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Philadelphia, Friday, January 25, 1918.

PROBLEM IN APPLIED PATRIOTISM

CITIZENS could wish that our hotels, restaurants and trolley cars had the recondity of rabbits. They might in that tage be able to satisfy the demands of a population which has itself increased with such rapidity that congestion within the city rivals, if it does not equal, the freight congestion in New York.

We do not attempt to estimate the number of people who have been attracted to this territory during the last few months. by the amazing increase in industrial pursuits. We do know that the new shipbuilding plants alone will require from 200,000 to 250,000 additional expert workmen in the district from Bristol to Wilmington, which means a new population of not less than a million. Moreover, the indications are that the demand for akilled labor will be just us great after the war ne it is now, drawing, however, from a larger supply. The new Philadelphia is not a temporary Philadelphia. It is a Philadelphia that has come to stay. The extravagant estimates of yesterday are tomorrow criticized as having lacked vision. The new population which we hoped to have in the distant future we have now, and the influx continues.

We are amazed sometimes at the inertia which falls to take advantage of the fact. Consider as an example of possibilities the Chestnut Street Opera House. It stood in the center of the city as a monument to a day that had passed. It was out of the theatre district, men said, although Keith's, almost opposite, seemed to keep itsgrip en a large clientele. Some gentlemen of astuteness, however, concluded that a vacant Chestnut Street Opera House was ridiculous. It seemed to be on a proper site. Why not utilize it, particularly as the demand for amusement seemed to reflect the increase in population? Some paint, some refitting, attractions of merit according to the taste of the day, and the rehabilitated playhouse comes into its own almost overnight! Too often community bewails as liabilities posses sions that a little common sense would convert into very real assets.

We have an acute housing situation on our hands. The Government has concluded to solve its own problem by carsying through an enormous house-construction program for the benefit of employes at Hog Island. There are some thousands of other workmen for whom no organized provision of any sort is being made, so far as we can discover. There are many houses in the city which have been virtually abandoned for years. Some of them earn no revenue whatever, while the value of others has seriously deteriorated. We believe that an energetic committee on the rehabilitation of old houses would add appreciably to the housing capacity of the city and at the rame time offer accommodations considerably better than are now paid for in some quarters. There are, too, many enormous old houses of an era long passed, some of which have been converted into lodging houses and more of which are not being properly utilized. Many of them could with profit be converted into modern flats. The man of moderate income has to be provided for as well as the laborer,

A scientific survey of the possibilities for supplemental housing would, we believe lead to positive results. The altuation demands something more than private endeavor, although many men, supposedly threwd, are overlooking opportunities to benefit their bank accounts and the community at the same time. Still the problem is a public problem, a municipal problem, and the municipal authorities ought to grapple with it.

This thing of simply throwing up our hands and crying, "There are not enough houses" does no good. There are literally tens of thousands of cubic feet of inclosed space now valueless for housing, but which by the expenditure of some money and brains could be converted into comfertable quarters. There are lofts that can be made into flats, there are houses that can be rehabilitated, there are some abandoned hotels that can again be put ecte use. Let us anticipate Government ding by doing a little reconstruction recives. The energy that pumped the Chestnut Street Opera House

can take some hundreds of housing liabili ties in Philadelphia and transform them into housing assets, to the greater good of the city as well as of the owners. Let us show some practical patriotism and back it with brains and money.

NEW EMPIRE OF TRADE

CCORDING to statements compiled by A the National City Bank our imports from South America during 1917 wers valued at \$377,000,000 more than in 1913 and our exports amounted to \$209,000,000 more than in 1914. We are doing about two and one-half times as much business with South America as we did before the

WRY. While the greater part of the increase may be attributed to war conditions, some part at least is due to the opening of the Panama Canal and the resulting case of ommunication with the West Coast, The Chillan ports are now nearer to Philadelohia than the Brazilian ports. The intense nostillty to Germany which is found generally in South America, the increasing apsceciation of the value of American prod icts as compared with those of Germany and the extension of our banking facilities ire factors which aid in premoting a feelng of optimism so far as a continuance of South American trade is concerned.

We have enjoyed a wonderful oppositunity to the our fellow republics to us with commercial ties of the strongest kind. It is an opportunity which we must continue to cultivate with enthusiasm and courage.

