LIC LEDGER COMPANY A. Lucington, Vice President, John C. Secretary and Treasurer: Philip S. John B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, whaley, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD: WHALKY. ... CURTIS, Chairman C. MARTIN. . . General Business Manager thed daily at Puntic Lupoun Building, dependence Square, Philadelphia.
CENTAL Broad and Cherthut Streets of CITY Press Union Building are 200 Metropolitan Towns (403 Ford Building 1202 Tribuse Building 1202 Tribuse Building NEWS BUREAUS:

on Burray.

6. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

7. Burray.

Marconi Huuse. Strand

88AU.

88 Louis is Grand SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER is derved to subin Philadelphia and surrounding towns
rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable o rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to carrier.

mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in United States, Canada or United States possesses to the control of th

Subscribers wishing address changed two old as well as new address. BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia,

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Philadelphia, Monday, February 11, 1918

### HE HAS PUT IRON INTO OUR SOULS

THERE is no a human being in this community who has not been taxed by the Kaiser. Because this autocrat saw red, every citizen in this Republic pays more for what he puts into his mouth, for what he puts on his back and for the es which cover his feet. Because the Kalser dreamed of a German world, we say and our descendants will pay billions and billions of dollars, every cent of which might otherwise have been used for the construction of good roads, the improvement of our harbors, the digging of necessary canals, and a thousand and one other things. We pay in what we have and we pay in what we do without, on account of German autocracy, and yet there are men who tell us that this convulsion in Europe none of our affair.

The world has suddenly leaped so many centuries ahead that the individual mind has been unable to keep up with it. A few generations ago a veil was lifted from the mind of man. Intelligence became intelligent. Invention added miracle to miracle, piled wonder on wonder. It changed the course of ordinary life and underwrote a new policy in war. All men felt it, but only one class of men were willing deliberately to set about applying this machinery to their own aggrandizement and the enslavement of the world. Nor was it within the apprehension of other men that a conspiracy so foul could be hatched. They did not prepare for it because they never expected to meet it.

A part of this new machinery of war was modern transport. The interdependce of the nations has been increasing rapidly ever since steamships supplanted on one vessels. It was apparent to millrists that they could not launch an upheaval in Europe without endangering saceful nations elsewhere. Every burgiar is a potential murderer, if the resicent of an invaded house catch him at his work. One man in a company of soldiers cannot be out of step without causing confusion to the whole company. When German guns attacked Liege they attacked house of every American, for they attacked his income and his livelihood. The treatment of Belgium was direct and brutal; that of distant lands was indirect but no

leas brutal in conception.

We are called on to organize not solely against a system of government which is repugnant to us, but also against an ecoc system of rulnous import. What we have to contend against, in fact, is titution of the resourcefulness of the an mind to violently destructive purwee. Mr. Edison is immortal, for his works have added to the comfort of man life and the advance of civilization. The brain of a German Edison would be manacled to a Krupp furnace. There certain concepts and laws of life which for twenty centuries have guided Western civilisation. These concepts and laws the Kaiser seeks to overrule by force of arms. He would overturn a civilization by the loyment of the machinery that civili-

Our great buildings will be closed today and many industries will be idle for want of coal. Each day we do without some standard article of food. We have given up our boys to the training camp and thounds of them are already in France. Our dustry is changing from a peace industo a war industry. Our accumulated ge are being poured into the naseal treasury. Tens of thousands of men virtually pauperized themselves to ive personal service. A highwayman has ally pulled us out of bed at dead of sht, having previously set part of our studes aftre and by other devious means ed our existence. Have we nothing

heatless day, every wheatless day every other "less" day is a tax the levied on America. He is reale and our armies are in the field

# LITTLE THINGS

e, and the delay which

ather might considerably affect heroic var efforts by the same token. Contrariwise, the present mild temperature may

be our salvation from we know not what. Little things not done at the right time grow big in the perspective of fortune. Just which man's wasted loaf will break bread-hungry France, just which wasted ton will break fuel-hungry Italy-if they break? Some say the President should have taken over the railroads nine months ago. Maybe he would have if anybody else had yelled loud enough for him to do so. But nobody attended to that little thing of yelling.

A few years ago we had five snow storms in April. The blizzard of '88 came in March. We are having warm weather now. And history warns us to clear the tracks while yet there is time.

#### HARD-WORKING AMBASSADOR

FOR fifty-three years Rufus Isaacs, the new British Ambassador, was a commoner and an uncommonly hard-working one. As a lawyer he was a human dynamo of energy, the kind of man who works twelve hours a day. He is, therefore, of the type we like to work with. His title, Earl Reading, is no fault of his, unlike some of the titles which nowadays are handed to British statesmen to get them out of the way. His peerage was created to match the dignity of his position as Lord Chief Justice, to which he was appointed before the war, and he still is a member of the British Cabinet.

