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Philadelphia, Tuesday, February 5, 1918

LESSON FROM THE MIRACLE OF THE SIXTEEN SHIPS

SOME people imagine that the Germans have all the brains and their enemies all the sawdust. It is an idea which has been insidiously inculcated. German thoroughness and German efficiency have been skillfully preached as a religion throughout the world, with such good effect that some simple-minded citizens are ready to quit before putting the issue to the test.

When the campaign of ruthless submarine warfare was decided on, a matter of grave importance was the German shipping interned in American ports, Its use by the United States would compensate for months of sinkings. So the German brain got busy and the answer was sabot age. Let the machinery of the ships be damaged beyond hope of remedy. The crews got out their axes. They smashed valve chests. They built fires under dry boilers. They filled fire extinguishers with gaspline. They concealed bolts and nuts in cylinders. They dropped ground glass into oll pipes and bearings. They changed indicators and plugged steam pipes. Indeed, they carried sabotage to the limit of their capacity, and then reported that the nage inflicted was of such a character as to preclude the possibility of the vesse's being used for two years.

Enter the American engineer with some thirty millions of dollars, some 15,000 workmen, many welding machines and real brain power. The Vaterland was sent to "Test her to the limit," ran the "If there is anything wrong with we want to know it." So the young naval officer in command put her through her paces. "Everything O. K., but she's a knot faster than she used to be" was the report, in substance. So the sixteen "mutilated and wrecked" German merchantmen put to sea and they carried 60,000 officers and men to France in one trip, to say nothing of immense quantities of provisions. All the efficiency in the world is not

Unfortunately not one miracle is sufficient. We are expected to perform scores of them. Were there not a submarine affoat, the shipping of the Allies would still be insufficient for the huge task reguired of it. This has been apparent for months. Ships and more ships has been the constant demand. Congress, at the beginning of the war, forgot all about economy and voted hundreds of millions for the shipbuilding program. There was a riot of discussion, and also a riot of contract-letting. Men who did not know the difference between a scow and a jitney formed shipbuilding companies. One built his ways so that he would have to jack his ships up to launch them, but discovered his error in time. Another built his ways such a height that if the ships ever could have been launched they would mally have rested in swamps on the other aide of the river. What with fighting beween officials and the antagonistic theories of all sorts of experts it is a wonder that anything at all was accomplished. Very erious blunders were made. Some of them were inevitable and others were inex-

We have faith in the Hog Island enter prise, but not unless the Government quits feeling with the housing program. The ne delays which threw vital Hog Island struction into the midst of the most ful winter known are threatening to back house construction. We do not whether the buildings are put up major generals or major domos, by adis or agricultural experts, so long as are put up and put up properly by e responsible authority. By responsible hority we mean also competent author and not the sort of authority that od pilings for Hog Island way down Alebama because they were offered a cheaper. There are times when is the most wanton extrava-If ever the flight of minutes was In gold and blood, now is that

To waste materials is a blunder: to

hould like to 'see the efficiency ut those Garman merchantmen to short a period put behind the program. We believe that

the Kaiser and his tribe into the Slough of Despond, where he and they belong They are suffering from chronic megalo mania and have actually succeeded in inculcating the entire German people with the same disease. A few examples of superefficiency on this side of the water, translated into results on the other side of the ocean, will be mightily effective in disillusioning Prussia and her dependencies. We simply must, therefore, put ships and more ships and still more ships on the seas. It behooves gentlemen in Washington, on this account, to quit, bickering and triffing. If the Hog Island plant is not progressing properly, make it right. It is the program we started on and we've got to stick. That means houses and houses in a hurry. The housing bill was favorably reported to the House yesterday. It ought to be rushed to passage. No charges against the local plant should be permitted for one minute to im-

PEACE THROUGH VICTORY

pede the work going on there.