LABOR VOTES FOR WAR

THE British labor party, by a vote of 1,885,000 to 722,000, supports the Lloyd George Government. More than the question of "peace or war" was at stake in the drawing of factional lines, wherefore it would be decidedly unfair to count the minority as a solid pacifist vote. The baltoting was on a rather technical point, as to whether the Labor party members of the cabinet should resign. If the convention had so ordered, its action would not have meant a demand for peace or even for peace negotiations, but for a general election so that the Labor party could send a greatly increased representation to Par-

That party's leaders are stoutly in favor President Wilson's peace conditions. They want to control Parliament, not in order to bring about a speedy peace, but to force through a program of radical labor legislation. This program is for after thewar as well as present legislation and does not contemplate surrender to the enemy of any point at lesue,

STEALTHY BLOWS AT AMERICA

THERE may be Americans who accept I the alarming increase in fires and other lomestic catastrophes as purely accidental. but it requires more faith than we possess. Scarcely a day passes that some factory engaged in the production of necessary war supplies is not destroyed. The loss of motortrucks in Philadelphia has been appalling. In Detroit it was discovered that whole consignments of delicate tools had been mutilated until they were worthless

We need a few public executions in this ountry. We cannot afford to handle spics with kid gloves. They need bullets. We suggest to citizens generally that they be more than ever vigilant in watching suspiclous characters, constituting themselves an unofficial supplementary intelligence bureau, and that they notify the police immediately if they observe actions on the part of anybody which seem to indicate destructive purposes.

ATROCITIES AT HOME

NSTEAD of the 9,500,000 who registere under selective conscription there should have been 15,000,000 or more. Between June 5, 1886, and June 5, 1896, we murdered enough men to make a whole modern

This fact has been brought home to the authorities by the effects of near-murde which so many of the registrants showed. One-half of the deaths of young children are preventable today. Much more than one-half of the physical defects found in those who are unfit to be soldiers were preventable. Starting April 6, the first anniversary of our entry into the war, there is to be a "Children's year"-twelve months of work to save youngsters-and ten million women will be asked to help.

"Doing one's bit" will not stop with the dawn of peace. For most of us it will only then be beginning.

NOT THE WAY TO SMASH THE HUN

WAL consigned to New York for ships' bunkers is held up by the freight congestion. The ships, not getting the coal, are held up in New York. Were the ships at Philadelphia they would have their coal. Moreover, the railroads between here and New York would be relieved of the necessity of handling tons and tons of fuel. What is the use of talking about efficiency, or organization, or co-ordination, or smashing the Hun while so stupid a situation is permitted to continue? The sensible thing is always the efficient thing.

Bishop Berry wants an anti-liquor Gov-or. We have one now and-a great deal of liquor.

There is nothing half-way about Senator unberlain. He is either terribly right or

If the Bolsheviki can split the Central Powers we'll lend them the megaphones with which to do it.

Why John R. K. Scott for Lleutenant Covernor? We understand that he wanted to Governor without qualification.

It is one of the paradoxes of war life that the records for coal output and coal famine should both have been broken in the

The Viennese revolutionaries are said to

have named a provisional Cabinet. It could not be more provisional than the official variety produced in that capital.

To win an election a party must not only get the votes, but it must have them counted. It appears that getting them counted is the more difficult of the two tasks.

In the last three quarterly periods the weekly average rate of big ships sunk has dropped from twenty-one to fifteen, and then to twelve. In the last two weeks the average was sk. In this there is reason for optimism—and heaven knows we need it.

PENNYPACKER NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH WHEN HORSE RAN WILD

Steed Bolted When Breech-Band Broke at Top of Hill Near Phoenixville—Carriage Was Wrecked, but Governor Escaped Unscathed

PENNIPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO, 59

THIS successful effort to enhance the rep

I utation of the State was a gratification to all of its decent citizens. There was, however, a fly in the cintment. The North American was lying in wait for a chance. When my proclamation was issued, calling upon all citizens and their descendants who could to be present, the newspaper reporter, either through design or accident, copied the reference to the unniversary of the Battle of Fallen Timbers as the one hundredth instead of the one hundred and tenth. The editorials followed, saying that I made the battle occur after the death of Wayne. An examination of the original proclamation in the office of the Secretary of the Comnonwealth disclosed, however, that it was the newspaper reporter who made the mistake, and the plan or attack felt flat-Those in charge of the agricultural display had, because of his supposed knowledge of the subject, employed a Demoat the State College, and quantity of seeds, for which he man and placed them on exhibiand the seeds had both been removed May, The North American got but of the story and cumningly expleited it on the nineteenth of August, tust in time to reach the exposition on Pennsylvania Day, and as far as possible spoil the demonstration. To make a sensation, it gave to the subject nine columns and seventeen pictures, with caricature and other nonsense. It talked of "unpar alleled fraud" and "graft," though this suggestion in connection with a sum of \$00,68 was supremely addy. It concocted an interview with a member of the Commission, which he dented, in which he was made to say that not a leaf of Pennsylvania tobacco was in the exhibit, althrough our display of tobacco received the highest award at the fair. Indignant at

deavored to excuse the North American. Some Personal Incidents

the baseness of the scheme and the way

in which it was carried out, I did what

could at the moment and telegraphed

o the Ledger, branding the publication as

a malicious falsehood intended to harm

the State. There is an honor among the

members of this fraternity, as in another,

which bands them together, and the

bedger suppressed the dispatch and en-

On September 17 thirteen monuments to the soldiers of Pennsylvania regiments who fought in the battle of Antietam were dedicated and handed over to the custedy of the United States Government. was present with my staff and made an

During this month there occurred two vents of a personal nature which made an impression on me. A boy in a junk store in a Maryland town came across, amid the old iron, a stove plate with the name Pennybacker on it, and he wrote to me about it. I bought it-a rather elaborate piece, with the inscription, "D. Pennybacker. His Redwell Furnace, September 24, 1787." He was an iron master and the grandfather of the late Judge Isaac S. Pennybacker, United States Senator from Virginia, of whom President Polk, in his journal, speaks in terms of the warmest friendship. A day or two later I received a letter from Thomas Gate wood, a messenger in the public buildings in Pittsburgh, who had been a slave in

"JINGLE BELLS" ON THE WISSAHICKON

The Racing and the Softer Charms the Romantic Old Creek Has Held

If THIS were the Evening Sporting Ledger we'd lay a bet and it would run in this wise: A bottle of Bryan G. J., Brut, to any horseman who can prove that he ever actually received one of the bottles of wine traditionally offered by certain Park roadhouses to the provention of the season's or the first cutter to skim over the season' first snow and claim it.

That wine appears to have been terribly volatile stuff, for no horseman we ever talked to would admit that he ever got hold of it. to would admit that he ever got hold of it, though many have tried. It seems always to have been a myth and it's growing mythier and mythier now that the automobile has come to push the horse out of favor.

come to push the horse out of favor.

Not that sleighing in the Park is no longer a tingling delight or that the jingle belts have ceased to "jingle all the way"; but the olden number of devotees has been declimated for the reason mentioned above and more than declimated again by the exigencies of war. On the East River Drive, where not so long ago there were anow-scattering brushes between high-steppers driven by William or Ham Disaton, John E. Hill, John Bower, George Singerly, Joshua Evans, D. P. S. Nichols, Frank Caven and a host of others whose activities ran through several decades, there is now too much danger from motorcars to permit of the mettlesome speeding of the oat-consuming theroughbred.

to permit of the mettlesome speeding of the oat-consuming thoroughbred.

Even before the arrival of the first horseless carriage the speedway favored by the racing sleighs shifted to the flats along the Wissahickon, and there you'll find the sport's devotees of this day. George R. Supplee, of Cynwyd, has been out every day during this present spell of weather, and so, perhaps, has Dr. Charles Williams, but a great many of the real old-timers seem to have taken flight to Florida, for some reason or other, and there isn't as much doing along the creek as there used to be in years past when the snow was as good and as lasting as it is at this moment.

this moment.