Ambassadors and envoys today are much closer to the administration and to the people than in peace times. They are coworkers rather than visitors. The name and opinions of the French High Commissioner, Andre Tardieu, have figured nearly as prominently in recent discussions and disputes about our war preparations as those of Cabinet members. As our efforts should dovetail with our Allies', under the system of unified command now in force, it is extremely important that a practical man should be here to bring the British military establishment closer to ours, and as such we can welcome Lord Reading.

#### "OUR BOYS" WILL PARADE

LETS make it the greatest outpouring of citizens ever seen in Philadelphia. "Our boys" want to see us as much as we want to see them.

#### WE WANT THE BRIDGE

WE DO not believe that many citizens have any patience with the provincial view that a bridge across the Delaware would be detrimental to the best interests of the city. Some of our political leaders have expressed the fear that such a passageway would draw residents from Philadelphia to New Jersey and offer temptation to skilled workmen to take jobs in plants across the river. Builders of our first railroads had to meet the same sort of argument, but they built their roads just the same.

We publish elsewhere on this page an article by Governor Edge which is convincing. The energetic Chief Executive of New Jersey, who sets a standard that many other Governors might follow advantageously, is foremost in his advocacy of good roads and the improvement of all avenues of communication. To him the proposed Delaware River Bridge is a real thing, not a dream, and he proposes to see that New Jersey does her part to get it. Pennsylvania must be equally energetic and progressive.

# A VOTING VICE PRESIDENT

WHO would be a Vice President? "Not I." said Daniel Webster once. And a second time they offered him a kingly crown. But once again great Webster said them nay. Had he accepted he would have gone to the White House, for the President

It is quite possible that we shall have an unusual Vice President after March 4, 1919, one with nearly as much power as either house of Congress. It so happens that the thirtytwo senatorial seats to be filled next November are those of States which, if they vote according to expectations, will tie the parties' strength in the upper chamber at forty-eight each. This would give the Vice President this name is Marshall and he is a Wilson man) a deciding vote on every partisan measure. Thirteen months from now we shall be near enough to the close of hostilities to be within hailing distance of a real old-time partisanship, Mr. Marshall may be a very important figure, a sort of super-Senator or even super-Senate; "the Senator from the United States" endowed with the veto power over his colleagues.

One result of this would be refreshing. Absenteeism would go by the board with every vote needed. Pennsylvania would double its representation in the Senate.

This is National Labor Loyalty Week, That means everybody.

They do not want to put those American troops too close to Metz or they'll run over some night and take it.

Mr. Saunders is undoubtedly a man of rare intellectual gifts, but somehow he never

pens his mouth without putting his foot It costs more to heat the schools because the quality of the coal is so poor. The quality of the teaching would be better if it cost

The country is to be divided into six shipbuilding zones. It would not be a had idea for the Agricultural Department also

to do a little zoning.

Overman may be a superman. At least no one else had the nerve to try to weld the Wilson War Committee and the Cham-

berlain War Committee Into one. Senator Penrose is on his way to St. Louis on political business. Maybe the National Committee has not heard that Senator Vare read Senator Penrose out of the

Maybe the Kalser did not mean that he had been a pacifist for twenty-six years, but that he had fooled the rest of the world into being pacifist that long while he got

Paris may well believe that Bolo is doomed. Bolo seems to have been one of those pessinists who believed the Germans never could be whipped and undertook, there-fore, to cash in on the impending catastrophe to his own country. But France fooled him just as she fooled the Crown Prince.

### MORE LETTERS \. TO PENNYPACKER

Governor Tells Why He Decided to Postpone Extra Session Until After Election

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 23 (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company) AT THAT time Wesley P. Andrews was chairman of the Republican State Committee. He wrote to me:

Dear Governor—My attention has been called to articles in the newspapers to the effect that the question as to the advisability of calling an extra session of the Legislature was being considered, which statement, in the absence of corpoporations. roboration. I do not credit, having in mind the general unreliability of the com-ments contained in a certain class of so-called newspapers. However, the matter is of sufficient importance to prompt me to write to you to the effect that, having knowledge of the political situation in every county in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny, I desire to register my emphatic protest against the calling of an extra session of the Legis-lature if such action is contemplated and for the reason the Republican voters of Pennsylvania are not in accord with such sentiment, believing, as they do, that the local matters in Philadelphia are not of sufficient importance to warrant the assembling of the Legislature, at a large expense to the taxpayers, for the purpose of acting upon the recommendation of a few timid persons totally unfamiliar with the real situation. Again, the calling together of an extra session of the Legislature would in my opinion run the leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, place the party in an equivocal position and shatter, if not discrept, the party organization. The question Pennsylvania are not in accord with such rupt, the party organization. The question to my mind is not at all debatable and should not be for one moment considered, and in this matter I not only speak for myself but for the great organization of which I am the executive head. I do not know that such a thought has occurred to you and I sincerely hope it has not, but if it has, I pray that you rupt, the party organization, it has not, but if it has, I pray that you will give the matter your usual very careful consideration, having in view, as I believe you always have, the best interests of the Republican party of the great State of Pennsylvania. I speak thus strongly and warmly for, in my opinion, there is but one side to the question, and that to pander to the advice of the timid at this time means disruption to the party, great and overwhelming.