THE Supreme War Council at Versailles has spotted the nigger-in-the-woodpile. It would be absurd to accept the more or less liberal utterances from Austria as indicative of policies different from those of Germany,

We fight but one enemy, Pan-Germany, Germany that dominates absolutely all its vassals. They make no statements which Berlin does not approve. They are used to bait traps. "Made in Germany" is stamped on every utterance that comes from Central Europe. The Supreme War Council is in no doubt. It knows and understands. Its conclusion, therefore, is that the war must go on. Students of conditions have never doubted that peace can be won in only one way, and that is by decisive military victory. A negotiated peace would be a German peace in present

VOLUNTEERS

THE War Department has called for 6000 volunteers from Camp Sherman to go "somewhere" at once without being told where. The answer is easy. Didn't every man in the fleet volunteer to go with Hobson?

THE BUNT FOR ALIEN GOLD

SOME of the alien enemies who are being compelled to register at police stations this week shed tears when they had to sign up as technically hostile to the United States, saying they felt no hostility whatever. But surely they ought to realize that the leniency and good nature that have been shown to enemy nationals here are without precedent in a nation at war, and they who profess friendship should be the first ones to ask to be registered. In no other way can they prove good intentions so well as by demanding an impartial scouring of the alien population so that not one black

sheep shall "get away" with anything. Nearly everybody has at least one friend acquaintance who before April 2 was more or less pro-German. It has enriched our experience and confirmed our faith in democratic principles to observe the conversion that took place in them as they perceived how well the American Government maintained a high plane to which the thought of vengeance is unknown. They know the German autocracy's cause is hopeless. Only those who can be bought will attempt violence. We know that German gold can be distributed to plotters. It is to combat the cause of that gold that the inquisition of aliens is made. There are bad eggs in every race. Let the allens remember this: An American traitor would receive as severe punishment as an alien

MEANING OF FISTS

THEY have asked the Colonel, who lost the night of one eye in a boxing bout to be a pallbearer at the funeral of John L. Sullivan. The pugilist mounted the waterwagon when Roosevelt became President The army went on the water-wagon when it went into training. And today, in the army, the way they pick the right men for corporals and sergeants is to watch who stands up to it in the boxing and keeps everlastingly at it. There seems to be a close connection between fists and absten-

The nation may be thankful, at any rate, that the P. R. T. is not managing the

Mr. Cotton says the Hog Island ships will "look awful," The tanks suffer from the same disadvantage.

We sometimes wonder why the biggest en in Pennsylvania never go into politica Perhaps they fear suffocation,

things in Washington is said to be Mr. Christian Girl. We suspect that he believe

A New York regiment from Camp Upton paraded yesterday through the city streets to show what the National Army is doing. Why not have one home from Little Penn?

We officially know now where the Amer ican troops are. Everybody knew already, the Germans having announced months and months ago an engagement with us in

If the President is a fool, how are very going to give him brains by an act of the gress?—Senator Williams, It might be done by constitutional

Citizens of Oklahoma have asked the President to have T. R. interned—probably some of those law-abiding folk who occasion-ally burn a man at the stake in that part

Germany tells us we have commercial moffices. Very well, then, it will be no hardship for her to refuse to take from us those raw materials which she says she will so greatly noug.

The Republicans hope to capture a ma-jority in the Senate in the November elec-tions, with Mr. Baker's management as the issue. As Chamberlain and Hitchcock, Democrats, have "gone over," the oppo

red in physique, in weight and general lith "because of the war." No, because getting more food. But who cares about uses any more? We want results. And is that ever one is to have enough to

GEN. MILLER OF NATIONAL GUARD

Governor Pennypacker Describes Character of Leader of Keystone Troops pared Against It

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 68 Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company. WE WENT to the inauguration ball and there met Mrs. Roosevelt, who told Mrs. Pennypacker that I had been very to her daughter Ethel. The Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks invited us to a reception and the Hon. Edward D. Morrell, Congressman from Pennsylvania, whose mother is the wife of John G. Johnson, gave a reception to Mrs. Pennypacker and me which was largely attended.

