Evening Bublic Tedger

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give old as well as new address change! BELL, 1989 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1998 L. Address all communications to Evening Publications, Independence Square, Philadelphia, EXTERED AT THE PRILADELPHIA PAST OFFICE AS

Philadelphia, Thursday, January 24, 1928.

WHEN TRAINS STOP WAR HALTS

THE full brief of Senator Chamberlain we do not know and cannot know unless the epaulets of censorship are ripped from its shoulders in the delate and sonly the unaderned uniform is left to cover those details general knowledge of which would obviously be detrimental to the best interests of the country. The President called for a showdown, as he ought to have done, and we hope that a showdown there will be. Nor is the country interested in trivial criticism. There have been many blunders, of course, but this is not a nation enraptured of post mortems. We want to know if what is being done now is being done in the most efficient possible manner. If not, we want to substitute a program of action that will assure maximum results.

But there is one thing that no censorship can conceal and for the revelation of which no congressional investigation is necessary. The transportation system of the country can hide behind no vells, for the results it produces or falls to produce are apparent to every citizen, particularly to those who in the dreariest winter known in many years shiver by heatless radiators and peruse the papers in vain expectation of discovering that the coal farmine has been terminated. They accept with proper consideration the various explanations and excuses offered for the collapse of trans portation, but they ask, "But why can we not get conty" Why expect, they argue. to transport troops and supplies, guns and munitions, across a submarine infested ocean 2000 miles to France if it is beyond the power of Government control and railroad management combined to bring coal fifty miles to Philadelphia over tracks which have been cleared of a large part of their passenger traffic, with many passenger locomotives and crews available for freight service? Why those endless lines cars motionless and why a con gestion that is alike humiliating to our pride and presumptive evidence of inefficiency? Following the five-day industrial shurt

down, which afforded little rollef. Director General of Hailroads McAdoo orders a general freight embargo, and it is intimated from Washington that passenger rates will be raised considerably to discourage travel and permit the release of additional crews and trains for freight traffle. We do not doubt the wisdom of and necessity for these moves, since it is plain that relief of some kind must be obtained; but we, in common with thousands of citizens, are beginning to wonder if personnel may not be the particular part of railroad equipment requiring speeding up at this time and if a lackadaisical attitude on the part of managers or laborers is not at least a factor contributory to the disorganization which is so apparent. It may be well for the railroads to appreciate the fact that Covernment control was as much for the purpose of stabilizing and protecting their huge credits as it was to facilitate distribution, and any particular railroad which collapses under Government control or becomes less efficient puts Itself in a position where explanations not wholly routine in nature will be demanded not only by the Government but by the people also. The value of railroad securities, we supposed. was not a true estimate of the value of raffroad service, but recent failures to get results, it is only fair to say, are causing considerable dissatisfaction and some resentment.

.It is, of course, disconcerting that the Pennsylvania Fuel Administrator should have to send this message to Washington;

I appeal for reassignment of coal that annot be forwarded to New England and

If the Government is nurturing congestion and emphasizing famine by trying to make two trains run where only one can go, at the same time not permitting cars to flow along lines that are open, it is time that the McAdoo-Garfield control became co-ordinated and its policies mutually helptut. If, indeed, the railroads can haul one commodity only and not enough of that, we may us well quit living in a fool's parades and andeaver to strongthen the funda-I fink in our industrial chain. The the up in this country, omitting

from consideration things which the censorship may veil, is this incomprchensible 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 tonnage in normal times of Russia, Germany, France and Great Britain, but our mileage is far more vnat.

Comparisons may be instructive, but resuits are decisive. 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 ailke depend for success on American railroads. When they fall down our whole war program falls down with

OUR ENEMIES DIVIDED

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

THIS was the tenth of Mr. Wilson's fourteen conditions for a just and stable beace 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 Hapsorg, and by the press of neutral countries are declared to be one of the puter 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 beaped every hu miliation upon her ally. Her press has mocked at America for military failures logical enough failures for a nation whileh in all its history never won a war. It has demanded for Germany food supplies that enturally would have gone to the Dun Monarchy, and starving folk have seen grain from Rumanip, meat from Turkey bass through their land on its way to flore master's master in Berlin. The Berlin to-Bagdad project has been flourished in their faces as if Austria did not exist. Their Kaiser is helpless. His challenge to Ber lin would mean the annexation of German Austim by his ruthless ally. And in peace and war, in prosperity and adversity, the polyglot peoples whom Mr. Wilson's words have so encouraged have demanded autonomy and more than that independence.

