has produced Oliver P. Morten, Benjamin Harrison and the brave Hoonlers who fought alongside of Reynolds on the Oak Ridge at Gettysburg. She well remem-bers that when her own Senator, he who did so much for the Republican party, and whose whee counsels, alas! are miss-ling today, hore a commission to Wash-ington, he had no more sincers supporter than the able and distinguished states-man who, then, as he does now, repre-sented Indians in the United States Sen-ste. Pennsylvania, with the approval of her judgment and with giad anticipation of victory in her heart, following a leader

of victory in her heart, following a leader who, like the Chevaller of France, is without fear and without repreach, se-onds the nomination for the vice presi-dency of Charles W. Fairbanks, of In-

My voice is peculiar, but there are tones

in it which are penetrating and reach far

Members of our delegation told me that

they could hear easily, and certain it is

that there was no whispering in the au-

dience and that they gave attention to the

address. At its close there came what was

called an ovation of applause and Fair-

banks came to my rooms to offer his

Chauncey M. Depew also made a speech

in behalf of the nomination of the Vice

LITERARY NEW YORK

Evening Public Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, January 23, 1918

THE JERSEY RATE CASE: A TRAP OR A TRIUMPH?

THE EVENING PUBLIC LUDGUE erred in announcing in one edition yesterday that the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Jersey rate case was a victory for Philadelphia. That interpretation is a short-visioned interpretation and we regret that President Trigg. of the Chamber of Commerce, considers the decision a triumph and feels that the Chamber is "entitled to credit for having aided Philadelphia in preventing a decision which would have been unjust and diseriminatory to the interests of her business men." It would have been much more to the point if President Trigg had stated that the Chamber is entitled to much credit for having aided New York in the maintenance of a principle utterly antagonistic to the interests of this port and devised to perpetuate the extraordinary artificial advantage which it has been public policy to grant Manhattan.

The Jersey ports petitioned to be put on the same rate basis as Philadelphia. That, obviously, was against this city's interest. but it was a mere incident of the fight. What the Jersey ports were undertaking to establish in principle was that the high and costly service of shipping through New York, including lighterage, should be reflected in the New York rate; that this ex pensive service should not be given for nothing; that the Jersey ports, where there was no lighterage service, should not be on the same basis as New York with its lighterage charges. They sought, in other words, to establish the principle that the rate should parallel the service, that the more costly service should pay the higher rate

Had the Jersey ports succeeded in their plea, it is true that temporarily they would have been put on the same rate basis as Philadelphia, but it is just as true that the principle under which they would have got the decision would have compelled almost immediately a new differential in favor of Philadelphia over

on precisely the same basis that they have been for the last twenty years." Do we want them on the same basis? If so, let's dig a pit and go to sleep in it.

Plausible as the Chamber's attitude may wem to be on account of the side victory involved, the irrefutable answer to its argument is that the decision indorses the whole preferential system of rate-making in favor of New York. It is a system against which this community has protested vigorously for years, and the leave

simply appears in another form in the fight now being made to utilize other ports besides New York in moving the great volumes of freight destined for Europe, but now blocked and tied in the neck of the bottle, New York.

If the Jersey ports are not ontitled to a differential over New York, Philadelphia is not entitled to a differential over the Jersey ports. We appear to have been caught in a clever trap.

FREEING IRELAND

T IS a long bow drawn by the London Daily News in imagining that President Wilson has "asked" the British Government to settle the Irish question. The last thing we should expect to find in the Wilson program would be active interference in another nation's domestic affairs. He discialms the intention even of interfering with Germany's.

But it is significant that English organof opinion are sensitive to our feeling about Ireland. In English campaigns of recent years the Conservatives attacked the followers of Asquith and Lloyd George for calling American gold to their aid, meaning, of course, the funds supplied by Amerlean audiences which gave enthusiastic reception to visiting Home Rule speakers. A number of prominent persons identified with the Irish cause, including T. P. O'Connor, have been received at the White House in the last few months. But that is not surprising. Mr. Wilson would be misrepresonting his countrymen if he did otherwise In this country it would be hard to scrape together a corporal's guard of persons op posed to Home Hule,

RAW PROFITS IN RAW PRODUCTS

THE Administration bill to give the President sweeping powers to fix the prices of every product needed for the conduct of the war, including food, of course, is the sequel of this passage in his address to Congress of December 4:

Recent experience has convinced me that he Congress must go further in authorizing the Government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of un-restrained solidates. While we have eliminated profitsering in several branches of industry, it still runs impudently ram-pant in others.