The racing, at any rate, seems to have gradually petered out since the winter of gradually petered out since the liveliest in the 1803, which was one of the liveliest in the ilstory of sleighing hereabouts. history of sleighing hereabouts. That was the year when C. Henderson Supplee, belind his unbeatable trotter, Alabaster, carried off all the prizes in sight. At that he never won any of those bottles of wine, although he frequently 'beat the first inch of snow' to the Wissahickon Drive. One evening in that year, with Bob Laycock in the sleigh beside him, he ran into a "plant." At the I'ed Bridge, going down the drive, he came upon a half dozen sleighs lying in wait for some easy mark—and they had planted another racer some distance ahead to pick up the winded victim and heat him in the stretch. Alabaster smothered even this fellow and scampered up to the door of the low and scampered up to the door of the High Bridge Hotel yards ahead of the field. There Supplee found a hoastful winner of small brushes who offered to trounce any horse among these new arrivals for "wine for the house," and Alabaster made him look a sorrier thing than he had the others.

The Lad and Lass in the Cutter

Though it seems to us the olden giamou of those racing days has largely passed, it is scarcely likely that the silvery charms of the Wissahlekon will ever wholly cease to

the family of Senator Pennybacker, and

had some correspondence with him. On October 3 I presided at a meeting in the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, tendered by the United Irish League to John E. Redmond, the Irish Parliamentary leader, accompanied by two members of Parliament, Captain A. J. C. Donehan, of Cork, and Patrick O'Brien, of Kilkenny, Archbishop Ryan, an exceedingly able. bland and persuasive man, participated, On October 6 I was at York to attend the air, the guest of Senator E. K. Meconkey.

At the horse race the driver of the leading horse, as he approached the goat, gently dropped the lines. His arms fell to his side and he rolled out upon the track dead.

On November 18 Mrs. Pennypacker and upon the invitation of hir. George W. Atherton, the president of the State College attended the dedication of the Carnegie Library connected with that institution Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Schwab were there, and since we spent a day or two with them in the same house we reached a stage of acquaintance. We found Schwab healthy hearty and carnest, and Carnegle shrewd and agreeable. The latter gave much at tention to Mrs. Pennypacker and told her many incidents of his early life, and she has never been willing to listen to critical omments concerning him since. The cost of my evening suit of clothes was missing and I was compelled to appear at the table in street costume. Mrs. Pennypacker made her own explanations to account for my costume, and Mr. Carnegle accented and covered them 'un with both graciousness and adroitness. Carnegie. Schwalt and I made addresses and Mr. Carnegie expressed pleasure at seeing and hearing such an exhibition of State pride feeling, the said, utterly nonexistent in New York.

A Narrow Escape

On Sunday, December 4, I had a per ional adventure. William D. Hunsicker the farmer at Pennypacker's Mills, drove me in a buggy, with a rather wild horse, John," to Phoenixville. A mile from that lown the elevated divide between the iter Jomen Creek and the Schuyikill River falls abruptly toward the river. There is a very long, steep and dangerous hill, the road in the valley below crossing a ravine and small stream by means of a narrow sneovered and unprotected bridge. Deep gullies parallel the road on each side. As general thing travelers make a detour of about a mile to avoid this sudden decent. For some reason Hunsicker conluded to drive down the hill. At the very top the breech-band broke, letting the harsess fall upon the heels of the horse. He gave a kick, knocking the shafts to pieces, and started on a wild run. "We are in for it, Hunsicker. Keep in the middle of the road, if you can," were the only words uttered. The wagon swayed to and fro toward the gullies. Hunsieker's hat flew n one direction and mine in another My umbrella was tossed into a gutter, When we reached the little bridge, where Junsieker succeeded in bringing the horse o a stop, "John" was badly injured, and the wagon a wreck, but neither of us had a scratch. It was an experience to be remembered, but not to be repeated.

Tomorrow the first part of Governor Penny-parker's message to the Legislature in January, 1905, will be printed.

sort of thing isn't destined to pass uttorly it is as old and older than the town,

John T. Farls, in his charming book, "old Roads Out of Philadelphia," quotes from William Priest, a visitor to these parts at be close of the eighteenth century, this Hyel; paragraph:

"The chief amusement of the country girls in winter is sleighing, of which they are passionately fond, so indeed are the whole sex in this country. I never heard a woman speak of this diversion but with rapture.