Tuckey, threatened from 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 hurled of great army at Allenby's columns? The answer is at hand. The British evidently and reliable information about affeirs 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 doubtess an exaggeration. But it can be no exaggeration that typhus and other dissaxes have played larvoe in Turkey; it would be amazing if it were not so. Turkey as no medical organization in time of cace to stop epidemics, and the first duty of Christian missionaries is always to fight fifth and infection.

Granting to the Germans an efficiency otherto undreamed of, they would indeed e 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 soldlers wait in northern Greece and Serbia to strike the time comes, and the fact that Germany's three allies have done nothing against them is signal proof of their weak-

We will win and we will make our fourteen conditions of peace permanently remove the provocations for another world The enormous gain to humanity, dready in sight, is so great, so transcendentally great, taxing the power of the imighation to conceive its ultimate results. that no man in his senses will talk halfneasures now, Whole peoples among our enemies" cry to us to rescue them. We will set our teeth and see this through.

Cracking the party whip has been known

Let's hope that the Austrians are better evolutionists than soldiers.

The British workingman is out to con-uer Germany-and Britain, too,

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

Some efficials refer to the freight conges-tion as a "state of mind." We suspect that old man psychology is being overworked.

Germany may control Turkey, but if subgainy controls Germany we more than suspect that her place in the sun will be in

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

State, according to Senator Varo, and should be Lieutenant Governor. Now for a Governor warranted to live four years! Shing that come to Philadelphia get coul

John P. K. Scott is the ablest man in the

and cargo and get out; in New York they wait for both and are delayed in getting out. Why not use our shipping intelligently

orship of railroads. But, he says, "a return to the old compositive system would be im-cossible," A case of "What's in a name?" The custodian of allen enemy property

avers it's only businessilke to assess a tax against it for the overhead of custodianship. We suggest a tax of 12° per cent for some of it, which is more some San allen. The Allies need 100,000,000 bushels of

American wheat in 1918 Mr Houses and mates. A call for help that can be trum-phantly answered by the American farmer and the American housewife—and only by

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

Hunger and Disease Stabilize Through Ger-many—Nave headline.
Unfortunately these grim reapers cannot be compelled to swing their deadly scythes in the lased that gummoned them forth. The whole imported by their harvest field.

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. 58 Congriphs, 1918, by Public League Companys BOUT this time the Philabibles Club, at A my suggestion, brought out the edition de luxe and facsimile reproduction of "The Chronicles of Nathan Ben Saddi," the eatire upon Franklin, Norris, Isaac Wayne and others about the time of the French and Indian War. I may be forgiven for repenting that it is probably the brightest olt of literature the Colonies produced, and that for it 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 corneratone of the Homeopathic In sane Asylum at Rittersville, near Allentown, in which Doctor Heysinger was very much interested. It siways seemed to me absurd to talk about a homeopathic insanity, and there was later much unfavor able 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 as again much chattered about by the guidnines because I adhered to my rule of soview from a baronche, and there again inspected every member of every reginext and the culinary and other depart ments. The Adjutant General, Stewart, one of the most capable and energetic of en, and it in mind to arrange for a per manent annual encompment there, but I felt called upon to interfere with him and out 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 ny later uses or associations upon the field where the most fateful of American intiles was fought.

On the first of August former Governor Robert E, Pattison died. I knew him well: a tall man, with dark eyes, he had the wonderful fortune to be twice elected as a Democrat to the position of Governor of this Republican State. Mentally, he was calnstaking 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 pallsearcra and attended the funeral. I issued 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 prominent part and that the opportunity hould 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 ununimous 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 much of a nation.

The Legislature appropriated the surs of \$350,000 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, or follower.

Samuel W. Pennypa ommittee: James H. Lambert, executive officer; Frank G. Harris, State Treasurer; Bromley Wharton, secretary; George J. Bretainer, secretary; William M. Brown

UP FROM THE RANKS

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

S o., K. C. B., D. S. O., is the first "ranker" r enlisted mun to rise to the dignity of lieu chant general in the British army. Many rankers" linve been colonels or subalterns, and at least one. Sir Hector Macdonald, of afortunate memory, attained the position or major general.

Lieurenant General Robertson's career has been like a formance in its spectacular colledes to the present climax, which finds him, as chief of the general staff, the larget for the volleys of a hostile section of the condon press.