The first part of that speech dealt with war on Austria and all the beligerency was greeted with solvos of applause. It s a great pity that more dramatic political affairs have delayed for seven weeks onsideration of the President's solemn protest against profiteering in raw products. This bill should be taken up at once. If it is shelved in favor of debates about the past conduct of the Administration there will be few who will take Mr. Wilson's more violent critics seriously. It is the acid test of their sincerity that they lose not a day in giving the President power to stamp out profiteering.

PARTNERSHIP QUARRELS

TF THERE are two men who can get into L a worse scrap with each other than two in the Wigwam, with an audience of 30,000 partners we have yet to find them. It is human nature that the more closely filled your interests are with those of a neighbor the more bitterly you will quarrel with um. Christians never fought Mohammedans so hard as they fought Christians. We welcome this growing spirit of partnership in Washington. It has erroneously been called "partisanship" by some correspondents, but that was evidently a slip of the pen, for there is no reason to believe that the one Socialist in Congress is hampering the Republican-Democratic majority. We need this bitterness of partnership to keep Mr. Baker on his toes.

PENNYPACKER'S SPEECH BEFORE 30,000 AT ROOSEVELT CONVENTION

"Newspapers, in Their Efforts to Suppress Me, Had Given Me an Undeserved Prominence"-A Last Tribute Paid to Quay

0 for the State the monument to Colonel Alexnder Le Roy Hawkins and the dead of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which was the only regiment from the thirteen original States to participate in the war with Aguinaldo in the Philippines,

About this time I made an order that no more fustices of the peace would be appointed without a statement in detail of the age, occupation and qualifications of the applicant, accompanied by certificates from residents of the neighborhood of his integrity and ability to perform the duties of the office.

It was a busy time and events crowded ipon each other rapidly. On the twentieth of June 1 was in Chicago as a delegate to the National Republican Convention. My rooms were in the Auditorium Hotel, where an agreeable impression was made by the Pompelian room fitted up entirely with eastern ornamentation and a disagreeable impression was made by seeing the young men and young women, evidently of the ultivated classes, coming in to drink high balls and cocktalls together as though it were quits the thing. The newspapers, in their efforts to suppress me because of the legislation making them responsible for negligence, had succeeded in producing the opposite result and had given me an undeerved prominence. Governors Odell, of New York; Herrick, of Ohio, and Murphy, of New Jersey, came to my rooms, and it was reported: "The Governor was the striking figure in the hotel lobby and was the object of much attention." The Pennsylvania delegation held a caucus and determined to vote as a unit. At this caucus

offered the following resolution: Reserved. That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in unison with the people, rejoice in the achievements and deplore the death of Matthew Stanley Quay. A soldier, he won the medal of honor for distinguished services on the field of bat-tic; a scholar, he could impress a thought

and turn a phrase with deft skill; a polit-ical leader of capacity unexcelled, he entered the stronghold of the foe and achieved a presidential visitory under the most adverse conditions; a Senator, his wise counsel and keen intelligence were ever sought and always potent; a states-man, he prevented the passage of the force bill, and in time of stress preserved the principle of protection to American industries, to the lasting benefit of the country; an exemplar of bold and steadcountry; an exemplar of bold and stead-fast Integrity, his last contest was a suc-cessful effort to compet the national Gov-erament to keep faith with the down-trodden and helpless. May he find in the grave that longed-for peace which ingratitude denied to him while he was ally?

Scene in the Wigwam

Somebody called for a standing vote and every delegate arose to his feet, although many of them were of independent proclivities, and voted in favor of the resolution. To Pennsylvania was accorded the opportunity to make one of the nominating speeches. It is the broadest field in America upon which a man may address his fellowmen, and in these conventions is determined who shall guide the destinies of the nation for a period of four years. Penrose came to me and generously asked me to make the speech. I told him he was called upon, as the leader of the party in the State, to do it himself; but he insisted. and the truth is, I was not disinclined to make the effort. The convention was held

Most of the Poets Who Write About the City Were Born Elsewhere THE literary barrenness of the city of New L.York is notorious. What? You may the ity is full of men and women producing liternture. Yes, and it is filled with great finaniers and captains of industry. But New York did not produce them. They have gone there as to a market place to sell their wares. Pierpont Morgan, the elder: John D. Rockefeller, Frank Vanderlip and Charles Schwab vere all born outside of New York. And so was William Dean Howells, Hamlin Garland, Edith M. Thomas, Richard Watson Gilder, Don Macquis, Franklin P. Adams, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Edwin Arlington Robinson and nearly all of the living and dead men and somen of letters who have been associated with that city in their inter years.

thanks.

