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WILSON THEORY OF DEMOCRACY

TT is possible to talk a thing into life. It is even easier to talk a thing to death.

Cariyle said modern democracy was the result of printing. The newspaper opened the floodgates of publicity. Mr. Wilson Peroznized the power of the press twenty five years ago, when he wrote:

When all sources of information are a examble to all men nille, when the world's thought and the world's news are scattered broadcast where the poorest may find them, the nondemocratic forms of government must find life a desperate venture. Ex-clusive privilege needs privacy, but cannot have it. Kingship of the elder patterns needs ganetity, but can find it nowhere ob-tainable in a world of news terms and sat-tafied curiosity. The many will no longer receive submissively the thought of a ruling for but finish upon having millions of few, but findst upon having epinions

There are echoes of this early conviction in Mr. Wilson's use of press publicity; in his arraignment of the German autocracy; in his attempts to stimulate discussion in Germany. The facts of the world today bear him out. For example, difficult as it has been to get a true account of what is going on in Russia, the enterprise of the press is every day plecing together the large design. The precise views of M. Tretsky on world socialism, his plan to uproot the capitalistic system everywhere, his version of this war as being not between nations, but between classes, are being published.' Even Germany, while it can keep news out, cannot keep news in. But mighty as are the forces of the press, Mr. Wilson went on to say in the essay quoted above:

No one can fail to perceive that they are No one can fail to perceive that they are inadequate to produce of themselves such a Government as ours. The influences of popular education, of the press may only confuse and paralyze the mind with their myriad stinging losies of exceptions. They overwhelm one with impressions, but do they give statement to bis manhous? wartness to his manhood?

The big point that he leads up to is that not mere talk, not mere wild-eyed revolution and stormy protest can erect a democratic Government.

There is almost nothing in common between popular outbreaks such as took place in France at her great Revolution and the establishment of a floversment like our own.

The mocracy
In Europe, outside of closeted Switzerland,
has alwaps acted in rebellion as a destructive force

Democracy in Amertea, on the other hand, and in the English
colonies has had, almost from the first,
a truly organic growth.

Dur
democratic State was not a niece of dereloped theory, but a piece of developed
habit. It was not created by mere aspirations or by new faith, it was built up by
slor custom.

An immature people could not have had it.

Such like our own. . . government as ours is a form of conduct, and its only stable foundation is character. A particular form of government may no more be adopted than a particular type of character. Democracy, type of character. Democracy, far from being a crude form of Government, is possible only among peoples of the highest and steadiest political habit.

It can never be made to sit mly or safely on first generations. It is poison to the infant, but tonic to the

.This sober conservatism is not the side of Gir. Wilson that it is the fashion of the day to applaud. We hall the Russian revclution as the greatest event of our times. as a thrilling promise of a good time coming, but not as the completed product of a mature democracy. Making the world safe for democracy, in the Wilsonian philosophy, is making it safe from kings and from mobs alike.

The world prays for sufficient stability of government in Russia to save her from a return to Czarism, to make her voice sound ever clearer the prophecy of liberty through Germany's eastern gates. But It is we in our maturity who must teach Russia democracy, and not she who must teach us, grown men in the art of the enecks and balances of liberty. Revolution; not anarchy, is what Germany needs. Revolution is not anarchy. It is the opponite of anarchy. "Revolution must always be for something respectable," as Chegterron puts it. It will do no good to urge Germans to imitate, but to surpass, the

Russians in democracy. The President's policy of supreme patience with Russia implies supreme imnce with German autocracy. The mere friendship we hold out to the budding turnian Government the more relentless must we threaten for its arch-

OF PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER IN OUR NINE MILLIONS?

OalY good Republican will want the cents to put forward the best and nan in their ranks for the gover-

compelling the nomination of a worthy candidate in a State party so strongly intrenched that it has allowed its success to be endangered by factionalism. It would be folly for Republicans not to recognize that in recent years the State Democracy has been led by men of greater distinction than Mr. Penrose and the Vares. These are times in which the stern need of having good government, administered by men able to lead steadily in any possible crisis, demands the priority of personality over partisanship. Patriotism is the keynote of men's thoughts. It demands Governors

of presidential caliber. New York and New Jersey have been worthy of Governors who later went to the White House. Is not Pennsylvania? Presidents have no difficulty in finding Cabinet members in Pennsylvania. Why can't we have the biggest man in this State sent to Harrisburg and thence straight to Wash-

NOW YOU'RE TALKING, MR. BAKER

THE most vital point in Secretary Bakers letter to Senator Chambeclain, asking that he be permitted to answer his critics at a meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is his request

That the time and place he fixed as to enable all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives who are so disjoined to attend.