Politics, rather than localistones or sart, his supporters and admirers declare. Is sack of the demands for his removal, One deserver is authority for the statement that ir William has made enemies in the mi and particularly in the nobility, by an elli-clency brusque and taciture. Some persons have bever forgiven his origin, it is said, and his rise from the ranks to be chief of stuff. Robertson never won hero's laurely as a amunder, and it has galled critics to have "mere machine" like him in supreme charge the War Office. He has never in his cares seld a troop command on a major scale, but has shown genius for organization. It is true, as his opponents allege, that he is secretive about tactics that go wrong. His philosophy is that of the praceal man who wastes no time on post-mortoms and makes every minute of the new day count. As a matter of fact, be is a new type in the British army, an exemplar of personal efficiency.

The general was born in Lincolnshire is 1860. 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

At last he despaired of becoming an offieer through cadet channels, so he chlisted as a trooper in the Sixteenth Lancors and be-gan his military career at the lowest rung n the ladder. He was twenty-nine, ten years later, when

ais diligent study of tactics, etc., won him his second lieutenant's comm After doing transport work he was noted to staff captain and D. A. Q. M. G. the Intelligence Branch at Simla. For four years he worked hard at the provisioning and

uartering of men in India. nuartering of men in ladis.

In 1875 he acted as intelligence officer
to the headquarters staff of the Chitral relief
torce. Mentioned in dispatches and severely
wounded be not his by a state to the
the campaign, and was taken up by the War

office for its own service.

In 1898 he won an appointment to the staff college. From this point he rose rapidly to a commanding position in the army. a commanding position in the army.
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 cervice.
After South Africa Hir William was

New Castle, Pa.: E. B. Hardenbergh, Honesdale; Isaac B. Brown, Harrisburg; John M. Scott, Philadelphia; John C. Grady, Philiadelphia; William C. Sprout, Chester: William P. Snyder, Spring City; Henry Cochran, Williamsport; Cyrus E. Woods, Greensburg; Theodore B. Stulb. Philadelphia; John Hamilton, Philadelphia: William H. Kleker, Ballevue; William Wayne, Paolt; John A. F. Hay, Claron; Fred T. Ikeler, Bloomsburg; William H. Uirich, Hummelstown; A. F. Cooper, Homer City: Frank B. McClain, Lancaster: George D. Hartman, Wilkes-Parre; Wiliam S. Harvey, Phliadelphia; Morris L. lothier, Philadelphia; Joseph M. Gazzam, Philadelphia: George H. Earle, Jr., Philalelphia; Charles B. Penrose, Philadelphia; George T. Oliver, Pittsburgh; H. H. Gilkyon, Phoenixville: Hiram Young, York: lames Policck, Philadelphia; James Me

I selected as Pennsylvania Day the 10th of August, the 110th anniversary of Wayne's victory at the Fallen Timbers, in order to enforce attention to the fact that t was Wayne who won for us the whole Middle West. There was much opposition to this date among the commission, for the eason that it was in the very midst of the cottest part of the season, and, therefore likely to interfere with the pleasures of the ceasion, but I was inexorable upon this pint. An artistic building was erected at cost of \$98,145.64, and It was visited by more people than all of the other State suldings 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

arge party, which included my stuff, Mrs. Pennypacker, Mrs. Carson and many of the commissioners and their wives, and he 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 are peared "Boiled 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 thunderstorms let loose upon tor, the bolts of lightning striking 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. Groome 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 reproduced A. J. H. Duganne's poem, "Hurrish 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 night of the 23d. When the State Henry F. Walton, chairman of executive | Commission closed its labors it returned \$30,000 to the Treasury, an event almost without precedent.

Tomorrow Governor Pennspacker tells of a new

broked for seven years by a War Office very desirous of reform, Afterward he went to Aldershot as assistant quartermaster general. Alderahot, or all places, was the right school for one who had to prepare for European complications. Since the South African War he has filled cany stail posts with great credit. At one one he was commandant of the staff college nd consequently played quite a part i raining the young staff officers of the pre-

At the outbreak of the European war Gen eral Robertson was made chief transport officer to the army in France. He was pro-moted to be lieutement general in consideraon of his excellent services as quartermaor general on Marshal French's staff. this post he was advanced to chief of the general staff, from which there is now a

