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BELL, SORS WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN SORE Ledger, Independence Bouare, Philadelphia. ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE AS

Philadelphia, Tuesday, January 29, 1914

HOG ISLAND

IN THE whole history of industrial production there has not been, we believe, anything comparable in magnitude to the shipbuilding program of the United States. In the volume of money involved and in the quantity of production demanded, to say nothing of speed requirements, no undertaking like it is recorded. Moreover, it was undertaken at a time when every other important industry in the nation was working overtime and every skilled mechanic was besieged with offers of jobs.

General Goethals in the beginning very properly turned to the most efficient organirations existing: The National City Bank controlled the New York Shipbuilding Company and had avalable executives skilled in shipbuilding. The National City Bank in turn looked to a firm of engineers which had a reputation for turning out work on schedule time, irrespective of expense. It was the middle of July when this newspaper published the first news of the proposed plant and it was the expectation of all the principals involved to have work begun certainly not later than August 1, the splendid weather of summer and fall being taken advantage of to rush completion of the plant.

But because General Goethals had sacrificed many things to speed, taking the view that the first requisite was to get started, Mr. Denman and his associates refused to act, demanding all sorts of papers and estimates, as if it were more important to avoid waste than it was to build ships. The golden weeks of the year passed. The conjectural saving of a few millions was permitted to delay for weeks and months an achievement of such imperative importance that no man can even guess what the ultimate loss will be, but it is certain to be measured not only in millions of money but also in thousands

There were engineers who declared that it would be impossible to spend in so short a time the millions involved in the Hog Island enterprise without stupendous waste, if it were possible to do it at all. An organization of that size might easily require five years to be "shaken down" and still fail to function properly. The executives in charge, therefore, anticipated waste and made provision for it. Up to a month ago the situation was extremely confused. In the last few weeks gratifying progress has been made both in organization and efficiency. The cogs have begun to fit, although the extreme harshness of the season has interfered greatly with operations in the

Delaware. We know little of the merits of the controversy between Senator Vare and Representative Edmonds, but we do know that if the housing program of the Government is interfered with as was the Hog Island plant it will be nothing less than a national calemity. Have done with politics! The · proposition is an industrial one and of such supreme importance that proper emphasis of the fact cannot be put into words. We can afford to quit bickering with one another. Rear Admiral Bowles is sent here to hustle things up. We presume that he intends to do so. We expect to see him forget all about Senators and Representatives and concern himself solely with results. He must be helped to the limit of our resources by every commercial body in the city and by the municipal authorities. What matter if it does cost the city a million or so dollars? As much has been freely given by subscription for less vital causes. The pride of the community is involved in getting these ships into the rater in a hurry and we must make good. But we are not going to get the ships se we get the houses. There is too sch talk and too little performance. Let the orators fulminate until their tongues are dry if they want to, but let's build the and ships in the meantime.

ENOW FIGHTS FOR BOTH SIDES

to the imagination of the city

tured by the quartermaster's corps' estiies required to move on field army of 80,000 men. To do that requires 6229 cars and 366 locomotives. And that equipment can move only one-sixtieth part of a modern army, Imagine northern France, covered with deep snow and some idea of the immovableness of an entrenched army, of the difficulty of carrying food and equipment to and wounded and furloughed soldiers from the trenches

can be gained. of every order given to soldiers and engineers. Tracks can be laid-if supplies are rushed, if positions are captured-always if the weather does not add its artillery to the enemy's. Just when our fancy begins to see no hope of getting on with the war we suddenly remember that the enemy suffers as much from the weather as we do. He finds it difficult to send a million men from Russia across Germany in winter and have his railroads not have blizzards of their own to contend with.

On the whole we can be well satisfied that, all things considered, our task is not to conquer the world, but only to defend it.

SHIPS AND MORE SHIPS

THE most important point in Secretary Baker's reply to Senator Chamberlain is his declaration concerning ships. "I am revealing no secret when I say that the crux of the whole problem is tonnage," said the Secretary. "Everything we can get on the other side without disadvantage to our Allies we should get there."

The man who can drive a rivet and does not do it is the meanest slacker of them all. The man who steals a dollar appropriated for shipbuilding is the meanest sort of sneak thief. The man who loafs on the lob while building ships is the meanest sort of traitor, even if he does not realize it.