The Secretary of War facing the whole membership of Senate and House in joint session, the Cabinet member making himself responsible to the Congress, the sovoreign body in which all the power of the United States is lodged—that is the way to fill the aching void in our governmental system. It has been through the lack of just this face to face debate between Cabinet and Congress that most of the quarrela between the executive and legislative scanches have been kept going. This "ministerial responsibility," which we alone among democratic peoples fack, should be the corantent practice at Washington beginning with Secretary Baker's appearonce in Congress. That is the only way the people can really learn what Washington is doing, who is telling the truth nd who the lies at Washington. This is i practice which we have demanded time

and again recently on this page. What responsibility to Congress and the people has a Senate or House committee; Who cares what he says in the Star Chamber proceedings these committees hold? Let Mr. Paker free Congress and debate with it and then the country will soon find out whether he deserves a vote of confidence or

RUINOUS PUBLIC POLICY

IN EXPLAINING the necessity for his mandate ordering a general built of in-dustry for five days Puel Administrator Carfield said:

we have already manufactured lies at fide-water congesting terminal facilities, jam-ning the railroad yards and side tracks for a long distance back into the country. No power on earth can move this freight into the war zone, where it is needed, until we simply the sides with find. These are we supply the ships with fuel. There are (January 17) 100 of these ships at Humpton Hondy and 150 at New York.

There is no power on earth that can keep American production at its maximum and ship the entire product through two ports without constant repetitions of the congestion above noted. The solution does not lie in cutting down production, but it does he in utilizing all the great ports of the country.

The Pennsylvania Railroad points out that the export tonnage, excluding grain and cost, hundled by it in 1917 showed a decrease of 494,000 tons via New York and an increase of 214,000 tons via Philadelphila as compared with 1916. That is oncouraging, but it merely emphasizes the fact that prompt expecting can be brought about only by generous employment of all the facilities available and that concentra tion via New York is ruinous public policy.

KAISER KARL IN A HURRY

THE concillatory tone of Austria's an-A swer to Mr. Wilson is at startling v-riance with Germany's. So are the reports of revolution in Austria startling. And the etreat of Austrian forces at the crucial point on the Italian line where French troops recently punished them severely is more than disconcerting. It may be that we can before long treat with an Austrian Government with no doubt whatever as to what it represents or for whom it speaks.

When Hertling opens his mouth the

Everybody knock the "if" out of "thrift"

A Munitions Director by any other

Ancient history! Why modern history only began three years ago.

The Czar can "escape" as many times ne likes so long as he escapes notice.

The New York newspapers go to two ents today, and some of them are worth it.

The Colonel says that the pacifists forced war. That is because they were so used

to outraging common sense.

The inhabitants of Petrograd must have a great supply of faith if they imagine that what they are getting daily is peace. Prussian militarism tells the German cople they are to rule the world. And itocratically refuses to let them rule them-

Swagger dressers who years to wear the new trench overcoats can get them from Uncle Sam without a tailor's bill by drop-ping exemption pleas.

We wish Ambassador Naon good tuck in his fiving trip to Buenos Aires. He goes to tell his Government that it must either fight

Germany or do without his services. is the habit of both the hyones and the Or, as the politicians construe it, to work

Mr. Ferris is out of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. It appears that his previous employment got him into a rather muddled situation in regard to contracts. What the shipping policy of the nation needs is a few men who can "stay put."

Austria-Hungary and the United States virtually agree not only on great principles of new arrangement of the world after the war, but our views announce, on several concrete pears questions.—Count Caernia.