THE DOOMED DOUGHNUT The doughout is doomed. Becent intima

lons of disapproval by the food administraion of this mututinal confection might have een regarded as a spur to conservation and a threat that would not be carried out untess us a last resort. Bakers are prohibited in making bread or rolls from adding sugar or fats to the dough during the building or afterward, some difference of opinion as to what are rolls has given the doughout a respite, but it is to be short-lived, according to the State food adminstrator, who brings his significant news from Washington.
This ruling gives sweet dough goods a tem-erary loase on life only. Mr. Hoover has a rectal gradge against doughnuts. They roak

up fat which we do not need, and our Allies are suffering for. So doughnuts and frying non foods will shortly be taboo and we must ke them until the war is over, fate of the doughnut sealed. Mr. Hoover is known as a determined ma he thinks will serve the interests of his country. The statement, however, that the food administrator has a gradge against the doughnut will pain many who have peculiarly strong fondness for it as an accompaniment of the morning meal though Mr. Hoover's animus may arise from motives of particlem, not projudice. If the Covernment says the doughnut

must to out of our lives then go it must. But there will be some natural regret at parting with an old and tried friend. The doughout, like pie, has become a part of our common life. Many will find breakfast without sinkers an incomplete and unsatisfying repast. But perhaps the abstinence will bring better digestion and more equable tempera-Indianapolis News.

THAT'S HOW TO TALK TO 'EM. PETE Notice to the landers of Kingsley who were fine erand on the east barrels religing all thrist startes and interfering with other people's hund-er. The duri meed to interfers with my busi-es as have hald the interfers with my busi-se as have hald the interfers Amount of the recounts to additionations. Feterson—Ad-ricement in Editaday (In.) Navas Transa.

THE PROPERER



"HO-HUM!"

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 Sociology, Forsham University

Most people are inclined to think this is the first time in the history of the world that there has ever been the slightest world that there has ever been the slightest thought of giving the vote to women, or of the women darling to express any desire for it, and that we are the witnesses in our generation 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 analy it to the problems.

represent and to apply it to the problems humanity in a practical way; all of which, course, is nonsense and only due to the let that most people who talk so muc nothing about the most and not very much over about their own time. It is compara-tively easy to vaunt 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 the very oldest times.

It was, of course, quite inevitable that the reads should have thought over the lem of the place of woman, and many besides Plato touched on it. Aristophanes ha no on than three satires on women's activities Athens, in each one of which there is question of their political ambitions and once question of their possible rule the State probably better than the men, and in one of which, the Ecclesiaguese, "The Female of which, the Ecclesiagueae, "The Female Parliament," as the name of this councy has been freely rendered, the subject of votes for women is handled in quite modern fashion.

When he wrote his satire on "The War" if was actually occupying all the attention When he wrote "The Peace" the war had al rady lasted ten years and not long after any the conclusion of the treaty known is the Pence of Nicias, which men hoped as to hold good for lifty years, but also When he wrote "The Clouds" antirized Secretes, its presentation took place within the year of the death of that phil

"Lawistrain." Aristronames represents a both of the elder matrons neighby the Acropolis making Connectors mistresses of the public freegers and thus of the Government. The women have resolved on a voluntary separa ion from their husbands a merea et n hed and board," ustil peace shall be

and hold it however, in order to maintain their authority. It is not enough as many a good government party has learned, "to turn the rasenis out" on election day and then go off about one's business and let the governoff about one's business and let the government run itself. The politicians know that they must stay on the job. The goognosare usually costed at the first election because they do not.

The women in Aristophanes's comedy at Athens soon find that while it was an intresting novely in life just to take possession of the government it is quite another thing to stay in the citadel and maintain it. There are ever so much more interested it.

thing to say it the characteristic in the things at home. As a result they are caught creeping out of the clindel, even letting themselves down from the walls pre-carlously by all sorts of ropes and at the risk of being dashed to pieces on the rocks. It is clear, however, that before long the women will have abandoned their posts and so from the varies evoquel of the diaded an arrangement is made 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 Athensan, and the women well know that after a good feed the enmity between them

after a good feed the enmity between them will disappear and a peace be signed. In "The Female Parliament," the women unable to obtain their rights in the ordinary course of political events resolved to secure them by strategy. They disamined themselves as men, wouring their bu-hands' brogans lost their smaller feet should betray them, nutting on false beards and changing the outer appearance of their garments. As men and women both wore the long chiton this was not difficult. Virtually the only difference between the men and the women was that the girdle or belt was worn a little higher by the women than the men. It is

might be found anywhere from the knees almost to the arm pits. Anyhow the women thus disguised secured places in the Phys or voting place and proceeded to vote them. selves into office. The only criterion of citi-zenship at Athens was the power to pro-nounce Greek after the Attic fashion. As-cordingly 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 Generalissimo 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

s community. She insists that their long practice in the nanagement of the home fits them par-icularly to take up similar obligations as regards the State. Their well-known conserva-tism is another trait in their favor. "They reast and boil after the good old fashion; ecipes; they keep a private bottle like their

mothers: they pledge their husbands as the always did"; and so Athens can be assured that under the government of women ther chall be no novelties, more of the reveigtles which the Romans continues a called res source. "now things." A the ladles may be assured that the Above all of the new Government being mothers, will be sparing of the blood of the Republic's solders, their own sons. Whenever their sons are summened to service they will take care that they do not starve and are not neglected, 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 Colline's translation no more high taxes, no more war.

