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from consideration things which the censorship may veil, in this incomprehensible failure of the railroads to measure up to the situation. They carried, it is true, an increase of tonnage last year in itself more than equal to the combined tonnages in normal times of Russia, Germany, France and Great Britain, but our mileage is far more vast.

Comparisons may be instructive, but results are deceiving. The supreme task confronting patriotism and the Government at this juncture is integration of railroad service and co-ordination of railroad facilities; for the shipbuilding program, the manufacture of munitions, the provisioning of our Allies alike depend for success on American railroads. When they fall down our whole war program falls down with them.

OUR ENEMIES DIVIDED

The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be associated in the opportunity of autonomous development.

THIS was the tenth of Mr. Wilson's fourteen conditions for a just and stable peace laid down at "the moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty." They seem to have been words of flame, for they have been caught up by the rebellious subjects of the Hapsburg, and by the press of neutral countries are declared to be one of the potent factors in the present revolt.

It is entirely credible that German and Austrian troops have fired upon each other, for the greatest mystery of this war has been that such dissension did not start sooner. Germany has heaped every humiliation upon her ally. Her press has mocked at Austria for military failures—logical enough failures for a nation which in all its history never won a war. It has demanded for Germany food supplies that naturally would have gone to the Dual Monarchy, and starving folk have seen grain from Rumania, meat from Turkey, pass through their land on its way to their master's master in Berlin. The Berlin-Bagdad project has been floundered in their faces as if Austria did not exist. Their Kaiser is helpless. His challenge to Berlin would mean the annexation of German Austria by his ruthless ally. And in peace and war, in prosperity and adversity, the polyglot peoples whom Mr. Wilson's words have encouraged have demanded autonomy and more than that—Independence.

They, though divided in five directions, is tottering. It has long been considered by some to be a hazardous adventure of the British to penetrate so far into the Sultan's domains. What if the Germans lurked a great army at Allenby's command? The answer is at hand. The British evidently had reliable information about affairs in Turkey. The German general, Falkenhayn, had indeed planned to recapture Jerusalem, but it is reported that 160,000 Turkish troops deserted him. This is doubtless an exaggeration. But it can be no exaggeration that typhus and other diseases have played havoc in Turkey; it would be amazing if it were not so. Turkey has no medical organization in time of peace to stop epidemics, and the first duty of Christian missionaries is always to fight filth and infection.

Granting to the Germans an efficiency hitherto undreamed of, they would indeed be supermen if, without sufficient doctors, medical supplies, food and clothing for their own army and people, they could keep the illiterate soldiers and civilians of Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey up to the mark. Five hundred thousand Allied soldiers wait in northern Greece and Serbia to strike when the time comes, and the fact that Germany's three allies have done nothing against them is signal proof of their weakness.

We will win and we will make our fourteen conditions of peace permanently more the provocations for another world war. The enormous gain to humanity, already in sight, is so great, so transcendentally great, taking the power of the imagination to conceive its ultimate results, that no man in his senses will let half-measures now. Whole peoples among our "enemies" cry to us to rescue them. We will not let our teeth and see this through.

Cracking the party whip has been known to crack a party.

Let's hope that the Austrians are better revolutionists than the Germans.

The British workman is out to conquer Germany—and Britain, too.

The economic policy of some citizens resolves itself into a longing for free food, free lodging and free amusement.

Some officials refer to the freight congestion as a "state of mind." We suppose that old man psychology is being overworked.

Germany may control Turkey, but if pelagians control Germany we more than stand that her place in the sun will be in a shade.

We would not go so far as to wish that every bishop were a politician, but it might be a thing for the country if every politician were a bishop.

John F. Scott is the ablest man in the State, according to Senator Vard, and should be Lieutenant Governor. Now for a Governor warranted to live four years!

Ships that come to Philadelphia get coal and cargo and get out in the morning. They wait for both and are delayed in getting out. Why not use our shipping intelligently?

Mr. McAdoo is against Government ownership of railroads. But he says, "to return to the old competitive system would be impossible." A case of "A case in a name?"

The custodian of alien enemy property against it's only businesslike to assess a tax against it for the overhead of custodianship. We suggest a tax of 12 1/2 per cent for some of it, which is more than 60 per cent alien.

