of mine can be!"

An' eef I gotta battle weeth some man Across da street dat run anudder stan', I don'ta cry: "Oh! look, across da street, How moocha better he ees doin' eet!" justa say: "Eef I am catchin' ha bat he ees no better dan mysal"."

Of course, dese leetla beez'ness treecks

Ees gotta no connection weeth da news I s'pose da goods you gotta keep on han'. About da war, I no could ondrastan', Baycause da besta beez'ness rule weeth

Ees, "Put da besta fruit where all can see." I'm editor for dees peanutta stan', An' dat's about so mooch as I can do;

But you are wisa newsapaper man, So don'ta mind da theengs I say to you. SUFFRAGE AND THE SENATE

An Analysis of Alignment on Basis of House Passage of Amendment

ANALYSIS of the vote whereby the woman's suffrage amendment passed the House of Representatives fails to justify the optimism of the leaders of that cause, who already see the senatorial acquiescence at hand and State ratification coming. On the contrary, it ap-

ratification coming. On the contrary, it suppears to indicate that the real struggle is ahead.

The congressional delegations of twenty-eight States favored the amendment by alleast a two-thirds majority; the delegations of twelve States opposed it by at least two-thirds, while delegations from the other eight were about evenly split. On the basis of a full attendance when the matter community the Senate, sixty-four votes will be reup in the Senate, sixty-four votes will be required to insure submission. The suffragists must not lose a single State that was with them in the House and must gain half of lies doubtful eight. Yet only three of these eight

ave even a bare majority for suffrage It may be, of course, that the Senators will not vote as the Representatives of their eral States did or that the States thence eral States did or that the States themselven the matter comes up for ratification will follow the leadership of their present Representatives. Of the thirteen States of the "Solid South," the delegations of all but Oklahuma, Florida, Kentucky and Tenware was the Oliahuma, Florida, Kentucky and Tenne-were against suffrage. Oklahoma was the only one largely for it. Kentucky, Florida and Tennessee Representatives being above equally divided. But Maryland, which usually stands with the "Soild South," was against

Thirteen States can prevent ratificati t. Louis Post-Dispatch. THE MAKIN' O' CORPORAL BYRNE

What reason have the Tanks to fast!
The Kalser would'red
What reason! Thousa but one we clie-