Apropos to this question, I inclose herewith a letter I received yesterday from my brother, three times chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, an ex-member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, and twice a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, for your information regarding the way an extra session of the Legislature is viewed from the scand-

the Legislature is viewed from the sund-point of a level-headed man who has ever-been on the firing line when the inter-ests of the Republican party were at stake. I value his opinion greatly be-cause he was a trusted lieutenant of the late Senator Quay and represents that great army whom Senator Quay in his lifetime designated as the "men

assurances of my esteem and regard, I am yours sincerely, W. R. ANDREWS, Chairman.

He inclosed this letter from W. H. Anfrews, generally designated as "Bull" An-

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 22, 1965.

Dear Brother—I see by the morning papers that the report is that Penrose is in favor of calling an extra session of the Legislature, etc., etc., Now you get hold of the Senator and tell him for God's sake not to think of such a thing. If he of the Senator and tell him for God's sake not to think of such a thins. If he allows this to be done it will certainly be his doing-up. He must assume to the dignity that it is a great mistake to have the Legislature called. There is nothing to call them together for, and it will be to call them together for, and it will be the greatest mistake he ever made to have the Governor call the extra session. You must get hold of Penrose and pound this into him. Now do not allow him to go any further with this fool play but put a stop to it. I will try and get down there in a few days and see. Now you give this matter your prompt attention give this matter your prompt attention and get this idea out of the mind of the senator. The people do not want any such thing to happen. Let the Senator take that stand and let him appeal to the people and they will support him in his

> Your affectionate brother. W. H. ANDREWS. August 2

Dear Governor—After the fullest investigation and most careful consideration since I saw you last, I am more fully persuaded than ever that an extra session of the Legislature is out of the question. I have hoped to see you before this to discuss the matter more fully in detail with you, but have been unable to reach you at Harrisburg or get definite information as to your movements. I am in Philadelphia every day, and in case you come to town I will be very glad to meet you at the Historical Society rooms meet you at the Historical Society rooms meet you at the Historical Society rooms or any other place convenient to you. The State ticket will be ahead of the Bigelow and Flinn local tickets in Allegheny County, so that we will poil a heavy majority there. Every other county in Pennsylvania is in excellent shape outside of Philadelphia, with the exception of some eight or ten counties in which trouble of strictly local character exists. There is absolutely nothing in which trouble of strictly local character exists. There is absolutely nothing in the nature of a concerted move through the State, and I do-not recall an election for State Treasurer in the last ten years, with the exception of the election of the present incumbent, Mathies, in which there appeared to be as little serious disaffection. We are all quite confident that the bottom has dropped out of the fight in Philadelphia, and that the new fixed which wa latend to ped out of the fight in Philadelphia, and that the new ticket which we intend to put up in a short time will be elected by a substantial majority. I sincerely trust, therefore, that you will not press the suggestion of an extra session and will let me know when I can see you on your next visit to Philadelphia. Yours sincerely.

BOIES PENROSE.

It is quite evident from this correspon dence that the politicians had learned that I contemplated calling an extra session and, fearing the consequences, tried to dissuade me; that they, including Penrose. were from the start opposed to the project and that the newspapers, with their usual nability to make a correct diagnosis of what is going on before them, attributed the movement to the Senator. The objections were that an extra session would mean a large outlay, that Governor Pattison had ignominiously falled when he called such a session, and that it would be used by insincere Democrats, supported by the press, to make capital out of the situation. They were all, more or less, well grounded. There were certain measures, however, which I was anxious to se enacted mainly the Greater Pittsburgh bill and reapportionment of the State, about which I was in dead earnest, and I had already determined to call the session, but not until after the election. For the postponement there were two controlling reasons. If it were called before it would have been said that the object was to affect the election and both the deliberation and results would be influenced by political considerations. If the Republican party should be defeated, as I believed it would be, my interference would be as-

signed as the cause.