RACING TO THE RESCUE

BRITISH authorities support Mr. Baker's view that Germany is about to launch terrific attacks by land and sea-Particularly significant is the Scoretary's warning that U-boat raids upon American troopships and supply ships are to be looked for. Not only expert advice in Allied war departments commends this theory, but every fact in the European

strategic and political situation sustains it German diplomacy is now based on the be lief that a blow of staggering, if not utterly demoralizing, effect upon the French lines must be delivered if the Prussian peace terms are to be forced upon the Allies. If the transporting of American soldiers to France-there will be more than 500,000 of them early in the present year, according to Mr. Baker-is to continue steadily, the Prussian program is done for. Thus the U-boats are called upon for a supreme effort. We must rely upon our navy, that it will live up to its traditions. And thus far we have lost not a single ship carrying troops in any great

YOUNG MeNICHOL

TT 18 not every young politician who has the good luck to start his career with a complete lexicon of "musts" and "dont's" in his consciousness. Such luck should be William McNichol's. He has been indorsed for his father's seat in the State Senate by both factions of the Or ganization.

Many attacks were made upon hi father, and many of them were entirely justified. But in one sense the world was never just to the elder McNichol. If he conducted "secret diplomacy" in political affairs, so did the great Premiers Presidents and Kings of his day. He only followed in local politics what statesmen were doing in international politics. Lucky are they who enter political life in this new air of publicity which the great war has blown into every phase of public life, and who are free to cut loose from the old methods of secrecy which tainted all of us.

Ships! Ships!! Ships!!!

We might call it the Kaiser's winter.

Our fighting force may be shy on guns just now, but gun-shy-never

Girl swallows balf dollar.-Headling A silver lining to that cloud.

When a German newspaper openly calls

It is rumored that American troops will soon be in action. We do not doubt it, for it must be a man's job to hold them back.

The handing out of city jobs to secure the support of doubtful wards is the last way to secure the support of doubtful citi-

Saturday-Porkless day.-Hoover Regulation And every day, we trust, is porkless in Congress now.

The United States Chamber of Com-merce calls for centralized control of the war. We are getting plenty of it, but not enough in the right direction.

The Mayor is to have a separate trial. The real condemnation of an official should be given in the ballot-box. But the trouble is to get the votes counted.

Judging from General Allenby's progress in Falestine, it will soon be possible for the wayfarer to jaunt from Jerusalem to Jericho without falling among theves—or Germans.

for the prettiest girl in the United States was that it took in too much territory. The object could have been achieved in Philadel-phia in a day.

If you cannot drive a rivet save a loaf of bread. If you cannot save a loaf of bread buy a war savings stamp. No person who does not help in some way should be able to held his head up in the community.

The British food administrator declares that, "broadly speaking, we have today arrived at the stage that Germany reached two years ago." By the time the English get to the German ration, if they ever do, Germany will have arrived at the stage of no ration at all.

Senator Chamberlain is to be congratu-ated on changing his mind and deciding to sold the meeting in a room large enough to sold all the members of Congress. The next to be give members of the Cabinet the strikes of the foor in rugular sessions of

PENNYPACKER'S MESSAGE OF 1905

Governor Discusses the Valley Forge Commission and Private Corporation Police

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 62 (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company)
THE work of the Dairy and Food Division of the Department of Agriculture is of great importance in its relations to the community in every point of view. If deleterious substances may be introduced into the human system in the guise of food, or the supply of nutriment to men, women and children be diminished in order that greater profit may result to the manufacturer and merchant, the spirit of commercialism threatens. ished in order that greater profit may result to the manufacturer and merchant, the spirit of commercialism threatens, not only the welfare, but the existence of the race. On the other hand, the dread of such results may stimulate hasty judgment, unjust to the individual so charged and injurious in its effects upon the necessary production and safe of food supplies. The commissioner has made an earnest effort to avoid the dan-gers which lie upon each side of this gers which lie upon each side of this problem, and at the same time has enforced the laws upon this subject with a zeal and earnestness, it is safe to say, unequaled anywhere else in the country, and never before equaled in the country, and never before equaled in the Commonwealth. The results are gratifying, not alone as an exhibition of attention to duty, begun under abuse and continued under most difficult circumstances, but under most difficult circumstances, but the investigations of the division show that recently there has been a marked improvement in the character of food supplies sold in the State. If this has been accomplished, it is an achievement the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. The receipts for fines and licenses collected by this division during censes collected by this un-ne last four years are as follows: \$24.70