The Allies need 100,000,000 bushels of American wheat in 1918. Mr. Hoover is a mate. A call for help that can be triumphantly answered by the American farmer and the American housewife—and only by them.

Some readers do not concur at all in sentiments expressed by the late Governor Pennypacker, but what he wrote he wrote, and it is printed as he wrote it. We may get a few lambastings ourselves before it is finished.

Hunger and Disease Stabbing Through Germany—News Headline.

With the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa he was very soon called upon to take up his duties as an active overseer of the discipline of the British forces on active service. After South Africa, Sir William was

GETTYSBURG ENCAMPMENT PLAN WAS HALTED BY PENNYPACKER

Governor Refused to Permit Later Associations to Become Connected With Historic Battlefield.—The St. Louis Exposition

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY—No. 28
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ABOut this time the Philadelphia Club, at my suggestion, brought out the edition de luxe and fastidious reproduction of "The Chronicle of Nathan Ben Suddi," the satire upon Franklin, Norris, Isaac Wayne and others about the time of the French and Indian War. I may be forgiven for repeating that it is probably the brightest bit of literature the Colonies produced, and that for I wrote the preface, giving such facts concerning its origin as could be ascertained. On the twenty-seventh of June I made an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Homopathic Insane Asylum at Rittenville, near Allentown, in which Doctor Heysinger was very much interested. It always seemed to me absurd to talk about a homopathic insanity, and there was later much uncomfortable comment upon the cost of the building and the fact that it had not been completed even at the expiration of the term of my successor.

The Gettysburg Encampment

At the close of July I went to the camp of the National Guard at Gettysburg and was again much chattered about by the guides because I adhered to my rule of no review from a barouch, and there again I inspected every member of every regiment and the Adjutant General, Stewart, one of the most capable and energetic of men, had it in mind to arrange for a permanent annual encampment there, but I felt called upon to interfere with him and put an end to the plan. Colonel John P. Nicholson, chairman of the Battlefield Commission, was much opposed to it and my opinion was that we ought not to force any later uses or associations upon the field where the most fateful of American battles was fought.

On the first of August former Governor Robert E. Pattison died. I know him well; a tall man, with dark eyes, he led the wonderful fortune to be twice elected as a Democrat to the position of Governor of this Republican State. Mentally, he was painstaking but not vigorous, and he was not very successful in the office or financially afterward. He was of the type of men who always meet with mild good will and approval. Stone and I were both pallbearers and attended the funeral. I issued a public proclamation.

The St. Louis Exposition

During this summer the International Exposition at St. Louis to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase was opened. I determined that Pennsylvania should take a prominent part and that the opportunity should be seized to bring before the people of the State and the nation the importance of what she did at the time of the purchase in contrast with other parts of the country. Her vote in Congress was unanimous for the purchase, but the fact had never been pointed out, except by Henry Adams, who describes her as the potent factor in the Government at this period. Without this purchase we never could have been a great nation.

The Legislature appropriated the sum of \$200,000 for the State's participation. I appointed a commission of representative men to take charge of the matter, consisting, together with those selected by the Legislature, as follows:

Samuel W. Pennypacker, president; Henry F. Walton, chairman of executive committee; James H. Lambert, executive officer; Francis G. Harris, State Treasurer; Bronkley Wharton, secretary; George J. Branton, secretary; William M. Branton, secretary.

UP FROM THE RANKS

Sir William Robertson, British Chief of Staff, Won Promotions by Merit

SIR WILLIAM R. ROBERTSON, K. C. V. O., K. C. E., D. S. O. is the first "ranker" or unaided man to rise to the dignity of lieutenant general in the British army. Many "rankers" have been colonels or sub-lieutenants, and at least one, Sir Hector Macdonald, of unfortunate memory, attained the position of major general.

General Robertson's career has been like the progress of a meteor. He has made every minute of his youth count. As a matter of fact, he is a new type in the British army, an exemplar of impersonal efficiency.

The general was born in Lincolshire in 1856. His family was middle class and he received a fair education. His dream was to be accepted as a cadet in one of England's military schools, a dream which never came true.

At last he despaired of becoming an officer through cadet channels, so he enlisted as a trooper in the Sixteenth Lancers and began his military career at the lowest rank in the ladder.