The barrier to peace in identical with

the cause of the war, namely, German mill-

PENNYPACKER'S MESSAGE OF 1905

Printed to Show His "Ripe Thought as to Needs and Interests" of State

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 60

THE Legislature met again in session on January 3, 1905. My message to it at this time I insert here entire for the reason that after two years of experience it represents my ripe thought as to the needs and interests of the Commonwealth, and the judgment of my public work must largely depend upon its recommendations. Many of them, the constabulary, Greater Pittsburgh, the apportionment notwithstanding the impracticable provisions of the Consti tution, the tax upon coal and others, have been accomplished. Some like the exercise of eminent domain only upon the actual ascertainment of the public need, the application of the law of public nuisance to the habitual publication of falsehood, the extension of a park from the front of the Capital to the Susquehanna River, wait the further enlightenment of the people of

MESSAGE. MESSAGE.

Gentlemen: In his mer age to the Assembly, December 3, 1802, the Honorable Thomas McKean, then Governor of this State, and that Pennsylvania communical "general admiration and respect for the medioration of her penal code, for the good faith and ponetuality of her fiscal transactions, for her is nevolvat and literary institutions, for her encouragement of public improvements in roads and inland havigation, and for the arder and discipline of her milital," and he added, "the recurrentical position and the political rock which we hold in the Union seem to use "in us the patriolic task of setting as example of virtue and indussetting at example of virtue and industry of per lie sparit and social harmony."

Mach of this depletion of then existing conditions may after the lapse of a century be repeated with propriety.

state of offairs which ought to be very stratifying to the good people of the Commonwealth. For the fiscal year ending June 1, 1904, the receipts of the Treasury amounted to the sum of \$21,789,940.75. During the same period, the payments for the expenses of the Government were \$19.266.369.11. leaving a balance of re-cellifs over expenditures of \$2.523.571.61. The moneys in the Treasury on the first of June, 1964, were \$16.861.067.28. The of dune, 1904, were \$16,801,067,28. The debt over and above the value of bonds and such in the sinking fund was en June 1, 1902, \$235,507,21, and on June 1, 1904, \$232,858,76, so that imbofantially the Commonwealth is free from debt. During the same fiscal year, there were expended for the support of the schools \$6,013,752,58; in aid of the various hospitals and other charities of the State, \$2,913,367,10; in wellef of the counties in the rebuilding of bridges which had been earried away by floods, \$5,04,551,55, and for the erection of the new State Capitol \$1,000,000. It is receivable that the Capitol, which approaches completion and the composes intraded and worthy of the Commonwealth, is being built for the reassituable sum of \$1,550,000 and pand for our of revenues. When we reflect that the Capitol of Massachusetts cost \$6,980,551,55, total for with obneys reised upon bonds, and that the Capitol of New York cost \$24,265,082,07, these figures ought to be very satisfactory. The Capitol would be much improved if there could be secured an extension of the present somewhat limited grounds surrounding to secured an extension of the present somewhat limited grounds surrounding it. The ideal plan in my view would be to connect with the city park by apen-ing from the front, say between South and State streets, to the river. A say-gestion which would perhaps lead to less expense would be to secure the properties in the rear on which for the most part are created a morre class of buildings. are creeted a poorer class of buildings. The question is very much one which will have to be considered from the point of view of the resources of the State.

Bridges and Charities

Bridges and Charities

With respect to the rebuilding of county bridges. I recommend that the amount to be expended each year for this juryone be fixed at such a figure as may seem to the Legislature to be wise. Under the law, as It exist at present, there is no limitation to the sum which the Board of Public throunds and Bulldings may be required to expend in this way, and at a time of the coincidence of great floods and diminisped revenues, the great floods and diminished revenues, the situation might lend to serious emiga-ressment. If a certain proportion of the ost of construction of the bridges were left to the counties instead of the whole burden being imposed upon the State, they would layer a substantial interest, not only in making effort to save the bridges from destruction, but also in could be utilized.

The subject of the charities aided by

the State is one which ought to receive your serious consideration. The number of hespitals, most of them doing much to benefit suffering humanity in their respective localities and worthy of sup-port, is continually increasing and the sums appropriated to them already reach what in some other States would be regarded as an enormous expenditure. If the Commonwealth is to continue its present policy of assistance, there ought to be some systematic and businesslike method provided, both for securing information as to the needs of the institu-tion and for supervising the expenditure of moneys contributed by the State, so that it may be known that these funds are actually required and are applied without extravagance to the purposes for which they are intended. It is unfair that the burden of investigation should be imposed upon the Committees upon Appropriations of the Senats and House to be completed during the brief periods of the sessions. No matter how long and late they labor at the task, the results in the nature of things must be imperfect. The time is insufficient and only in-terested parties appear before them. The efforts of members to secure these opriations for institutions in the ditricts they represent are a hindrance to and interference with general legisla-tion. A plan could be adopted which would not in any way interfere with the visitatorial powers of the Board of Charl-ties, and perhaps the most effective way would be to increase their powers and agencies.