1901 \$34,705,19 43,635.41 93,458.71 1963 November 1, 1903, to Octo-

ber 31, 1904 115,007.60 As at present constituted, the expenses of the division are in the main paid from the sums collected for fines and licenses. This is a system which ought not to exist in connection with the work of any of the departments, no matter how efficiently and honestly they may be conducted. The Legislature ought to provide by appropriation whatever may be necessary to meet the needs of the divi-sion, and all collections should be paid into the State Treasury for the use of

the Commonwealth. The details of the work of the departments to which no special reference is here made will be found in the respective reports, and upon the whole is being per-formed in a way to reflect credit upon the Commonwealth and justify satisfac-tion if not elation on the part of her officers.

Valley Forge Commission

The Valley Forke Commission has up to the present time purchased in all 391 499 1600 acres of ground and secured both the outer and inner lines of in-trenchments, of which the latter have remained pretty much as they were at the time of the encampment of Washing-ton's army. The acquisition of these lands and the establishment there of a park to be forever maintained and cared for by the State, where all the people of the nation may come to gather inspira-tion from the fortitude of the fathers. were very commendable and show a proper appreciation of a priceless posses-sion. Much has been there accomplished by the commission at comparatively little by the commission at comparatively little expense. Avenues have been laid out and views improved, so that nowhere in the country can be found surroundings more attractive to visitors. The number of persons from at home and sbroad who go there is continually and rapidly increasing. There have hitherto been no salaried positions in connection with the commission, but it would be well to consider whether the time has not arrived when provision should be made for the permanent care of the park.

During the last session of the Legislature there were a number of bills passed for the erection of monuments in various parts of the State and upon battlefields outside of it to signalize and preserve the recollection of important events. To commemorate the achievements of those men who in the past have rendered important

who in the past have rendered important military and civic service to the State and conferred honor upon her is commendable since it shows her gratitude, and beneficial since it presents an example and arouses a spirit which in time of need may save her from danger and disaster. If such appropriations are to be continued, there ought to be a wise selection of subjects, so that attention may be drawn to that in her career which is most honorable. Among the men of Pennsylvania most conspicuous for military achievement during the Revolutionary period was Anthony, Wayne, during the Rebellion was George G. Meade. To Meade there are monu-ments in Fairmount Park and at Gettysburg—to Wayne there is none in the State. At this time when the nation is celebrating with vast outlay the Louisi-ana purchase and the settlement of the West, it would be a fitting season for Pennsylvania to erect upon the hills of Valley Forge, where his brigade lay, or at some other proper place, an eques-trian statue to Anthony Wayne, perhaps the most imposing and potent figure in the western settlement. The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution has already raised a sum of \$8380.35 for a like purpose. This fund is under capable and intelligent super-vision and it might perhaps be wise to supplement its efforts.

Corporation Police An act of February 27, 1865, provided that any corporation owning or using a railroad might apply to the Governor to commission such persons as the corpora-tion should designate to act as policemen for said corporation. These policemen were to possess in the respective counties the powers of policemen of the city of Philadelphia, and fail-keepers were diof Philadelphia, and jall-keepers were directed to receive all persons arrested by them for the commission of offenses against the Commonwealth along the railroads. The companies were to pay the policemen, and when their services were no longer required they were empowered to discharge them by notice filed in the office of the recorder of deeds of the respective counties. The system thus established has grown by subsequent legislation, and now railroads, colleries, furnaces, rolling mills, coal and iron compenies, corporations for the propagation of fish, and many other corporations have their force of policemen wealth. There were issued in

1901, 570 police commissions. 1902, 4512 police commissions. 1903, 186 police commissions. 1904, 187 police commissions.