The snow seldom lies on the ground that the country. The "The chief amusement of the country girls more than seven or eight days together. The consequence is that every moment that will admit of sleighing is seized on with avidity. admit of sieigning is seized on with avidity. The tavern and innkeepers are up all night, and the whole country is in motion. When the know begins to fall our planters daughters provide hot sand, which at night they place in bags at the bottom of the mieigh. Their sweethearts attend with a couple of horses and away they glide with astonishing velocity, visiting their friends for many miles around the country. But in large towns product the country. But it large towns in porder to have a sleighing frolic in style, it is necessary to provide a fiddler, who is placed at the head of the sleighs and plays all the At every inn they meet with on the oad the company alight and have a dance. And long before that another visitor. Alex-

ander Mackraby, writing to Sir Philip Francis in 1768, prattied enthusiastically of a sleightide he had had; "Seven sleighs with two ladies and two men in each, preceded by fiddlers on

back, set out together upon a snow about a foot deep on the roads to a public house a few miles from town, where we danced, sang and romped and eat and drank sang and romped and eat and drank and finished our froic in two or three side boxes at the play. You can have no idea of the pulse, seated with pretty women, middeep in snow, your body covered with fur and flan-nel, clear air, bright sunshine and spotless

"Sunlight," says he. Ah! but moonlight s the stuff that dreams are made of; and f the snow holds and if the clouds will but take themselves off, the moon now waxing the full will make paradise for m

And many a silver-headed wight Who drove that pleasant road by high: Sighs now for his old appettie For waffes hot and chicken. And grandmas now, who then were belies: How many a placid besom swells At thought of love's old charms and spells Along the Wissahlekon.

EDITORIAL EPIGRAMS Withelm will now devote himself to writing an Easter address.—New York Sun.

Russia is making history like a stuttering man telling a funny story.—Kansas City

Perhaps it was the intention to wait and capture machine guns from the Germans.— Kansas City Times.

The Boisheviki will hurt their cause by bring the Russian prisoners home from Girmany. They have no idiotic defusions about the Germann.—St. Louis Globe-Demo-



net, so great and conspicuous and much dis-cussed are they. They simplify the whol-British system for men's comprehension by

merely standing at the center of it. But on own system is simple only in appearance. I is easy to see that cer legislature and execu-tive are separate, and that the legislature matures its own measures by means of con-

mittees of its own members. But it mi readily escape superficial observation th our leginlature, instead of being served, ruled by its committees; that those comm

ces prepare their measures in private; that

prerogative results in a loss, through diffu-sion, of all actual responsibility; and the their co-ordination leads to such a compet-tion among them for the attention of their

respective houses that legislation is rushed

THE NEW FRANCE

to hose of us who had, an idea generalized from a little knowledge and much generalized and it is against this generalized background, familiar and ill-seen, that we

They are not more serious than the older generations, but their seriousness is nearer the surface, they spend themselves less in

mockery, they are less afraid of being bored they see less merit in living so as to escape boredom, they are not afraid of being duped except by life through failure to understand

Their malice in less, or less often reapon, a gift that they are too busy to

nd its most authentic tones in answer

cultivate. Let our touch be heavier on t keys of life, they seem to say, if life will n

sound its most authentic tones in answer to any lighter touch. For the sake of truth, of sincerity, they are willing to make more and more sacrifices—of pleasure to themselves from life, of pleasure from their art to others. Tired of mere eleverness, of mere dexterity, they seek new and significant forms in art and in life, and appear at first too tolerant of lack of form. They are least russes, superficially, than the older generation, but even more resolved to see things as they are. Esteeming solence no less, they know its place in life more accurately, do not expect from it more than it can give.

A deep religious current runs through them

A deep religious current runs through them all, believers and unbelievers alike. Their desire to be strong has not killed in them their fathers' desire to let live.—The New

THE GIRL HE LEAVES BEHIND HIM

What Do You Know?

Who wrote "Knickerbacker's Bistory of

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

2. Bohemia is under Austrian sovereignty, 3. General Robertson is chief of staff of the British military establishment.

4. Alten B. Parker was Democratic candidate for President in 1904.

i. Joseph F. Berry: A bishop of the Method

Whate'er may be said of a sweethea.
"Too giddy," "tee old" or "too ne.
There's one point admits of no quest.
She can't be "too good to be true,"

Who was Henry George? Where and what is Praemyst?

Who are the Hansburgs?