Reducing Reports

An earnest effort has been made, in which all the heads of departments have participated, to reduce the bulk of the departmental reports, which had gradually grown to unwieldy proportions, and thus to reduce the expense of printing. The report of the factory inspector, which in 1903 covered 1206 pages, in 1984 was reduced to 190 pages and gave practically as much information. The volume of laws for the session of 1903 covered 661 pages, as compared with 1013 pages of laws for the preceding ses-sion. During the last year the expenses for printing have been reduced to the extent of \$107,168.44 from those of the year before, and to the lowest figure with one exception in nine years, notwithstanding a great increase in publica tion owing to the increase of departments and the growth of public work. The statute which regulates our public print-ing and established the existing sphed-ules was passed in 1876. Since that time there have been many changes in type-setting and the arts of typography and bookbinding. The schedules are inad-equate and obsolete. Much of the work necessarily done is not provided for in them, and, therefore, is paid for at spe-cial rates. The last contract, awarded

CALAMITIES AND SURVIVORSHIP LAW

Important Questions Which Follow Great Disasters Where Entire Families Are Wiped Out

By JOHN J. SULLIVAN, LL. D.

Author of "Pennsylvania Business Lau" ONG after Hallfax and Guatemala will La bave resumed former ways of life, long after the wrecked buildings will have been ced, there will be some consequences of ecent calamities which will still continue the recent calamities which will still continue to affect the lives and the fortunes of the survivors. One of these consequences, involving the law of survivorship, is to be found in the wake of almost every disaster which causes widespread death.

The legal question thus raised presents their when two or more members of the same family perish together without evidence as to which died first. Suppose an accident causes the death of a vesility old new who

suggest the death of a wealthy old man wha wife. Suppose the son and the latter a wife. Suppose the son and the daughter-in-law die at or about the same time as a result of the same accident and leave to oblidires. If it can be preced that the sam survived his father by even a fraction of a survived his father by even a fraction of a second. Provisions in the father's will in favor of the sen will inure to the benefit of the son's estate. Likewise, if the father-died willout a will the son's share of Lie fathers estate under the intestate how missing to the son's estate. And if the son's wife survived her husband by even a fraction of a second the share which she if still alive, could claim in her husband's estate sould inure to the henefit of her own estate. Ferham the son has made a will leaving verything to his wife. So, probably, by reason of the son surviving his father by a few moments and the son's wife purivities had by an equally brief space of time a large has by an equally brief space of time a large part. If not all, of the old man's property would pass to his daughter-in-law's estate and theme to her relative. On the other hand, if the survivorship

were the other way, altogether different re-sults would probably follow. That is to say, if the wife should die a mament before her husband his estate would receive all or a large purifor of her property. And if the one were survived by his father the latter's whats would receive all or a large part of the or 's property, and thence perhaps some littory would be fine father would get the sensities, all three estates.

benefit at all three estates.

From he foregoing it will be seen how important it is in such cases to prove the fact of our evership. Vast fortunes may be staked upon the determination as to whether hasband survived wife or wife survived child as child survived parent.

Difficulties in Reaching Decisions

What principles are there to guide in the decision of such cases? The cases involving these principles have been decided in connection with disasters in the past where members of the same family have perished to gether at or about the same line. Thus the sinking of the French fluor La Rourgogne, the Titanle and the Lucitaria produced a even of similar cases. The frequois Theatres fire in Chicago, the Fair automobile accident soons, volcanic ecuptions and other devastcases which throw light on the present

learner. The difficulty which presents itself in most of these cases arises from the fact that the growthnesses to the "transaction" under in puts any themselves enguled in the common disaster and do not live to give their tentiment. In many such cases the only thing known is that several members of the same family have perioded together. How, then, can be deside to distribute their estates?