In my message to the Legislature there had been pointed out the objections to the growing habit in that body of appointing commissions to do executive work as an encroachment upon the authority of another branch of the government. In making provision for the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Oregon the Legislature again undertook to select the commission. The bill was vetoed upon that ground and the State was unrepresented in the celebration,

Major General Miller

As I have written, at the head of the National Guard, when I became Governor, was Major General Charles Miller, born in Alsace, a stout man, fluent in speech, agreeable in manner, with much bonhomie, and a faculty for getting along. Starting with nothing, he rose to association with Joseph Sibley and became a magnate of the Standard Oil Company and enormously wealthy. He had great capacity, was asways helpful, knew how to get along with men. At the hotel he would say to the

"There is no ten-cent tip this time," and, putting down beside his plate a \$2 bill. our party would receive with promptness the best that could be secured, He drank good wines and owned speedy

horses. I am grateful to him for much assistance many times rendered in the work of the Guard. But he had neither the training of a soldier nor the special knowledge neces sary to fit him for the command. General J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, had seen real service in the navy, the Rebellion and the war with Spain, had been Licutenant Governor of the State and had been ranking brigadier general of the Guard. Something of a martinet, with that rigidity and inadaptability which led men to call him a 'crank," but able and in love with the work, whenever the Guard was called into the service it was always Gobin and his brigade that received the encomiums of the military experts. But he was no match. for Miller in the practical affairs of life. Miller had held no higher rank than that of colonel on the staff of Brigadier General John A. Wiley. With abundant tact and abundant means, he made very large contributions to the political campaigns, and in Stone's administration he had been ele vated over the head of his own chief, over the head of Gobin, and was made the major general in command. It was a rank lajustice, but he had the support of all of the political forces and seemed secure. He made me some presents of bronze statuars, and in a hearty way would have done much more had it been permitted. I sent for him and explained to him, in as kindly a way as I knew how, my feeling that it was due to Gobin, his work and desert that I should put him in command. Miller was sadly disappointed, but showed the traits which gave him his strength. He had had trouble with his wife, leading to much gossip around his home, but had finally secured a divorce and a new snouse. He had arranged to take the present wife over to Alsace to introduce her to his ere and all he asked was should postpone the blow and let him wear his uniform and have the dignity of his position through the summer. To this suggestion I was glad to assent. It was a really painful duty, but it was performed.

Water Company Charters

One morning I went into my office and found lying on my table applications for charters for twenty-nine water companies awaiting approval. It was a manifests tion in the concrete of one of the very great and growing evils of our development, the insidious grasping by commer cialism, following the course of the church in the ancient time, of the necessities of life as a means of profit. I at once sent a special message to the Assembly recommending that it take away from water companies the right of eminent domain. Such an act was passed, and during the remain der of my term not more than three or four water companies were chartered.

Among the visitors who were entertained at the Executive Mansion was General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, a nephew of General Robert E. Lee and himself a distinguished figure in the War of the Rebellion and the war with Spain. Among my predilections is a sympathetic feeling for Virginia and the Virginians, Lee, a stout, robust and affable man, stayed overnight with me and we became quite chummy. He had come to urge participation by the State in the forthcoming James town Exposition, and he and I both made addresses at a meeting held in the Capitol. The result was that the Legislature made an appropriation of \$100,000 and arranged to take part in the exposition. Lee tele graphed to me, "I shall refuse ever to ride again to Gettysburg with a drawn saber." Two weeks later he was dead.

An official memorial service to the memory of Senator Quay was held by the Sen ate and House on the evening of March 22, at which I delivered the address, which

has been printed in various shapes since. During these later days of the session was receiving much encomium, even from the city dailes, for the reason that they did not like the legislators, and they watched with pleasure while the analysis, which had formerly been applied to jour nalism, was now being applied to legisla tion. Cooper, of the Media American, wrote editorially:

Governor Pennypacker has proved to be the wisest, most discriminating and at the same time most thoroughly honest Executive that ever sat in the Penn-sylvania gubernatorial chair.

And Moser, of the Collegeville Indepen Governor Pennypacker has been easily the most virile, the most capable and in many respects the most popular Execu-tive since the days of Andrew G. Curtin.

HUNDRED PER CENT INSECT EFFICIENCY

Millions Mowed Down by Plague. Physician Warns Us to Be Pre-

By HENRY SKINNER, M. D., Sc. D. dent American Entomological Society, Curator Department of Entomology, Academy of Natural Sciences,

INSECTS have 100 per cent preparedness, 100 per cent efficiency and 100 per cent of activity. To combat them successfully mankind needs the same requirements, except that it should begin work before the insects The Roman empire owed its downfall more to the anopheles mosquito than to the swarming hordes of barbarians from the north.