5. Define "federation." 6. Name the Great Lakes. 7. Define "logic."

. What is a conifer?

What is a ballad? 10. Who is Viscount Bryce?

these newer Frenchmen, perhaps no

Here indeed in a new France, new ever those of us who did not know the old

"It is thus that, whilst all real power is in

when it is not paralyzed.

accept a Fremier's responsibility.

nore justly.

BUT HE MUST BE THINKING

THE PRESIDENT VS. THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

Possibility of Present Conflict Between Executive and Congressional Groups Foreshadowed in Mr. Wilson's Writings 25 Years Ago

> By H. S. WEBER whose proposals are selden debated and only perfunctorily judged by the sovereign legis-lative body. It is impossible to mistake the position and privileges of the Epitish Cabi-

No AMERICAN has been in the thick of our national politics in so potently revolutionary a manner for so many years as President Wilson. This is a highly unorthodox opinion. It is more fashionable to say that he leaped from the obscurity of the schoolroom into national activity at the age of fifty-dive without the slightest preparation for a big job. People who say that forget that those who are interested in government read books on government. Mr. Wilson set out, some thirty years ago to reform our governmental system and, by one of those coil dences that come once in a millennium. It has had the chance to try it. How it hampened that a group of despitalisers, who saw in Mr. Wilson the combination of the conservative insistence upon law and order and legal procedure with the radical insistence upon quadamental change in methods of using delegated authority, managed to "put him over" is another story that can be left to the pen of Colonei Harvey. The present issue has been called "a fight between the President and Congress." What it really is is a fight between the President and the congressional committee system. to say that he leaped from the obscurity of their number renders their privacy a secur-secrecy, by making them two many to be watched, and individually too insignificant to be worth watching; that their division o and the congressional committee system, which Mr. Wilson was preaching and teaching his growing circle of students to combat back in the *80s.

For "Ministerial Responsibility" Mr. Wilson has always seen the defects it our Constitution. He has always recognized the supreme power of Congress and the im-potence of a President who did not have the support of Congress. He has consistently urged the closer co-operation of the Administration and Congress by the adoption of some form of "ministerial responsibility" such as the English Cabinet has. He has seen that there can be no responsible leadership in Congress: that all responsibility can be dedged through the multitudinous commitdeog. no one of which represents the majority in either house. In 1893 he suggested "en-trusting the preparation and initiation of legislation to a single committee in each louse composed of the leading men of the majority in that house." The present facts are instructive in regard to this point. Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, has been told that his war cabinet bill should be considered also by Chairman Swanson, of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, because the proposed war cabinet of three members would have as much control of the navy as of the army. And Senator Swanson radically disagrees with Senator Chamberlain about the

war cabinet plan!

One committee, responsible to the whole Senate, would apparently have had a very different tale to tell.

In his essay on "Government Under the Constitution" Mr. Wilson, advocating the

"single committee" plan, says that
"Such a change would not necessarily affect the present precedents as to the relations between the executive and the legislature. They might still stand stiffly apart. Congress would be integrated and invig-orated, however, though the whole system of the Government would not be. To integrate that, some common meeting-ground that, some common meeting-ground of pub-lic consultation must be provided for the executive and the houses. That can be ac-complished only by the admission to Con-gress, in whatever capacity, of official repentatives of the executive who understand resentatives of the executive who understand the Administration and are interested and able to defend it. Let the tenure of ministers have what disconnection from legislative responsibility may seem necessary the preservation of the equality of House and Senate, and the separation of administration from legislation; light would at least be thrown upon administration; it would be given the same advantages of public suggestion and unhampered self-defense that gestion and unhampered self-defense that Congress, its competitor, has; and Congress would be constrained to apply system and party responsibility to its proceedings. "The establishment in the United States of

what is known as 'ministerial responsibility would unquestionably involve some impor-tant changes in our constitutional system. I am strongly of the opinion that such changes would not be too great a price to pay for the advantages secured to us by such a Gov

The Irresponsible Committee

The Irresponsible Committee
In explaining why the congressional committee system falls (and, twenty-five years in advance, inadvertently predicting the present difficulties of Chairman Chamberlain)
Mr. Wilson said:

"The measures born in Congress have no common lineage. They have not even a tracesble kinship. They are fathered by a score or two of unrelated standing committees; and Congress stands godfather to them all, without discrimination. Congress, in effect, parcels out its great powers amongst groups of its members, and so confuses its plans and obscures all responsibility.