President.

The Putname, who have been publishing ooks in New York for several generations, have just issued "The Book of New York Verse," containing more than 225 poems about the city written by 123 different poets. But only eleven of the poets are native New York-To make the book typical of literary New York it should have borne the imprint hiladelphia publishing house; then should have had a volume of verse about New York by posts native of other places lesued from the press of another city offered to the public of the nation. This wider pubwill doubtless purchase more confe book than will be sold in the city with

But to return to the nativity of the poets. There are seven selections from the writings of Sara Teasdale and Clinton Scollard, a people sitting as in an amphitheatre, with greater number than from any other poets, Sara Teasdale was born and lives in St. Jouis, and Clinton Scollard is the nonphysician of Clinton, N. ces in the little village where he was born. out the great city when he gets writing about the country. He is no nore of a New Yorker than is Austin Do here of a New Yorker that is Atalin Dobson or Plerte Jeau de Beranger, each of whom is represented by a single poem. New England, whose population is about that of the city of New York, is represented by fifteen poets, or four more than the city by fifteen poets, or four more than the city itself. Included among them are Edwin Ar-lington Robinson, John Greenlenf Whittler, William Cullen Bryant, T. B. Aldrich, N. F Willia, Robert Grant, Edmund Clarence Sted-man and Fitz-Greene Halleck. There are eight Pennsylvania-born poets from whose ributes to the city selections are made This is a large number when one considers that they have a great city within their own State about which to write. Among them are Henry van Dyke, born in Germantown George B. Morris, whom New York usuali claims as one of its own; Lloyd Mifflin, a dis-tinguished sonnetcer; Florence Earle Coates, Morian C. Smith, Harvey M. Watta, Margaret Widdemer and Robert Bridges, not the Brit Ish laureate, but the editor of Scribner' New Yorkers are now claiming Don Marjuls and Franklin P. Adams as the best octic interpreters of the spirit of the to but both Marquis and Adams were born in lillnols and did not go to New York till they were grown men. Even the late Highard Wathon Glider was not a New Yorker, but first saw the light in Bordentown, N. J., much nearer Philadelphia than New York. He studied law in Philadelphia and d'd not go o New York at all until after he had served his apprenticeship in journelism in Newark. Indiana, which began producing l'terature when New York was niore than 25 years old, has produced three poets to write about the metropolls who loom larger in Am literature toan the total eleven native New Yorkers included in the volume. They are Joaquin Miller, William Vaughn Moody and Meredith Nicholson. Who are the nalive New Yorkers? Among them are Edgar Fawcett, now almost forgot-ten; Guy Wetmore Carryll, remembered by only a few; Emma Lazarus, whose poetry vas a fad for a while; Helen Hay Wh whe a rad for a while; Helen Hay Whitney, who annuses herself writing verse, and Joseph Rodman Droke, who is never classified any-where save as a minor poet. He is remem-bered because of h's "Amrican Flag," the last stanza of which, the best of the whole poem, was written by Fitz-Greene Halleck, a New Englander. There is evidently something in the atmosphere of New York which prevents the from cultivating his literary situ, if he be born with them. The city has to depend on men born elsewhere to describe and interpret G. W. D.

"YAH, DEY QUARRELS; BUT ONLY AS TO HOW!"



THE PASSING OF BIG TOM McAVOY

And a Word About His Memorable Fight With Wee Bobbic

B saturday at the green old age of eighty, will be inid at rest in Mouni Moriah Ceme-tery today, and there will be many in the automobiles following the hearse who will recall for discussion the great light between "Big Tom" and "Wee Bobble" Henderson for the Twenty-sixth Ward scat in Select Council more than a quarter of a century

mayoraliy in 1591 left vacant his chair in the Select Chamber, and Thomas B. McAvoy, brick manufacturer, and towering six-foot-six good nature and pugnacity, jumped at