The knowledge of the causes of diseases has been acquired through centuries of effort, and the saving of human life thereby has been very great, but even after the acquisition of such knowledge, its practical application has been slow and relatively Inefficient.

Loss of life from disease, especially during wars, is greatly increased; the remedy lies in the recognition of the cause and the adoption of preventive measures before outbreaks occur. Provision for the medical treatment occur. Provision for the head the preventive of the sick is usually ample; the preventive measures require foresight and preparedness. This is particularly true of the fatal dis-

cases transmitted by insects. In addition to the infectious diseases among troops, their introduction by returning soldiers is a real menace to the civil population. The history of plague, an insect-borne disease, is very in-teresting and instructive in this connection. In recent years it has spread over nearly the entire earth and has visited several cities

Plague Killed Millions

In the year 542 A. D. plague killed 19,000 persons in one day in Constantinopie. In a short time 13,000,000 died from it in China, in 1352 Oxford, England, lost two-thirds of Its academic population. One-quarter of the population of Europe died during various epidemics. In 1427 80,000 died in Dantzie, and the year previous 40,000 succumbed in Paris. In 1563 19,000 died in London in a week, and a few years later the mortality in Moscow was 200,000. In 1602 1,000,000 in Moscow was 200,000. In 1602 1,000,000 persons died in Egypt, and in 1656 Naples suffered a loss of 200,000 in five months. In 1651, out of a population of 460,000 in London, 08,506 perished. Thousands of unburied dead filled the streets in Marseilles in 1720. Medical efforts were fruitless and in London the College of Physicians, by royal command, put forth such advice and prescriptions as were thought best for the emergency, but it is clear that neither these measures nor medical treatment had any effect in checking the disease. ng the disease.

The more recent epidemies are collecten-From 1896 to 1996 5,868,152 individ als died from plague in India alone, nearly ne million dying in that country in 1805. The value of scientific research is shown By recent discoveries. In 1894 the bacillus pestis, the cause of the plague, was dis-covered and this organism was found on rate, flear, flies, bedbugs and auts. The seare is largely carried from rat to man by an intermediary agent, a species of flea-known as Pulex cheenls. These discoveries were the keynote to the prevention and the climination of this terrible scourge to hu-

We are lay in taking advantage of preventive measures and rely too much on the The piague has lost its terrors if the necessary preventive work is done. It was pulckly wheel out in San Francisco and New tricans. The house ity plus human ineffi-tioney was the cause of nost of the porduring the Spanish-American War for while there were surgeons and medical officers in attendance, many of them had never reen a surgical case, and they knew nothing of the house-fly and its dangers. ven though the danger had been pointed

ut veins before.
There insects were known to have been exponsible for a considerable part of the sortality during the Civil War. After the damage was done the Government appointed a commissioner to visit the hospitals and various camps and make a report. He stated that in all places visited in this country and in Cuba the flies obscured the food and even the mouths of the sick soldiers. Last sum-mer the conditions in some of the canton-ments were almost as had. House files carry typhoid fever, dysentery, tuberculosis and some other diseases of less importance. They increase with great rapidity during the early summer and efforts for their eradication should begin before they swarm by the milion and convey disease,

Ravages of Typhus

The serum prevention of typhoid fever i present time. This is also true of dysentery, which is likely to increase during the fly scaron. The dysentery among our troops on the Mexican border was undoubtedly carried y the house-fly. Typhus fever has caused an enormous

ortality in the many European wars, not scepting the present one. In the Crimean Var the deaths from disease were about 18,000, most of them due to typhus fever, It is probable that this disease is exclusively carried from the sick to the well through the agency of the body-louse. The mortality is sometimes as high as 40 per cent, in spite of treatment, and therefore preventive measures are most important. It is quite possible to eradicate these insects and also to prevent them from carrying the disease from prevent them from carrying the disease from soldier to soldier. It is folly to wait until t is necessary to apply a lighted candle to

In Russia and Serbia in some cases the skin on the backs of the soldlers could not be seen on account of these insects. These insects were particularly bad during our Civil War and doubtless accounted for some of the 186,216 deaths from disease on the Federal side.