Usually these commissions have been issued at the request of the companies and have been unlimited in duration. A and have been unlimited in duration. A practice has recently been instituted in the Executive Department limiting the appointments to a period of three years, and requiring the applications to set forth under affidavit the circumstances making the appointment necessary, the capability and reputation for sobriety and peacefulness of the person named, and that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania. But it needs little thought to see that the system is objectionable upon principle and is likely to be ineffective in practice. The act upon which it is based is inartificially constructed, and, were the question raised, would probably be held to be unconstitutional by the courts. Where the police are selected, paid and discharged by the corporations and bear the name of "coal and iron police" it is evident that they are in effect the servants of their employers rather than of the Commonwealth whose authority they exercise. The arrest and incarceration of a citizen for breach of law is one of the action for breach of law is one of the practice has recently been instituted in

IF THE GERMANS FEARED SCALPING

A Few Cowboys or Frontiersmen Might Speedily End the Great War

IN A LETTER to the editor of this paper yesterday John W. Frazier, in refering to Roosevelt's proposed volunteer army of 500,000 men, spoke of it as an "army to be enrolled from the States bordering on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, an army that would be made up largely of hardy cowboys, virtually ready for action immediately they were put upon the firing line, and every man shooting to kill."

If that was the Colonel's thought, which apparently it was not, since many of the men pledged to him were residents of States thousands of miles this side of the Rockies, it would be interesting to inquire how many "hardy cowboys" the entire West could produce for such service.

duce for such service.

The cowboys in their heyday were never a numerous band, and they are assuredly not as plentiful as they were, say, in 1828; and they were never at any time as picturesque as some eastern folk imagined. Somewhere, in one of his books, O. Henry remarked, "I have seen many cowboys; but I have seen only one cowboy off the stage who looked like a cowboy on the stage." It might not be unsafe to say that fictional literature (books and plays) of the last half century would assay a bigger roundup of cowboys would assay a bigger roundup of cowboys than could now be mobilized upon the dwindling ranges of the cattle country.

As a mass fighter the cowboy was never a great success anyway. It's the old conflict of stellar individuality and teamwork. The Rough Riders—and that was only a regiment, it must be remembered—held a number of famous fighting men, the name of Bucky O'Neill being the most outstanding, and yet the war record of that organization did not measure up to the reputation of the least of its cowboy members on his native

Even if it were possible to drop a considerable force of these picturesque lads into the trenches in France, it would be too much to expect that they could achieve at once the wonders accomplished in old times by the pioneers of that caliber against the Inthe pioneers of that caliber against the In-dians and outlaws of the western plains. The Germans would need to be educated into a salutary fear of their prowess, such as the Indians feit for typical frontiersmen like Captain Jack McCabe, of Montana, who with a force of forty men was able to overswe several thousand Indians in the Gallatin Valley.

Raising a Siege Without a Shot It was during a rising of the Sloux in 1863 that 200 Union soldiers were surrounded in Fort C. F. Smith by more than a thouin Fort C. F. Smith by more than a thousand war-drunken braves. A courier got
word to General Hancock, then stationed at
St. Paul, and he sent a message to Governor
G. C. Smith, at Bozeman. Bozeman was
250 miles from Fort C. F. Smith and the
country between was filled with Sloux Indians. The Governor's militia force amounted
to fewer than 500 men. He sent for Colonel
Nell Howie, marshal for the Territory of
Montana, to whom he told his troubles.

The Governor had to think of the protection

The Governor had to think of the protection of his own frontier, and he felt that he had no men to spare for a relief expedition, even no men to spare for a relief expedition, even if there were the slightest chance of its getting through. "There's no trouble about that, Governor," said Howie, quietly, "We can arrange that matter and still leave the Montana frontier protected. I will need some picked men and a good leader for them. I'll call Captain Jack McCabe."

McCabe, a quiet little man, said it could be done if he could have his pick of forty good men. "How, in the name of Heaven!" exclaimed the Governor, astounded. "do you

exclaimed the Governor, astounded, "do you expect to raise the siege when you know that the fort is surrounded by a thousand wild Indians and that the country between is eccupied by thousands more of murderous Sloux?"