There are many old decisions under the call law which governs must European countries made on the basis of certain presumptions of survivership. For instance, if a man and los wife were drowned in a chinewrest, both being in the prime of life, the Judges usually raised the ingulant presumption that the male would survive the founds. But if it were proved that the highend was an invalid and inadic to cwim, while the wife was a prototine of Miss clear Galligao, an equally ingulant presumption would be raised that the woman had contrived to keep alive after her bushands death. Ellewise there was a presumation that a certain the regime of ner nusianus death. Likewise there was a presumption that a person in the prime of life would curvive an infant or an aged parson. Thus in a case where it appeared that a mother until her ken were Imaged on the same gallows, the son was presumed to have lived longer than the mother, because of difference in age and sey. Needless to any, this presumption would have yielded to direct most their presumption would have yielded to direct most their answer.

How Decisions Are Made

England, and in most of the States of the Union, including Pennsylvania, no such presumptions are talsed. That is to say, the law would not arbitrarily assume that the stronger victim of a common catastrophe-survived one who was weaker. Or course, our Judges admit direct proof of survivor-chip. For instance, if it is shown that a father was working at a point in a factory where occurred a terrible explosion which must have blown him to pieces and his son was seen staggering toward the door of the same building shortly before a second explo-sion, you have direct proof of the party you have direct proof of the son's sur-

ion as to the distribution or entares in the disence of any proof of survivorship? Sim-the distributing the estate of each victim I the same disaster regardless of any claim y the representatives of the estates of other isitims. For example, if the executor of a on who perished in the same fire with his father claims a share of the father's estate for the benefit of the son's estate, this execu-tor must prove that the son actually survived the father. If he is unable to prove this, the sen's estate receives no share of the de-ceased father's estate. This rule is simpler than the rule of the civil law conthan the rule of the civil law concerning pre-sumptions. Hesides, it is more likely to lead to substantial justice, for the rule as to pre-sumptions may lead to the passing of the same fund through several estates and going in the end to the persons not related at all to the decedent from whose estate the fund

four years ago, was let at a rate of \$8.01 per cent below the schedules, which is an absurdity. It is hoped the legislation on this subject will be re-

The Department of State Highways, provided for by the act of April 15, 1903, has been organized in compliance with the terms of the act, and is making satisfactory progress. There are at present completed, under construction, and approaching construction in forts for proaching construction in forty-five countles of the State 147 42-199 miles of roads. Beside the work done by the State, a number of townships, under the incentive of the example set before them, have themselves raised moneys and preceeded to improve their highways. Thus in Bensalem township in the county of Bucks, where the State constructed three miles of the road, the township has added ten miles more, constructed in accordance with the regulations of the department and under the supervision of the commissioner of highways. No such important work has been undertaken by the commonwealth for many years. It means much for the practical welfare of the whole people. It ought to be pushed forward thoroughly and energetically. Owing to the lack of knowledge upon the part of contractors, township and county officials of the kinds of material pacessary, methods of construction and necessary, methods of construction and plans of proceeding, personal attentions a representative of the department by a representative of the department is in most cases required. A larger force would seem to be demanded in this de-partment in order that the accomplishment of its objects may not be retarded

In the continuation of the message to be printed Monday, theyernor Fennypicker touches upon the furestry division, the State library and the new Canitol.

CONDUCT OF WAR

Roosevelt in Washington and Stone and Chamberlain Speeches Make Stirring Week

SETS CAPITAL AGOG

State with Convergence Concerns Problem College

THE week just closed has been one of the This work just closed has been one of the business since the declaration of war. It has been a starring week both as to war and political conditions. Senator Stone, or Missouri, may not have timed his attack upon the Republican party to chiose in with the visit of Colonel Rossevell, but if he had planned it he could not have done more to stir my a hornel's nest. Senator Stone

the Republican leaders.
The Democratic Senators did not relish his speech either. They acted during its de-livery as if they washed in had not made it. The Senator was spurred on, evidently, by

The Republican Senators cheerfully ac-cepted the gauntlet thrown down by the Missouri Senator and led by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Penrose, Pennsylvania, sat erect and jubilant through out the entire proceedings. Up to this point sent hystander at whom the Missouri Senctor shied his brickbats. Before the close of the week there were some Republicans who tually entered the lists from a desire to aid the Republican party. There were others equally facetious who suggested that the President might now accede more cheerfully to the desire of Colonel Roosevelt to form division and go abroad to fight the battles