Another human scourge, solely carried by

sects, is yellow fever. It is said that it was known to the Aztees under the name 'matlazahuatit," and Humboldt dated it from the eleventh century. Columbus, in 1498, attributed the great amount of sick 1438, attributed the great amount of sick-ners and death among his men to peculiari-ties in air and water in the new land. The disease with which he had to contend was probably the mesquito-borne yellow fever. This disease has also killed millions. At

one time half the population of Philadelphia either died or fled from it. Thousands of deaths have resulted from it in our southern cities. In Havana the deaths numbered 2000 year. The disease is readily prevented ing to the knowledge that it is only trans-

itted by the yellow fever mosquito.

That this disease was carried by mosquines was pointed out in 1853, but it was not until 1898 that any advantage was taken of

the knowledge.

The yellow-fever mosquito is common in the Guif States, and it will be a menace to our southern cantonments. Active work against mosquitoes is important in the spring and early summer, otherwise dangerous epi-

demics may occur.

The British Government, as the result of dire necessity and of bitter experience, now has medical entomologists in the field for preventive work. This pays far better than waiting for sickness and death and attempt-ing to compensate with an efficient corps of undertakers and grave markers.

WIGH, LOW, JACK AND THE GAME A Roaton paper perpetrates these ernonyms for bischbrew" and "lewbrow" and cognate terms: Hightrow—Browning, anthropology, conomics, lacon, the unitit, inherent sin, Gibbon, fourth imension, Eurlpides, "cycler," pate de folie ras, temon phosphate, Henry Cabot Lodge, Voodrow Wilson. Wilson. Municipal government. Kipin throw—Municipal government. Kipin Shakespeare, politics, Thackers, tif, grand opera, bridge, chicken a checken, atorka and bonds, gin rick Toosevelt, chewing gum in private whrow—Munical comedy, eucher, ba High-lowbrow—Musical comedy, eucher, base-sail, moving pletures, small steak medium, whisky, Robert W. Chambers, purple socks, chew-ng gum with friends. Lowbrow—Laura Jean Libbey, ham sandwich laven't came, pitch. I and her, melodrama, hal-ril, the Duchess, beer, Decree M. Colan, re-

"A FORTUNE IN

OUR ASH DUMPS"

Sifting of Cinders Will Save a Considerable Amount of Fuel

o the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-At this time when there is so muc uffering from the shortage of coal I wish to call your attention to the enormous waste of hard coal throughout the entire city, principally among the individual house-holders and small users of coal of the various sizes, amounting to as much as from one-tenth to one-third of the entire supply brought into the city. The most casual inspection of the ash cans and boxes set out on the street for the ash man to cart away is sufficient to verify this statement. It is also apparent where lumps of unburned coal are seen in the ashes thrown out on the icy pavements. There is not so much waste where hard coal is carefully used for steam purposes in factories or large office build. ings and where a regular fireman is em-ployed, but even here a large amount often passes through the grates when the fires are

It should be realized that a great deal hat is now thrown away and considered as surned coal or cinders is really unthracite oke. This burns readily with a very light, in blue flame, giving an inten as it burns about twice as rapidly as coal it requires firing oftener. Much of the cinder is the result of too intense and quick firing. causing the impurities in the coal to melt and form a conglomerate mass, but which contains much combustible material. Philadelphia has on her ash dumps a for-

Philadelphia has on her ash dumps a for-tune for those enterprising enough to utilize what is thrown away, and a profitable busi-ness could be built up by sifting or screen-ing the ashes put out on the streets for collection or at the dumps (to take out the collection or at the dumps (to take out the fine ash which is worthless as fuel) and selling the coarser material which will not pass through the screen. It is not necessary to pick out the unburned coal, as all can be used. A variety of suitable screens are made used. A variety of the state of the price of the state of the price from twenty cents for the ordinary handshaking screen to mechanical devices cost-

shaking screen to mechanical devices cost-ing up to approximately \$5.

It would surprise any one who will make a trial of burning this screened material to note the amount of heat developed. At first it will require a little care, if burned with-out mixing with fresh coal, but in many cases and the silled material can readily be all of the sifted material can readily be burned a second time, even though no pieces of coal are apparent; but if the fire is driven

of coal are apparent; but if the fire is driven too hard the mass may form one large cinder which must be broken up while hot.