Our legislation is framed and initiated by a great many committees, deliberating in secret.

Oh, ye who are fond of music (and some

of you may recall
Field's "clink of the ice in the pitcher
the boy brings up the hall"),
I challenge ye all to name me a song of a rarer tone Than here in my cozy kitchen I know for

my very own. I grant you your harps or fiddles, your symphony bands or jazz, Or the latest vocalization that Gluck or

McCormack has;
You may take 'em for me and welcome,
for nothing on earth compares
With the rattle of coal in the scuttle
that Mom drags up the stairs!

A helpless creature is Mother. She

bothers me quite a bit

And routs me out of the comfy chair in
the kitchen where I sit

To get her the tallow candle from its
place on the cellarway shelf—

For Mother is thin and little and couldn't
reach it herself— And then there's the trouble to light it.
But when that trick is done

And I settle back by the fire the reward of my labor's won, For up from the depths of the cellar ascends the sweetest of airs—
"Tis the rattle of coal in the scuttle that Mom drags up the stairs.

the hands of Congress, that power is often thrown out of gear and its exercise brought almost to a standstill. The competition of the committees is the clog. Their reports stand in the way of each other, and so the The bucket in which she gathers the nuggets that may be found Along the tracks of the Reading emits get nothing done."

There being no Premier in Congress, Mr.,
Wilson appeared on its floor in person to

but a wooden sound. And her day-long comings and goings scarcely notice at all For her feet in wrappings of burlap ge softly along the hall; But when in the winter twilight arises a

treble clear It stirs me here in my corner to cock up a drowsy ear To catch the delightful music so soothing

to all my cares—
The rattle of coal in the scuttle that Mom drags up the stairs Time was, when the carbon nuggets were easy to get and keep, song of the brimful scuttle had a bass note full and deep, But then Mom handled a shovel instead

of a tablespoon. And now there's a dwindling treble in the half-filled scuttle's tune. Yet here by the kitchen fire, I dare you to name me a song

To play on my tender emotions and get to me half so strong As the one that finds sprawled out on the kitchen chairs-The rattle of coal in the scuttle that Mom drags up the stairs. TOM DALY.

ACORNS

Being the Little Beginnings of Some Worthy Timber

Johnny McGowan left Girard College is 1885 with a diploma under his arm and clothes apon his back, and that's about all. Oh, yes, he knew something of shorthand. but typewriters weren't growing on every bush in those days. Still he became a stenographer, at a salary so small it would be a shame to men'ion it. It just about paid his board. Then his sister got sick and his started to take her to Colorado, though he hadn't any prospect of a job when he got there, Pretty nervy, ch? But wait! couldn't leave his best girl behind, so he married her and took her along.

When he got to Denver he fell into a jeb as stenographer with the Colorado Southers Railway, but he didn't move up fast enough to sult him. He went to the Chicago Great Western people and induced them to give him a job as district freight agent. Therefore him \$100 a month and commission, but he refused the hundred and said hed take what he could earn. He developed the freight business of the American Smalling and Refining Company, as related to the take what he could earn. He developed the freight business of the American Smelling and Refining Company, as related to the C. G. W., and in a little while was carning morthan some of that railroad's officials. They told him they'd have to reduce his rate to 3 per cent. He kickeri and told Guggenheim about it, and Guggenheim took him to Now York as purchasing agent for the American Smelting and Refining Company. Maybe that wann't the sprout that made him lightimber! Well, it was. We haven't space to tell you how he got a shipload of copperaway from Gernany when nobody size could do it. Anyway, you've probably read of the But now light at him! Ladies and geniems. Mr. John K. McGowan, who president and directly of the American Smelling and the lining Company.

5. The ottacks on Lincoln colminated in the establishment of a Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War.

6. Tractor: a machine used to draw vehicles, agricultural implements, military equipment, etc. prince is addressed as "Your Highness." Drawing a red herring arrows the fractive Diverting attention from the subject in hand by all cling freelevant questions, altires as Emplish county. 19. Dodot a large extlact bird of Mauritis