He was twenty-nine, ten years later, when his diligent study of tactics, etc., won him his second lieutenant's commission.

After doing transport work he was promoted to staff captain and B. A. Q. M. G. of the Intelligence Branch at Simla. For four years he worked hard at the provisioning and quartermen in India.

With the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa he was very soon called upon to take up his duties as an active overseer of the discipline of the British forces on active service.

After South Africa, Sir William was

New Castle, Pa.; J. D. Hardenbergh; Honorable Isaac B. Brown, Harrisburg; John M. Scott, Philadelphia; John C. Grady, Philadelphia; William C. Sprout, Chester; William P. Snyder, Spring City; J. Henry Cochran, Williamsport; Cyrus E. Woods, Greensburg; Theodore B. Stubb, Philadelphia; John Hamilton, Philadelphia; William B. Kleker, Bellevue; William Wayne, Paoli; John A. F. Hay, Clarion; Fred T. Keller, Bloomsburg; William H. Uirich, Hummelstown; A. F. Cooper, Homer City; Frank B. McClain, Lancaster; George D. Hartman, Wilkes-Barre; William S. Harvey, Philadelphia; Morris L. Clotier, Philadelphia; Joseph M. Gazman, Philadelphia; George H. Earle, Jr., Philadelphia; Charles B. Penrose, Philadelphia; George T. Oliver, Pittsburgh; H. H. Gilkison, Phoenixville; Hiram Young, York; James Pollock, Philadelphia; James McBrier, Erie.

I selected as Pennypacker July the 20th of August, the 139th anniversary of Wayne's victory at the Fallen Timbers, in order to enforce attention to the fact that it was Wayne who won for us the whole Middle West. There was much opposition to this date among the commission, for the reason that it was in the very midst of the hottest part of the season, and therefore, likely to interfere with the measures of the occasion, but I was inexorable upon this point. An article building was erected at a cost of \$98,145.64, and it was visited by more people than all of the other State buildings together, due in large part to the presence of the Liberty Bell. The exhibits were most creditable and received many medals from the National Commission.

Returning a Balance

We left Philadelphia on the 18th with a large party, which included my staff, Mrs. Pennypacker, Mrs. Carson and many of the commissioners and their wives, and the next day arrived in St. Louis, where for the first time, I saw the Mississippi River, and we put up at the Jefferson Hotel. On the menu for dinner there appeared "Billed Owl." I was sorely tempted to try what the thing was like, but the price was \$4 and I forbore. We concluded that night to go out in automobiles and take a preliminary look at the fair. We had gone about four squares when one of the most violent of lightning strikes and splintering the poles beside us on the street, and we hurried back to the hotel, wet to the skin. In the morning, escorted by the famous City Troop, with John C. Groomer at its head, I was driven out to the Pennsylvania Building, which we examined. The day proved to be fully as hot as had been anticipated and all were uncomfortable, but endured their martyrdom for the good of the State. There I delivered an address, setting forth in detail Pennsylvania's part in the creation of the West and the securing of the lands of the Mississippi Valley. It has often been reprinted; it appears in my "Pennsylvania in American History," and it produced the effect which had been intended. In the evening Mrs. Pennypacker and I held a reception attended by Governor David R. Francis, the president of the exposition.

In connection with the exercises I had produced A. J. H. Duganne's poem, "Turquoise for Pennsylvania," up to that time almost unknown, and it was rendered with great effect by a lady elocutionist. After examining the exposition we left St. Louis on the night of the 23d. When the State commission closed its labors it returned \$200,000 to the Treasury, an event almost without precedent.

Tomorrow Governor Pennypacker tells of a new attack upon him by the newspapers.

looked for seven years by a War Office very desirous of reform.

Afterward he went to Aldershot as assistant quartermaster general, Aldershot, of all places, was the right school for one who had to do with European complications.

Since the South African War he has filled many staff posts with great credit. At one time he was commanding of the staff college and consequently played quite a part in training the young staff officers of the present war.

At the outbreak of the European war General Robertson was made chief transport officer to the army in France. He was promoted to lieutenant general in consideration of his excellent services as quartermaster general on Marshal French's staff. From this post he was advanced to chief of the staff, a post which there is now a movement to oust him.