"It is easy enough, Governor," said Mc-Cabe. "The Indians know us and know that we know them better than they know them-You folks from the East have ar selves. You folks from the East have an idea that what you call indian strocities are simply unmeaning exhibitions of brutality: that scalping, for instance, is simply a form of torture. In that you are mistaken, The Indian believes that no man can go to the happy hunting ground—heaven we call it— who has been deprived of his hair. Their motive in scalping a victim is to carry out him from having a happy hereafter. There-fore, to deprive an Indian of his scalp is to rob him of his hope of a happy hereafter. My men never kill an Indian without scalp-ing him, and the Indians know that. The tendish hatred to its utmost by preventing forty men I will select for this expeditio are unerring in their aim with the rifle. The can shoot sixteen shots in sixteen seconds and every dead Indian means a scalp and and every scalp a warrior barred from his para-dise. My forty men will walk from here to Fort C. F. Smith without firing a shot."

And it was done. And it was done.

The forty men marched the 256 miles, watched by Indians on every side, and signals of their coming were flashed ahead. When they got within sight of the beleasuered fort the Sioux investing the place fled and the forty frontiersmen marched in and escorted the 200 soldiers back to Bozemann.

That's the sort of thing your cowboy or frontiersman is eminently fitted for. If a regiment of such fellows could hit upon the German equivalent for the Indian fear of scalping, they might—but, then, that wouldn't be civilized warfare.

T. A. D.

functions of sovereignty, and the protec-tion of property and the prevention of breach of the peace and disturbance are breach of the peace and disturbance are among the most important of its duties. The one ought not to be delegated and the other ought not to be evaded. To attempt to do so is to abdicate sovereignty and to accomplish it would seem to be a legal impossibility. The State stands above interests in controversy and its powers ought not to be used by either of them. In case of disturbance, no configure can be placed in the discret use above interests in controversy and its powers ought not to be used by either of them. In case of disturbance, no confidence can be placed in the discreet use of the power of the State by persons dependent upon others for their positions. On the other hand, it is the duty of the State to see to it that the exercise of the franchises granted by her is not impaired or interfered with by violence. It would be well for you to consider whether the time has not arrived for the State to resume these functions and to authorize the appointment by the Governor of a constabulary of sufficient force, say ten in each county, to be used wherever needed in the State in the suppression of disorder. They could be utilized in the place of the corporation police, the game wardens, fish wardens, forest wardens, the officers of the different boards and commissions exercising police authority, and would enable the Executive in cases of emergency to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," as the Constitution requires, and they would be likely to inspire a confidence not now felt. The objection to such a course is the expense. To this objection there are several answers. The State ought to provide for its necessary work before being generous, no matter how meritorious the recipients of its bounty may be. It is doubtful whether the expense of a regular constabulary would, upon the whole, be greater than the occasional calling out of the National Guard, which it would at times obviate. Much of what would be the expense is now being incurred in desultory ways and the expense of the corporation police comes ultimately from the people. Finally, it may be said that this constabulary could be taken from the ranks of the corporations would be satisfied to be assured of protection to their property and to be relieved of the burden of maintaining their present police.



MORE THAN ONE'S BIT, DUTY'S CALL

Urgent Demands on Patriots-T. R.'s Generalship-Other Views of Readers

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger Sir-Everywhere one hears and reads the var slogan "Do your bit." A dollar toward the Red Cross, perhaps a Liberty Bond or two and a generally acquiescent attitude toward the administrative policy with the preconceived conviction that those in Washington and those over in France will steer the ship of State clear of rocks to the haven of liberty and victory, is the usual attitude of the man and woman about town.

Let us wake up before it is too late. Facts servility unless it does more than its "bi to maintain life, liberty and the pursuit of appiness. The greatest horde of organize majesty, the paranoise Kaiser of German intoxicated with the might accumulate through generations of preparation for the present carnage—this inhuman organization of powerful highwaymen and pirates under whose "military necessity" all codes of honor and morality are swept aside, is laboring under the delusion that God is their humble servant, as implied in their famous axiom.

Vaterland Ueber Alles." The plans outlined by Germany, the precis The plans outlined by Germany, the precis-tive mapped out by the Kaiser and his fol-lowers, through worldwide intrigue, disregard of international law, the destruction of mil-lions of homes and the creation of numberless infirmaries and orphan asylums and vasi graveyards, is now known by all who cherist graveyards, is now known by all who cherish truth. The nations of Europe, bied to a dangerous degree and calling for assistance, have found response in the land of the free and home of the brave. We now have assumed the burden of the task, and it is not an exaggeration to say that it is up to us to win the European war. It is not for us to ask "Will we win?" or "Can we win?" but we win!" but we win?" but we win the European war. It is not for us to ask must look stanchly forward, do more than our bit and an whall win, in the name of God and freedom:"

name of God and freedom!"