It is not difficult to make a trial, and those who do will be amazed at the value of what has always been heretofore considered waste and thrown away. If it is feared to make a test of burning cinders alone, some coal may be mixed with it, and when it is found how to manage the fire the alone, some coal may be mixed with it, and when it is found how to manage the fire the amount of coal may be reduced to a min-imum or none at all.

In these days the coal supply can be

greatly conserved by utilizing ashes as above stated and it is well worth a trial. R. B. HAINES, JR. Philadelphia, February 4.

FUEL ORDER HARD ON BARBERS

To the Editor of Evening Public Ledger: Sir—I am the proprietor of four harber shops, located in as many hotels in this city, and the closing order of the fuel administration has caused serious loss to myself, as well as other barbers, without really benefiting the public in regard to the conservation of fuel, inasmuch as the hotels and the majority of harber shops must majority of barber shops must use fuel any

way.

In my opinion, the best interests of all concerned would be better served if the barber shops were allowed to remain open every day from 8 to 6 o'clock during the eight weeks' period. Philadelphia, February 4.

PRAISES HANDLING OF NEWS To the Editor of Evening Public Ledger:

Sir-On behalf of the Philadelphia Board sir—On behalf of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, it is my great pleasure to give expression on its part to its sincere appreciation of the intelligent way in which you handled the news bearing upon our several hearings, and the large amount of space that you gave to this very interesting subject of a free zone.

free zone.
The Board of Trade has received bor-ial and personal letters from the 'I states Tariff Commissioners, approximate

great satisfaction at the manner in which the business men of Philadelphia dealt with the subject, and the testimony offered in the investigation is said to have been the most thorough and interesting that they have yet received at the bands of any business me

ICE

of the country. The active co-operation of the newspapers must be depended upon to keep this subject alive before the country if we may expect to eccive favorable consideration on th ougress, W. R. TUCKER.

Philadelphia, February 4.

COAL THEFTS

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-This afternoon while walking over South street bridge my attention was attracted by a continuous line of persons, ranging in age from seven or eight years to old men and women, each one with a bag, box, slee-

and women, each one with a bag, box, and or some other contrivance for carrying coal. I stopped a small boy and asked him where he was going. He said to steal coal from the car. I found that there was a car of coal standing on tracks of the Pennsylvania Rall-

sons were stealing the coal.

These thefts were made in broad daylight, without any apparent attempt being made to stop them. I understand that within the last day or two a number last day or two a number of persons were arrested for stealing coal in this manner, but were released by the magistrate at Thirty-second street and Woodland avenue sta-

When thousands of persons in this city an country are clamoring for coal, is it not the business of some one to protect this prop-city? Moreover, a large number of children are in this way being taught to steal an the people allowed to believe that other per sons' property can be taken without fear o punishment. JOHN S. SAMUELA. Philadelphia, February 3,

ANTI-SUFFRAGIST OBJECTS

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-An article in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER of January 26, '1918, under the title

LEDGER of January 26, '1918, under the title
"A Shabby Performance," takes issue with
the anti-suffragists for believing a statement
made in the Milwaukee Leader (Socialist
organ, edited by Victor Berger) of December
18, 1917, signed by John D. Barry.
Miss Bronson in her letter of spology to
Miss Paul for doubting this statement and
believing President Wilson would stand by
what he had said in regard to the Federal
amendment, and would not resort to such
actions as Miss Younger asserted, most reluctantly admitted that the President's admitted that the Preside change of front and actions corresponded to what was foretold by Miss Younger, and the latter was, therefore, entitled to apology from the antis. Is this "A Sha Mrs. HORACE BROCK. Philadelphia, February 2.

A MONDAY THAT WAS THIBSTON The bars were closed, and Thrift D Was dry as any isons. No topers found it Gift Day, And none could buy his own.

1. Chamberlain and Hitchcock have severely criticized the War Department in the Sen-ate. To what party do they belong? 2. About how many men have we in France?
3. Place the current phrase "three distinguishe citizens of demonstrated ability."