THE DOOMED DOUGHNUT

The doughnut is doomed. Recent intimations of disapproval by the food administration of this unutilized confection might have been regarded as a spur to conservatism and a threat that would not be carried out unless as a last resort. Bakers are prohibited from making bread or rolls from adding sugar or fats to the dough during the baking or afterward. Some difference of opinion as to what size rolls has shortened the doughnut's life. It is reported, according to the State food administration, that this ruling gives sweet dough a temporary lease on life only. Mr. Hoover has said that it is not to be made, and we must not eat it or make them either.

This is the fate of the doughnut and the woman who has short-lived, according to the State food administration, that this ruling gives sweet dough a temporary lease on life only.

Mr. Hoover has said that it is not to be made, and we must not eat it or make them either.

AGAIN THOSE PROFITS

Who gets their own thing? They want the earth. They start a bank for all they're worth and want a crack around it.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who is Joseph E. Bury?
2. Under what sovereignty is Bulgaria?
3. Who is General Robertson?
4. What part of the world's history was played in Copenhagen?
5. What attacks on Lincoln for inefficiency in the war were made by the Republican Party?
6. What is a trawler?
7. Of what rank is a person who is addressed as "Your Honor"?
8. What is the name of the phrase, "Drawing a red herring across the track"?
9. What is a shive?
10. Define "shive."

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The Three Medeval rulers of Venice.
2. Sir Walter Scott wrote "Waverley."
3. Copenhagen is the capital of the Danish Kingdom of Denmark.
4. Verdun's capture in France was based on the soundness of the plan at Verdun.
5. Philadelphia is called the Quaker City.
6. Winslow, by parliamentary enactment, recently was made a baronet, but he had already been made a baronet by the House of Commons.
7. Downer's title applied in England to nobility.
8. The Three Graces: Faith, Hope and Charity.
9. Henry's use of a noble's title to a particular language, especially if he was a usurper.
10. Major General Bled is the name of a chief of staff of the British army in France.

THE PROFITS

They said his heart never would soften. At night of the war of the years. Yes, I know his heart never would soften. He has been putting it more.



ARISTOPHANES ON VOTES FOR WOMEN

How the Satirist of Athens Handled the Question in the Days of Old

By JAMES J. WALSH, M. D., Litt. D., Director of the Medical Department of the School of Surgery, Fordham University.

MOST people are inclined to think that the first time in the history of the world that there has ever been the slightest thought of giving the vote to women, or of the women daring to express any desire for it, and that we are the witnesses in our century of a great new development of humanity almost unheard of before.

Many seem to think that this represents the latest phase of evolution in which at least it has come to be recognized that woman has a mind and a right to use it and secure its development and to apply it to the problems of humanity in a practical way; all of which, of course, is nonsense and only due to the fact that most people who talk so much about progress in our time know next to nothing about the past and not very much even about their own time. It is comparatively easy to paint our present day progress, ignoring the past, but rather difficult when one knows history and archeology, for archeology has been adding new chapters to our knowledge of feminine influence even in the very oldest times.

It was, of course, quite inevitable that the Greeks should have thought over the problem of the place of woman, and many besides Plato touched on it. Aristophanes has left behind these satirical women's activities in Athens, in each one of which there is some question of their political ambitions and their feeling that they could rule the State probably better than the men and in one of which, the Ecclesiazusae, "The Female Parliament," as the name of this comedy has been freely rendered, the subject of votes for women is handled in quite modern fashion. When he wrote "The Peace" the war had already lasted ten years and not long after came the conclusion of the treaty known as the Peace of Nicias, which men hoped was to hold good for fifty years, but alas did not. When he wrote "The Clouds" and satirized Socrates, his presentation took place within the year of the death of that philosopher.

In the first of the comedies on women "Ecclesiazusae," Aristophanes portrayed a holy of the elder matrons holding the Acropolis, making domestic arrangements for the public treasury; and thus of the Government. The women have resolved on a voluntary separation from their husbands, a woman of three friends, and "until peace shall be proclaimed."