Trust us there is nothing eleverer than a woman And as for diplomacy they'll be hard indeed To cheat—they know too many tricks themselves." The policy of the new Government under feminine magistrates sounds strangely famil-iar. There is to be no more poverty, no lawsuits, no gambling to informers, and no more old maids. All the ugly women are to have the first choice of husbands and the untaken men will be very glad to have the

Aristophanes's satire which was directed particularly against Plato's ideal republic, which had been published not long before and which corvained a number of piatonic ideas with regard to the place of women, with which Aristophanes did not agree, ends with an invitation to the public generally—that is, the spectators at the theatro—to be sure to the spectators at the theatre—to be sure to come to the national banquet which is to initiate the new and ideal order of things. Aristophanes's very interesting comment on votes for women as veiced by one of the Athenian citizens was that the Athenians above and beyond all fand of change, and "as this was the only change which had not yet been tried by them, to wonder"it had been carried.

AGAIN THOSE PROFITEERS. You himmy them. You'l They want the earth, had if their news they found it. They'd start to high for all they're worth and some around it.

What Do You Know?

Who is Joseph P. Berry!

Under what severeignty is Bohemin?
Who is General Robertson?
What part in American bistory was played by Aton B. Parker?

5. Vhiera ablanks on Lincoln for inefficiency in what conduct of the war were made. In what concressional action did these attacks culminate?

c. What is a tracter? 7. Of what rank is a prison win is addressed s. What is neart by the phrase, "Drawing a p. What is a shire?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The Doces: medieval rulers of Venice, Sir Walter Scott wrote "Waverty."

3. Carmowitz is the capital of the Austrian 4. Verdi's ourse. "La Travia"a ' is bused or the rounger Dunus's play of "Camille."

the rounger Dunian's play of "Camille."

5. Philadelphila is called the Quaker City.

6. Windsor, he parliamentary concerns, recently with man of tirlish reynity, inchesi of the Testimic Westin.

7. Downsor, a title applied in England to widows of persons of rank.

of persons of rank.

8. The Three Grates: Fullb. Hope and Churity.

9. Iden: a use of words popular in a purifusing inignate, expectally if it be on invasidatily.

10. Major timeral Hade is then now chief or staff of the British army in because.

It's curious how curious Some people are. Though some of 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 "re-straint" 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 the made quite sure that it had not. cooms a sad strange thing to me

That nearly every one should be So full of curiosity.

TOM DALY.

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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 is trudged every day to the shop of a printer at Hudson and Harmony streets, is whom he had been apprenticed, and between lows and forth arrives are record to arrest. long and foot- arying errands learned the

iong and foot- arying errands learned be rudiments of the art preservative.

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 keep in the acter with our title—the first strong spre-from which he grow to be what he is toos In November, 1895, he established a weeking

paper and called it The South Philadelphiss At about the same time he discovered, desi in the burushes of the Neck, a poor, le-lected may yard, which seemed to be not of an orphan than he had ever beet-Jim had a good mother, but the poor ary yard had no friends at all. He began to be father to the navy yard, and he fought for and weeked for it, and got the South Ind-delphia Business Men's Association—and delphia Business Men's Association—sho he organized—to work and fight for it. As now look at it! And look at him! Ladies and Contlemen—Hon. James E Lennon, President of the Select Counsil of the City of Philadelphia. T. A. B.

EDITORIAL EPIGRAMS No use calling the Russians hard name they're accustomed to them -- Brooklyn Est

Belsheviki deserve Cerman peace terms but they scorn rough on Russia -- Wall since

pep with which we tryesterate fighting -- St. Louis Fout-Disputch

so far as the war is concerned are an ex-concerned as much about our plans as sur hat Nashvilla Southers Lumber, an

There are some evidences from Berlin Us Germans still imagine it is possible to eat the French and Fertish to death—Daise News. Plebiscite vote on independence for Alle

Lorraine would be a safe concession the Kaiser doing the counting -Wall fire The song "Over There" was said recti-

by one musts publisher to another \$25,000. If anybody says the high mix due to the war, for once we'll believe he Columbia Record.

THE TRUTH OF IT The region is, year'd find.
The region is, year'd find.
'They either have be businesser side they have no tules