To do just "our hit" places us in a false and dangerous sense of security and jeopardizes body, soul and the country for which our forefathers fought and bled. It is not enough to do our bit; we must do our all, and do it now! It is not enough to just trust in those you have selected to govern and give your country the mere crumbs and leavings of your income and then feel that your conscience is free of all obligations. The giving must involve an actual sacrifice—a giving to our country of what we are not secusiomed to part with; if we cannot lead our bodies in the interests of God and humanity, the least we can do is to advance our possessions so that the means to hasty where we are the enemies to mankind will not our possessions so that the means to hasty victory over the enemies to mankind will not be lacking.

be lacking.

It is only through generalized concentration of effort that we might become invincible in strength and press back those mighty hordes to restore them to reason. This is no time for hysterical emotionalism, passivity and indecision. The life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of every man, woman and child are now at stake and must be defended by every and all means in our possession. Unless we grit our teeth find stake everything now this carnage will end God alone only knows when.

Let us, therefore, strike out the slogan

knows when.
Let us, therefore, strike out the slogan
do your bit" and make it "do your all, and
list now!"

ISRAEL BRAM, Philadelphia, January 28.

POOSEVELT AS GENERAL

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-The writer would like to answer John W. Frazier's letter in your edition of today le forgets, but the War Department does not the age and physical defect of Roosevelt in that he has the use of but one eye. Notther has Roosevelt that filltary experience which would entitle him to comperience which would entitle him to command \$60,000 men. He never commanded more than 1000 men in his life. He forgets also that there are not that many eligible men in the region he describes, either cowboys, hobous or blatherskites.

He forgets also that while it may be possible in the course of one year, with the available occan tonnage, to transport 500,000 troops and their accounterments across to Viadivostok, it would require another year to move them, their aumunition, gone food, orms and equipment over-the save at bou-

sand miles of single-track railroad across

Many persons seem to be engaged in trying to find some little snag to place in trying to find some little snag to place in the way of the Administration; not that they like Roosevelt, but that they hate the Administration and all its people.

Philadelphia, January 28.

CRITICISM OF PENNYPACKER

to the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger Sir-Would it not have been better for all oncerned if Samuel W. Pennypacker had been moved by the large nobility of spirit that marked Morley when he began his auto-liography? And in view of the kind of thing that Pennypackerism stands for, is it not refreshing to read in the Morley preface this splendid attitude toward those men and the things he intended to deal with in his book? for, writes Morley:

From the point of egotism, again, be sure that complacency and self-content are lucky, if amid things vanished, "in that other world we call the past," they do not stumble on plenty of material for selfsurprise and self-reproof, and awake to the discovery that fair names of states-man, thinker, writer were only courtesy titles after all without real rank or claim to wider vogue or attention. Much of my ground obviously involves others; deeply should I regret it if a single page were found unfair or likely to wound just sensibilities. More deeply still should I plore it if a single page or phrase or pass-ing mood of mine were either to dim the lamp of loyalty to reason or to dishanten earnest and persistent zeal for wise r

Apply this as a test to the Pennypacker biography and immediately the thing that the famous Quay-made Governor sets out to do becomes grotesquely obvious. Pursuing the opposite tactics to those of Morley. Pen-nypacker deliberately seeks to make himself great by despising everybody else. Even the copybook tells us that "self-praise is no recommendation." And while one cannot but admire the journalistic enterprise that secured admire the journalistic enterprise that secured this garret gossip, this village chronicle, it is already plain that no one will ever go to the late volumes either for political wisdom or for a reasonable light on affairs. In fact, as a political figure, the autobiography hoists as a political figure, the autonography noists its self-made hero on every page with the bombs of his own making. Of course, Pen-nypacker couldn't be a Morley, but he might have initiated his sense of decency, propriety. magnanimity and reticence.

Philadelphia, January 28,

SCIENCE AT STREET CROSSINGS The semaphores of the traffic bolice in some f the large cities are supplied with a system f universe by which the operators are enabled see in all directions about them.