the war became at once internecine, and gen-erally was moder of as the "light of hig Tom and Wee Bobble." The leastle began over the nomination, and the vote in that convention was "that close a flea couldn't have walked between it." The leader of the old McManes, or gashouse, crowd, was John O'Donnel, who had been Recorder of Deeds and who was the head of the Harmony Legion, the strong-arm men of the Twenty-sixth, which then took in the present Thirly-sixth Ward. The distin-guishing full dress of these buskles was the red flanged shirt, adorned with a big 6, and the white knitted the affected by the old volunteer firemen. When these hads carne swinging down the street on parade it was fangis a ballagh for everybody else. O'Donnel turned in for McAvoy, and the fight for chairman of the convention, as have said, was close. One vote decided it, Nobody to this day, perhaps, knows for whom the vots was cast, but O'Donnel claimed it and, seizing the gavel, called the meeting to order. But there was no order. It broke up in a row. McAvoy and Henderson were now both firmly fixed in the suddle. the regulars, having the younger fellows and Mayor Stuart in his campaign had beater stantial citizens with him, but this fight split the district in all direction Black, who was chairman of the regular Twenty-sixth Ward Republican committee, red in for Henderson and O'Donnel car ried the banner for McAvoy.

down, and when heads were cool enough to bother with statistics the interesting fact developed that, although this fight was for a sent in Select Council, to be occupied only for the few months of the provides occu-pant's unexpired term, it had proved one of the most expensive, and certainly the most bitter, the city had ever known. Dear author of "Beautiful Snow"

The two factions began at once to look forward to the February election, but they were fired and they presently got together. They smoked the pipe of peace and dellb-crated, and out of the deliberations grew the continuance of Big Tom in Select Council and the appointment of Wee Bobble to a maginerey.

Those who knew Big Tom very well declare that he was all of six feet six inches tall and, increasing our city fathers. However this may be, you would find not one to the Twenty-sixth Ward today—not even one of his old-time enemies—to wag an objecting head if you were to arise in your place and say: "It was a big, warm, strong heart that was left was a big, warm, strong heart that was left cold and still in Mount Moriah this day. God rest him " T. A. D.

ANOTHER BROWNING

An encyclopedia that boasts it is always ip to the minute gives not a word of inforup to the minute gives not a word of hifor-mation about John M. Browning, gun in-ventor of Ogden, Utah. His father was a gun maker and he has been making guns since he was fourteen years old; he is sixty-two. Guns of his invention bear other minutes when provident to the other other names when manufactured in this country. The Winchester and Colt guns are his, but few people in this country were aware of t before the recent investigation at Wash

To the Author of "Beautiful Snow"

(Whoever you were, A him or a her, For it's nothing we're given to know Of the make of you, living below), You were much in our mind

As we fronted the wind And the feathery downfall this morning.

We thought of your "Beautiful Snow," And wondered betimes If your little rhymes Were really intended to show

How much to pure fancy we owe, Or whether you sang With an ironic twang Of the feathery downfall that morning.

Has Paradise beautiful snow?

Or lingers your soul In regions where coal Unlimited crackles aglow, However the traffic may go?

Ah! then you'd have got The delight we did not

At the feathery downfall this morning. TOM DALY.

AMERICAN PEAT AS FUEL

Experiment Has Shown That It Could Be Utilized to Good Effect

Tomorrow Governor Pennypacker tells about his interference with a plan for a permanent annual encampment at Gettysburg.

The election of Edwin S. Stuart to the

of good hature and pugnacity, jumped at once into battle for the place. But there was a little plumber on Nouth Broad street, a wee wap of a man whom Tom could have carried off in his overcost pocket, but who was full of fight, too. This was Robert E, Henderson. The two men were big figures in the councils of the A. P. A., which had pretty much the whiphand in that district in those days, and the way become at once intermedice and con-

Henderson

BIG TOM MCAVOY, who passed away on ugistracy

She, alone, of all the States, since the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, has never given an electoral vote against a candidate of the Republican party for the PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 57 (Comprish), 1918, by Public Ledger Company) the eleventh of June I went to Pittsiconditate of the Ropublican party for the presidency. She is unselfish in her devo-tion. During the period of the half cen-tury that has gone, no gon of hers has been either President or Vice President. She has been satisfied, like the Earl of Warwick, to be the maker of kings. She has been content that regard should be given to the success of the party and the welfare of the country, rather than to the personal interests of her citizens. The waters of the Ohio, rising amid the mountains of Pennsylvania, roll west-ward, bearing fertility to the prairie hads of Indiana. The thought of Penn-sylvania Republicans, with kindred movement, turns toward the State which has produced Oliver P. Morten, Benjamin Harrison and the brave Hooslers who burgh to deliver an address and accept.