The Attack Upon Chamberlain

The President's attack upon Senator Chamberlain, Democratic chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, was an incident of the smoldering differences between the White House and the Senate which found a vent through the Stone speech, Chamberlain is a popular member of the Senate, generally regarded as capable sincere and high-minded. He had shown marked ability as the head of the Military Affairs Committee. The President's swift reply to his New

York speech, therefore, was surprising to both Democrats and Republicans. It was a challenge from the White House more billing than the presidential characterization of the thirteen Senators who voted against war. That Chamberlain would reply to it was a That Chamberlah would reply to it was a foregone conclusion, and that he did reply before one of the largest crowds that ever attempted to occupy the Senate chamber on Thursday last is well known. Almost every Senator was in his seat, the galleries were crowded to sufficiation and all available standing room on the Senate floor was occupied by members of the House and other standing the senate floor was occupied by members of the House and other

privileged persons.

Taken with the Stone-Lodge-Penrose field-day the Chamberlain incident went far to prove up an actual difference of opinion between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government which, in the midst of our war troubles, are unfortunate, to say the least. That Republicans have been to say the least. That Republicans have been chafing at the bit for several months goes without saying. They have not been consulted by the President and have "gone along." feeling that they were placing so great a responsibility upon the President at his own request as to fivite a conflict. That the Democrats themselves should open up the fight and so irritate the White House as to develop a breach was probably more than they expected. than they expected.

Roosevelt on the Scene

Enter Colonel Roosevelt! With such ; storm approaching, a congressional cam-paign dead ahead and a presidential cam-paign in the offing, was it to be expected that the Colonel should keep out." Not much. About the time Senator Stone made his an-About the time senator atone made his an-nouncement that he was going to tell the Republicans something, word came from Oyster Bay that Colonel Roosevelt expected to visit Washington. The little birds had been telling of visits to Oyster Bay by cerain members of the House, who bells

spirits, strong and vigorous as ever, but spirits, strong and vigorous as ever, but with little or no "pep" in his public utter-tunces. Of course, he intended to visit his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, 2nd, of course, he would meet a number of netter Republicans while here. The tolonal gave out the names of a few of the men he depited to see, "Jimmy" Gallivan, defeated benecratic Mayor for Beston, who had a basebull record at Harrard; "Johnny" Baer, he cartennist Coursessman of ne particular the carteonist Congression of no particular party, who feated into Congress from North Pakets on the Parmers' Alliance platform: these and a few others were mentioned.

"YESSIR, THEY'D ORTER GIT MORE 'PEP' INTER THIS WAR!"

But the Colonel met many other Senator, and Congressmen during his visit. They say be talked preparedness to the Built; that Is he failed preparedness to the limit, that he arrest the creation of a department of natural titions—a proposition which Prevident Wilson rejected—and the Republican conference, whether they took the Colonel's cue or not concluded to indorse the idea. It taight be dividing reasonability with the President for the errors and shortcomings of war preparations, but in the arrives of the series. preparations, but in the opinion of the maneity it would be reloing so the Colonel kept the bull rolling

The conscious of opinion with regard to Colonel Ressevelt's visit is that white he is for immediate preparedness and a speeding for 1912 and all one-seeding political he presidential nomination in 1926

Drift in Colonel's Favor

There seems to be no doubt about the urpose of the Colonel's friends in the Northsest, where Hoosevelt was always strong. And for the time being no other Republican andidate being in sight, there is a perceptilde drift of Republican sentiment in the Colone's favor. At the same time there are many unforgiving Republicans, many who remember the 1912 campaign, who question shether even now Roosevelt could be a wis ning candidate against the present Admin-istration. It is pointed out that tremendous power has been conferred upon the Presi-dent, which, while he may not exercise it directly, can be skillfully utilized to his political advantage by elever men who now hold place in every branch of the Government service.

The Liberty Loan lecturers, it is recalled as an illustration, never failed in their as an illustration, never failed in their patriotic utterances to extol the President personally—a perfectly natural thing for an agent of the Government to do—but still very effective when reduced, even for patriotic purposes, to meetings and moving-picture shows all over the country.