The women who have composed the comedy must have felt, however, in order to maintain their authority, it is not enough to have a good government in which they share, but a good government in which they have a voice. The women in Aristophanes' comedy are not content with just to take possession of the government; it is quite another thing to stay in the citadel and maintain it. They are ever so much more interested in the things at home. As a result they get caught creeping out of the citadel, even letting themselves down from the walls precariously by all sorts of ropes and ladders, and being dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

It is clear, however, that before long the women will have abandoned their posts and seen from the citadel how the men are making an arrangement to make by which the Spartan wives being by dramatic license present in Athens also—the Spartan men are invited to a banquet in which they sit down with the Athenians, and the women well know that after a good feed the enmity between them will disappear and a peace be signed.

In "The Female Parliament," the women are unable to obtain their rights in the ordinary course of political events resolved to secure them by strategy. They disguised themselves as men, wearing their hair-bands, and, having secured the attention of the public, putting on false beards and changing their outer appearance of their garments. As men and women both wore the same chiton, this was not difficult. Virtually the only difference between the men and the women was that the girls or boys wore a little higher by the women than the men. It is

not a difficult matter to change the feminine waist line, however; indeed, some one once declared it to be a "movable feast" that might be found anywhere from the house almost to the arm pits. Anyhow the women thus disguised secured places in the Phys or voting place and proceeded to vote themselves into office. The only criticism of citizenship at Athens was the power to pronounce Greek after the Attic fashion. According to the women having secured most of the places in the popular assembly place proceeded to vote the Government into the hands of the women. The generalization of the State is one "Praxagora, the leader of the movement, who had told her sister Athenian women at a midnight meeting, held for the purpose of rehearsing their program the night before the election, all the reasons there were why the Government should pass into the hands of the feminine portion of the community."

She insists that their long practice in the management of the home life them particularly to take up similar obligations as requested, but have home comforts in their encampments. Besides, those who stay at home shall be properly cared for. She tells them in the words of Coling's translation no more high tasks, "and for ways and in spirit, treat us there in nothing whatever than a woman. Of his early, but later, exploits in the newspaper business a readable tale will some day be made, but the object of this little chronicle is to aim straight and true at the high light in his career, or to be seen in a prior at Hudson and Harmony streets. From there he trudged every day to the shop of a printer at Hudson and Harmony streets, whom he had been apprenticed, and between long and foot-ary errands learned the rudiments of the art preservative.

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Little Polly's Pome

CURIOSITY

It's curious how curious Some people are. Though some of us Have an abiding Christian trust In everything still others must Examine everything in view Before they will believe it's true. Our fence was painted recently And it was very strange to see How few had what you call "restraint" When they beheld the sign "Fresh Paint" The worst of all that came that way Were some bad boys who stopped to lay A finger on some painted spot To see if it was dry or not. I warned them, but although they heard They did not heed a single word And yet I knew it had not dried For just a while before I tried One finger on a tiny spot And was made quite sure that it had not. Seems a sad strange thing to me That nearly every one should be So full of curiosity.

TOM DALY.

ACORNS

Being the Little Beginnings of Some Worthy Timber

WHEN little Jim Lennon was graduated from Girard College in 1877 he took his diploma—or his certificate, or whatever it was they gave him—and carried it home to his mother, who lived in a little alley near Fourth and German streets. From there he trudged every day to the shop of a printer at Hudson and Harmony streets, whom he had been apprenticed, and between long and foot-ary errands learned the rudiments of the art preservative.

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EDITORIAL EPIGRAMS

No use calling the Russians hurt names—they're accustomed to them.—Brooklyn Journal.

Belshazzel deserve German peace terms, but they seem rough on Russia.—Wall Street Journal.

What we must do is to get some of the pop with which we're investigating into our fighting.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

So far as the war is concerned, we are concerned as much about our plan as our aim.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

There are some evidences from Berlin that Germans still imagine it is possible to save the French and British to death.—Dallas News.

Publicize vote on independence for Alsace-Lorraine would be a safe concession.—The Kaiser doing the counting.—Wall Street Journal.

The song "Over There" was well recited by one music publisher to another for \$25,000. If anybody says the high price is due to the war, for once we'll believe the Columbia Record.

THE TRUTH OF IT

Some folks can't stand their backs. The reason is, you'll find. They're not used to having their backs to the wall, or else they have no backs.