Jersey, the service being cheaper, and a "double" differential over New York. When, however, Philadelphia sustains the New York plea and rejoices in the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission refuses to charge New York for the service it gets, the whole Philadelphia case is tossed away. What good is a general who, in order to win a skirmish, loses the decisive battle and ruins his army? A few more such victories and we should indeed be lost. What does it advantage us to prevent Jersey ports from being temporarily put on a level with us if at the same time we aid in buttressing the claim of our chief compatitor to valuable artificial advantages without corresponding cost?

We pointed out when the Jersey rate case first came up that the true interests of Philadelphia rested in a victory for the Jersey ports; that is, a victory in principle. At the time the Chamber of Commerce was so afraid of the Jersey ports being put in the Philadelphia rate zone that it seemed utterly to lose sight of the main issue. We believe that the arguments of Philadelphia, which intervened, were somewhat modified as a result of our protest and that the city's spokesmen contented themselves with protesting strongly against putting Jersey ports on an equality with Philadelphia; but we take it, nevertheless, that a far-seeing statesmanship would have been quick to grasp the true significance of the fight and would have been energetic in opposing the New York claim to service without cost.

It-is not sufficient for the Chamber of Commerce to be sincere. Its sincerity, of course, is taken for granted. But it appears to have been fighting with field mice when a lion was loose in the pasture. We had not thought that the day would come when a great commercial body in this city, at the very moment that a strenuous fight was being made to break the shipping monopoly of New York with its attendant peril to national auccess in the war, would scenally auplaud a declaion which is andependentia to everything the port authorian have contended for in the last quarter of a century, and when the president of the Chamber of Commerce would be jubifact because "the decision of the Intertals Commerce Commission has the effect ming the existing differentials NICHT WAR?

THE version of the untangling of Ger many's political snarl given by the Lokal Anzeiger is so typically German that it must be true. Hindenburg is to be allowed to annex territory in Franco and good speech, but he could not be heard Belgium if he wins on the western front. In exchange for that he is to let the Reichstag patch up some sort of "noannexation" peace with Russia.

Of course, if Hindenburg wins on the western front he can annex anything he wants on any front. So there you are,

Quick ! Put the "nation" back into "co- ordination !"
Sometimes the streats look clean when it snows, but not for long.
Things did not walt for Teddy to arrive

-they broke the day before.

Let's have some "pep." A hot fight in Washington will do the nation good.

Shut down the waterpower plants to e coal! Well, let's order the rivers to maxe quit flowing.

A nephew of Senator La Foliette has unlisted. When it came to a choice betw Industri ice between

The Weather Man obviously determined to chastise Mr. Garfield. We live in a cour try, however, that can smile at tragedy and a laugh out of it.

We do not want any argument as to whether or not we were properly prepared. The evidence is all in on that point and we admits the deficiency. What we do want to know he if we are getting properly prepared now, with the greatest possible measure of efficiency.

The plan to try the Carr for treason and have the bearings public seeins to be for the purpose of distracting public atten-tion from the greater treason of which been guilty. Only the spinelessness of Russia is keeping the war going. Had that great pation stuck, the Hun would have been plantly whipped by now and real democracy would have been breathing pure air in Eu-rope.

reached the rear and the top. A board carpeted passageway ran out from the platform toward the center so as to enable the speaker to approach as near as possible his hearers. Uncle Joe Cannon prosided. and in his western breezy way he presented those who were to speak. He adopted all kinds of antics to secure attention and maintain silence. On one occasion he lay flat and pounded on the heards of the floor with his heavy gavel. If the speaker failed to make himself beard distinctly a buzz started in the audience, and thereafter he was utterly lost, a mere figure with twisting features and moving arms. There were very few who could stand the test. A man from California, whose filme I do not

lers rising one

another until

know, with a voice like the roaring of a bull, made the crowd laugh and listen. Ellihu Root nominated Roosevelt. It was a

even by our delegation, whose location was very near to the stand, and, therefore, at the time was ineffective. I was called on the second day from my place on the plat-

form, where I sat apart from the delegation as one of the vice presidents of the convention.