J. HAMPTON MOGRE.

RECHTHERZIGESFRONESBALDIGESWIEDER-SEHEN

A crimbed English officer who was a prisoner Germany for several months before he was changed reports that he saw a plocayd hung up a German rativay station hearing the following

ak German! Do not use enemy language!
dieu" is French: say instead —
t heschulze Dich;
t seene Dich;
wiederschen,
baldlæswiederschen,
achrhuldæswiederzehen.

What Do You Know?

Which is the Garden State? Who is Count von Hertling? Define Bourbon in a political sense. What is salvin? When was the Red Cross founded? Name the Three Holy Kings.

What and why is the scientific name of the

B. Where is Monrovia? What is a barometer?

10. Who is Major General Cruzier?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Henry George, American eronamist, who originated the single-tax philosophy, 2. Przemysl: a city in Galicia, objective of several siezes in the early period of the 3. The Handburgs: the reigning family of Austria-Hungary.

4. Washington Irving wrote "Knickerbocker's History of New York."
5. A federation is on alliance, sametimes closely miffed, of autonomous or semiautonomous

6. The Great Lakest Ontario, Erie. Michigan,

7. Logic: the science of reasoning. 8. A confer is a cone-bearing exergreen tree

Viscount Bryce: English stateaman of leiters. Noted for his standa "The Holy Housen Empire" a American Communicatio."

The Village Poet

When fiction writers use a phrase their stories to enhance. I try to match it up with fact whenever

An' yet I very seldom find that what they say is true
When strolling forth on Chestnut street to see what news is new.

I'm strong for Isaac Marcosson, the confidant of kings, Who writes so entertainingly of war an' other things. But, though the main essentials may be

right, I seem to fail To verify some ornaments he puts upon his tale, He lately told a yarn that was in many

ways a beaut! But picturing the hero of it, making a He pulls a funny phrase, on which I

cannot help but pick; Declaring that "he brought his heels to-gether with a click." If I should take a trip to camp-to Meade

or say, to Dix-Perhaps Pd find the echoing air rever-But when I note, on note, on Chestnut street, some military guy Salute a stiff superior who happens to go by I never hear his heels resound. An' if I

did. I swear. I wouldn't feel that sort o' thing would get us anywhere. We've got to lick the Kaiser, an' we've got to do it quick;

We haven't time to bring "the heels to-gether with a click." Excuse me, Ike, for finding fault with anything you do— You know the admiration I have always felt for you— But if you don't believe that what I say

above is true, Come stroll with me on Chestnut street to see what news is new. TOM DALY.

ACORNS

Being the Little Beginnings of Some "Worthy Timber

HE WAS christened "Jonas," but he had to revise that later for reasons which will appear. While he was a small boy acwill appear. While he was a small boy compilating an education in that institution which has already furnished subjects for this department—and is to furnish still this department—and is to mayigation. more—he took a fancy to navigation. The fact that Stephen Girard, his benefactor, was a mariner had a good deal to do with this. There wasn't any sheet of water in the college grounds deeper than an occasional rain pool, but there was a brief lecture-course on navigation. When the lad was graduated with the class of '86 is turned his face at once to the sea. He fred with his sister, Mrs. Louis Goetz, when he was ashore, which was infrequently, and for fourteen years she didn't see him at all twas along about 1903 or so that he bewith his sister, Mrs. Louis Goetz, when was ashore, which was infrequently, and for fourteen years she didn't are him at all it was along about 1903 or so that he became a full-fledged sea captain. We cast tell just what it was that boosted him from the forecastle to the bridge, because he doesn't brag, and nobody class hereabouts knew much about him. But he's heen it be timilish tenugh lately speciness knows. the forecastle to the bridge, because it doesn't brag, and nobody eize hereabouts knew much about him. But he's been in the limelight enough lately, goodness knows! To you recall that the Nevadans was the first passenger ship to go through the Panama Canal? Well, he was in command of her. Then on May 25, 1915, the Nebraskan collided with the large type on the front page of every American newspaper by reason of having been torpedoed off the coast of Treland. Maybe you think he was killed or scared or something. Not a bit of El-He's still running the Hun blockade as regular as clockwork. Now that we're ready formally to present him to, you, we must explain about that front name of his. Whele he went to sea he found that "Jonna" dida' sound good aboard ship, so:
Ladies and gentlemen, we present Capitalia.

Ladies and gentlemen, we present Captain John S. Greene, first-class navigator and blockade runner! T. A. D.

THE HA-HA-HA OF PORTUNE