> MORE CONSERVATISM NEEDED The best of life is often wasted By epicures before it's tasted Of all displays of wasted bigs. The worst is when two women kies.

What Do You Know?

What is an igleo? 2. Who wrote "Tom Sawyer"?
3. What is the meaning of "C." ititles of knighthood?
4. Who is Edward R. Stettinius?

Answers to Yesterday's Queries 1. Presidents born in Ohlo: Grant. Hayes, deld. Benjamin Harrison. McKinler.

2. Theodore E. Ferris. chief crebines and struction engineer of the United his Fancerscore Fixed Corporation shan Just signed.

Signed.

Sonata, a musical form for one or two instruments, usually in three movements, and folloving a fixed formula.

Pontoan bridge: In military parlance, a bridge
with readway supported on beate, raffe or
floating critisders.

French Commissioner to the love.

finating criticiers.

French Commissioner to the United States:
Capinia Andre Tardies.
Chiantis an Italian, dry redswine,
Tennyson wrote "In Memorian."
The French Revenition: The period between
the moving of the States General at Vorantine, 1750, and the cotabilatures of the
Consequery, 1700, during which the facethe difference of the Consequery of the Consequery
of Tardier was wearthrough and the maciant facility as page devoid of mat-

EDITORIAL EPIGRAMS As an opportunity for the German Crown, show, his ability, the war may already be a failure.—Columbus Dispatch. Rumania, deserted by the Russians, recipe opposition to a separate peace, but hat it didn't want a separate war. - coattle

McAroni Ballads

DA MUSICA LANGWADGE

Plain Anglaise words dey weell not com;
He joosta no can say dem.
You see hees tongue eet ees too slow
For tal hees thoughts; but lat heem go
An' gat hees violeen an' bow
An' he can play dem.

Donato Soldi ees so domb

Dat w'en he try to speaka som'

Oh, no you need not laugh at dat!

For eet ees true, no matter w'at Da thoughts he got eenside hees hat,

To all dat hear heem wen he breeng. Hees bow across da fiddle-streeng An' he ees play dem.

Hees tongue can nevva say dem So plain as he can mak' da theeng

Eef he's een love, eef he ees sad. Eef he ees mad, eef he ees glad-Whatever feelin's dat he's had, He don'ta need to say dem,

For evra man from even land Dat hear da feedle een hees hand

W'en he ees play dem.

Donato Soldi, happy man! He no can speaka 'Merican,

He's verra slow to say dem.

I would be wiser, too, to speak My angry feelin's not so queeck, But lay my feedle to my cheek

ACORNS

Being the Little Beginnings of See

ALL, the other children in the family had some special talent except little for the blank present gave forth no glimmer appromise for a future at all approaches to

brilliant careers the others predicted in

themselves. But whenever the little desibegan to boast, the mother was wont par

fully to say, "But Agnes can write."

as it probably was in part, it was too

lady didn't condescend to learn to read over

until she was nine. But when she did beas she literally wore her eyes out. She woured everything that was served us type. Then she began to write. It the only way she knew to earn her line and for a long time the work was and and the returns but poor. She did work for the Philadelphia papers. She tried verses, but they didn't seem to "beating the did her stories. Then o.e day sent an essay to the Atlantic Month's Thomas Balley Aldrich accepted it was the first sprout of the acorn. And ladies and gentlemen, hear the work Doctor Horace Howard Furness, when it is the presented her to the faculty of the

he presented her to the faculty of the versity of Pennsylvania for the dectoral

letters:

"Agnes Reppiler, because she has me the art, well-nigh lost in these days, of cemayist. Slightly to change the well-kn words, there is no province of the east that she has not touched and there is ing she has touched that she has not account to the control of the shriveled. To her the byways of ture are as familiar as the histowys.

ture are as familiar as the highways of into no nock or cupbeard have her so feet strayed that they have not led us 'a purer ether, a diviner air,' and received to us quickening springs and gittering

applied to be at once effective. The y

until she was nine. But when she did

this was meant for a spur for the little pas

Worthy Timber

TOM DALY.

He no can speaka

530

An' even words Italian

An' justa play dem!

And speaking of the Colonel's plans, no were President and a supposition with the colonel w