Pennsylvania's Importance

t is to be hoped that my readers, if I r have any, will look with lenity upon introduction into these memoirs of ne of my short speeches. If their eyes wide open they will see that I am enevering to impress them, as I ever did my listeners, with the facts that show the great importance in American life of our own State. It is only the simple truth that I have been the first who, upon every possible occasion, in the face of those who have been taught and would rather think otherwise, has boldly asserted these facts and rigidly insisted upon their acceptance. All of my writing predecessors have been more or less explanatory and exculpatory, and to that extent weak. It is a artisfaction to know that a result has been ccomplished. William U. Hensel, Martin G. Brumbaugh and others have since adopted the same tone, and it is to be hoped the time is near when our people will be inspired with a proper appreciation of and pride in their own wonderful influence upon broad affairs. On this occasion and to this vast audience I said:

The Republican party held its first convention in that city of western Penn-sylvania which, in energy, enterprise and wealth, rivals the great mart upon the shores of the inland lakes, wherein, after the lapse of nearly half a century after the lapse of nearly half a century, we meet today. Pennsylvania may well claim to be the leader among Republican states. The principles which are em-todied in the platform of the party, as we have adopted if, are the result of the teachings of her scholars and states-men. Her majorities for the nominees of that party have been greater and more certain than those of any other State,

MORTUARY WIT

T. C. Pack the railroad man, counts amon mirers ex-President Taft, who delights to reduce showing Pork's ready wit. Here WAS OF the unveiling of a monument erected to the ory of a certain Westerner whom we'll call 3 Smith, because that isn't anything in name. Fork acquitted binnelf with his o are grace, but filterward a fifted and t "Why didn't run cell the whole truth smith"" "We'l," Feek replies. "I cam not to unveil John J. Smith, but his monu-

NAUGHTY TORMY pushed his mother's daughter at of boiling water. hey found the little stri-hair was out of curt.

A Paroxysm of Parades

The Henderson headquarters were at Broad and Ellsworth streets and MoAvoy's gonfalon flew to the breeze at Broad and Dickinson streets. Between the two, may, a Prederal street, equated the unimportant Democrats. Parades of the rival factions broke loose and at once became nightly oc-currences. And for the first time in the political history of the city women appeared inon horseback. Arabian steeds? Well upon horseback. Arabian steeds? Well, they were commandeered from the coke wagons and brick carts in which they earned their daily oats. Nearly every family in the ward took a part in the nightly turnout. The newspapers gave columns of space to the South Broad street doings.

The city at that time was full of political unrest. Honest John Bardsley had just been exposed as looter of the City Treasury and councilmanic investigations were out. Governor Pattison had appointed William Red-wood Wright to the office of City Treasurer Bardsley's unexpired term and th permocrate had norminated him for a con-tinuance in that office. They were prepared to deal with any faction of the Republicans which might help toward his election, and the two belligerents in the Twenty-sixth the two neingerents in the twenty-sixth Ward were no less anxious to get in on such a deal. But Mayor Stuart refused to give his manction to any such arrangement between the Hendersonites and the Democ-rats and so the alliance of Democrats with in tod the McAvoy faction was brought about. The let was made at a conference in the of the Democratic city committee at Broad and Chestnut streets, at which were present William F. Harriy, John R. Read, John J. Curley, Matt Dittmann and other lesser The fight in the Twenty-sixth then waxed

more and more furious. South Broad street became a maeistrom of parades, and there was so much activity by night that there was mighty little work done by day. Though some bricks were thrown, very few were made in the yards of the McAvoy and other like establishments. There are some who will tell you that when election day came, resulting in the election of McAvoy and culminating in a climactlo demonstration when, the vote was known, there was nobody sober in the ward. But that's exaggeration. Some thotmands were so busy absorbing McAvoy joy or drowning Henderson sorrow as to be afflicted with temporary strablemus, and to these all men were brothers, or at least, for the moment, kin. duating in a climactic demonstrat

It took the ward a long while to settle 10.

thout Brownings who were Browning who studies to world safe for the enjoyment of poetry ture is to space.

agton. The encyclopedias give full informa

FOOLSCAP!

The fact that the British Government, or

conomy bent, has discontinued the use of solscap paper for official correspondence has

alled forth a mild discussion as to the

doin of the name. Most authorities are

reed that it is due to the watermark, a

who first introduced it authorities differ

Some say it came from Germany, and polat to the fact that German paper, bearing a foolscap watermark and dating from 1479.

was exhibited in the Caxton exhibition of

s77. Others credit the claims of Sir John spielmann, who had paper mills at Dart-ord, toward the close of the sixteenth cen-

ade by the rump Parliament, which enfolged

that the royal arms in the watermark be removed from the official paper of the house

and "a fool's can and bells substituted." So

HELP!