5. What countries are included in "Mittel

6. Where is the Desert of Gobi? 6. Where is the Lesert of Gub?

7. Was Doctor Garfield ever in the coal business before becoming fuel administrator?

8. What is the glottle?

Define "masque."
Define "selamlik" and "haremlik." Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Lord Lansdowne is the leader of the British conservative party, a statesman of aristo cratic tastes and principles. el, a fortified segment of the Schleswig-Hol stein province of Prussia, and German nava base at terminus of Kiel Canal.

3. Jules Verne wrote "Twenty Thousand League 4. The oldest art school and gallery in the United States is the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, with a history of more than ;

5. Jascha Heifetz: a youthful Russian violinis: who is repeating on his first Anterican tou the sensations of his short European care: onstitution of the United States:

7. "Old Rough and Ready"; General William 8. Dorie architecture is characterized by strength and an oppearance of simplicity.
9. "Pecuniary," from a Latin word, "becas." meaning "fock," the early semans wealth being reckned in terms of cable.
10. "Documents": the tary of missmant, from

Little Polly's Pome

There is a child who lives near me That is but eight years old Yet wrote a letter to her Pa Who is a soldier bold And what that letter said I was Permitted to behold.

I cannot tell you all it said And would not if I could Because to tell her sacred thoughts Would not be right or good For there are holy places where

We never must intrude. But if you read the things she wrote . To show her love for him And all the longing that she felt To see her "Papa Jim"

I'm very sure your eyes like mine Would soon be very dim. And if perchance he should be killed

And in the clothes he wore
They'd find that letter and would let
The Kaiser read it o'er would not be surprised war.
If that would end the war.
TOM DALY. I would not be surprised at all

ACORNS

Being the Little Beginnings of Some Worthy Timber

HE WAS christened John Alfred and he should have been "Johnny" to the other boys in his neighborhood. But everybody called his father "Johnny" and so little Johnny became "Al." His father was a pugilist-whom some of you will remember as soon as we mention his last name-and the young lad was nifty with his fists. It was this, s much as anything, that commended him to the attention of Daniel L. Dawson, clubman. the attention of Daniel L. Dawson, clubman, poet, amateur boxer and fron founder, who was a famous character in this town a quatter of a century ago. Dan Dawson took the youngster under his wing and set him at work in his Gray's Ferry foundry to learn patternmaking and moiding. The boy applied himself to the work and was pretty familiar with all branglies of the business when Dawson's sudden death in 1895 upset things a bit. The company which took over the business after Dawson's death appeared in new lise disposed to further young Al's amvise disposed to further young Al's am-officers, and he up and quit. The lad didn't have much but grit, but that was enough-lie went across the street and opened a little molding shop of his own, taking with him a couple of good men. That was in 159.
The shop was so small that even his small force was stumbling all over itself in a few months. The next year he got an option upon a piece of property nearby, half a city block at Thirty-fifth street and Gray's Ferry road. at Thirty-fifth street and Gray's Ferry road.

He bought it, you might say, on a shoe-string, and put up a new building. Go down there today and you'll find his works spread over the entire block and 180 men as busy as natiers turning out iron things for Uncle Sam and others. And all this he did without two fists and clear head.

Ladles and gentlemen: We present the on of old Johnny Clark—J. Alfred Clark-ronmaster. T. A. D. ronmaster.

ALMACK'S A WAR OFFICE Almack's, one of the most celebrated London clubs, has been commandeered by the British Government. The club is still in existence, of course, but commandeering of its historic house has compelled occupancy of temporary quarters in Grosvenor Gardens. It can only be for the duration of the was for St. James' cannot do without a name of tall of associations of a hundred years agometric ago—Almack's where the hero of Culton more ago—Almack's where the here of Cule-den danced the minuet, and the Duke of Wa-lington was refused admittance for belat a few minutes after time. In the London of Waterloo, entrance to Almack's was as much waterioo, entrance to Almack's was as mus-an admittance to society as presentation all court, and it was certainly as difficult to achieve. From its walls the celebrities of the Dilettanti Club look down meditatively on succeeding generations—or rather they did, for probably the old portraits are now stacked in a lumber room awaiting more peaceful times

A "FAIR" WARRIOR WE KNOW "Woman's Rights" is the goal that she for, but Though she structles as hard to usure

eaceful times