Beilinda is a barber girl. Hefore the war it was a "Swims" Who used to cut my only curl. But now it is a Mins. The time has conts! The hour is ripe? There's no escape! I insat be brave. Helioda is the shahim type And 1 am going to have a shave.

"Prom "Our Girls in Wartime," by Hampdor

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What play is the basis of Verdi's opera "La Traviata"?

What is the family name of British reyalty?
 Define downare.
 Name the "three graces."
 Define an idiom.

19. Who is the new chief of staff of the British forces in France?

1. Who were the Doges? 2. Name the author of "Waverley."

Where is Czernowitz?

5. Which is the "Quaker City"?

Heip!

after all, one takes one's choice.

And yet others lay it all to an order

adorned, but when it comes to the que

turs'.

By DR. AUSTIN O'MALLEY

SINCE the fuel problem has become so serious with us it is strange some one has not tried to utilize the enormous deposits of neat we have in the lowland regions near Lake Michigan. For a long time peat has been the fuel used in Ireland, where there are about 2.750,000 acres of bogs. There are many peat districts in northern Europe, and in Russia about 6700 square miles of peat de-

Peat is the partly decayed and compacted remains of mosses and marsh plants which have been covered with water. In France this fuel is dredged from the bottoms of ponds in the valleys of the Somme and Olse. ut commonly the bogs are partly drained the surface material removed and the peat is dug as "turfs" with special spades. These turfs are dried in the air as a rule. Bedding for horses is made from the upper layers o the bog moss, which is especially valuable for its deodorizing and absorbent qualities. The moss is used also in paper-making, and it is useful as a packing for fresh fruit

About 1900 experiments made in Michigan showed it was possible then to get a good peat which could be sold in Michigan for from \$2 to \$1 a ton. As peat when uncon pressed is bulky, eight to eighteen times mor than coal, it would not pay to transport H. but the compressed product can be trans-

The heating value of a fuel is determined a sive nearing value of a fuel is determined by various methods, one of which is to put a given quantity of the fuel in a closed cylls der surrounded by a water jacket, burn the fuel in oxygen, and take the temperature of the water. With us the result is commonly expressed by the number of pounds of water raised a degree Fahrenheit by the combus-tion of one pound of the fuel when the heat is all absorbed by the water. A good Path-14,000 heat units per pound; peat, from 685 to 10,000 units; but much of the heat from peat is lost vistually. lost virtually through the n Wood as a fuel averages from \$900 b tn It. 9600 heat units. The peat from the bottom of bogs is better than the upper layers, but there is considerably more incombustible ash in peat than in wood. The report of the United States Geological Survey for 1991 has a consideration of the peat in this country.

EDITORIAL EPIGRAMS

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
A soviet is a Russian representative asserted in the term is not restricted to the soviet meeting in Petrograd. That is a culterion of various head soviets.
The Hague is the capital of Holland.
The territory cast of the Minissippi was affected by the Garden's end of the addition. all 67 the States of Minissippi was distributed by the Garden's of the function of the source of the sour With Alaska gone dry, what will they use in the movie plays instead of the barroom scene?-St. Joseph Gazette.

According to General Maurice, of the Btil ish army, Bethlehem, Pa., was in a large measure responsible for the capture of Beth-lehem, Pai.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Hooverising is commonly regarded as something new, but the Lawrence Journa-World has found this in Proverbs Xv, 17. "Better is a dinner of Herb's."-Kansas Cliv

The Lenine crowd in Russia call the Conmacks the counter-revolutionists. The Co-encks might retort by calling the Leninits the bargain-counter revolutionists .- Provi dence Journal.

It is physically impossible to push a twelve-inch lody through a three-inch hole it is physically impossible to run the great-est freight traffic of the history of the coup-try-even in the history of any county through the neck of a bottle.--New Origins Item.

9. Classical name for the Dardanelles; The "French heave"; Departing without asking

Investion and new according of Congress.
6. The "thand-and-brain" movement has started in the Bellish Labor marks, which has invited the co-mercial of "brain workers" with manual laborers of the trade unions in order to additate the construction of the internal demogracy and the starters in England," and rewards of industry in England.

1. Magner magnates: Hunsarian nobles, 8. "C. O."; Abbreviation for "com

"C, 0,"1