### WHEN KNIGHTHOOD BOWS TO RABBLE

The Conflict, Begun at Crecy, Will Be Finished When the Hun Autocracy Is Crushed

#### By LIEUT. HECTOR MacQUARRIE

EXACTLY 571 years ago an interesting village of Crecy in Pontheu. Today the whole thing seems a little absurd. An English King with designs upon the French throne was enjoying a campaign against France. He had been very successful, had almost reached Paris, and might have had himself crowned King in the French capital had not the Pope interfered with German politics

by deposing the Emperor Lewis, of Bavaria. This had annoyed the Germans, and they had sought aid from the French King, and consequently found themselves helping their new ally to eject the English. The matter seemed extremely simple, otherwise they would certainly not have been there. Numbering 500 knights, they were of course a great
help to the French monarch, who was also
able to hire from the Riviera 15,000 Genoese
crossbowmen. Edward, the English King,
became disturbed, and commenced to retreat
with some difficulty. Forced marches prey
heavily upon a modern army; upon a medieval army with poor communications, a
long forced march was sometimes fatal. A
soldier could desert so very easily, and one's
enemy was always willing while he could to
pay a ffir price for the services of any
fighting man. Hence Edward was in an
extremely awkward position when he reached would certainly not have been there. Numberxtremely awkward position when he reached Creey with the huge French host appro consisting of the best-bred men of France and Germany all covered in shining armor with feathers in their helmets.

#### Dug Trenches for His Army

Of course, according to the rules of the rame, the English King should have surrend-red. He was cutnumbered, and the great case of his army consisted of canalle, rude turis from England, Wales and Irelandchuris from England, Wales and Ireland— mere cannen fodder. What right had they to fight against gentlemen? However, Ed-ward had to do something—he fell back upon "frightfulness." He chose a position com-manded by a good sort of crest with a windmill on its top and deployed his men-here. Once more forgetting the strict rules of the game he dismounted his men-at-arms and made his good English, Irish and Welsh howmen dig in, with a distal and stales in bowmen dig in, with a ditch and stakes in front, instead of wire entanglements. The bowmen had bembardlers between

The bowmen had bembardlers between them, who sent fire balls among the horses to frighten them. The whole thing was so extraordinary and unusual that Phillip had not time to halt his vast host. Communications as usual broke down, and the French and Germans came rolling forward, the Geneses forming an advance guard just a little disorganized. Of course, Edward was using the windmill for an observation post, and his communications seen to have been and his communications seem to have been excellent, judging by the story of the Black Prince's sours. The bowstrings of the Geno-ese had become wet, and after their first colley the English poured a mass of arrows well aimed, right into their midst, at it seemed to snow, so great was nighter. They bolted.

Philip was fearfully annoyed with these churls, so he ordered his own knights to kill them. This must have been a waste of time and energy, but after all he still had his knights outnumbering the English knights by six to one, and the battle was only beginning. The French and German noblemen came dashing forward but as in North the came dashing forward just as in "Joan the Woman." They must have looked magnifi-cent. The English were still intrenched with their clever King keeping a firmt hand upon the situation, watching from the observation post. One wonders whether his conscience did not worry him just a little. It was very daring of him to allow his common oldiers to kill gentlemen. Of course, the claughter was tremendous. The German and French knights came on in hordes, only to ave their horses billed or frightened to death by the firs balls and the English ar-rows. The defeat became a rout. Thirty thousand footmen and 1200 knights lay dead upon the battlefield. This was equal to the hate British host

The whole thing is tremendously interestng because it dealt a terrifle blow to feudalom in England, if not in Europe. One can nagine the feelings of those German counts and barons when they found themselves being overwhelmed and steadily exterminated by the rude things of the earth.

# The Lesson of Crecy

Now, far be it from me to of the present German army. There has never been an army like it at any time, but there is not the slightest doubt that it failed, and is failing surely, and it is all owing to the fact that Germany did not learn the lesson of Creey. Feudalism did not die in Germany but merely slept, and now we all see its results. That the boche army succeeded at all is owing to the work of the canaille at Krupps and the wonderful middle class organization established throughout the nation; that it has failed is owing to the power of the Junkers and their ridiculous wagger and musical comedy antics

And so we cannille in Great Britain and America have got to keep steadily to our bombardiers with good observers in the windmill on the crest and surely and steedily we will get them. According to the rule of the game we should sit quietly while the Huns kill women and children. That is their right as gentlemen and aristocrats. It lis just a little comical, really. We folk in England always regarded the German no-bility as hopelessly middle class and rather impossible, so it is with a certain amount of astonishment that we see them behaving or astonishment that we see them behaving as our ancestors behaved in France centuries ago. I once met a lieutenant in the infantry near Armenteres. He had been promoted from the ranks. I am sure he was a delightful liar, but he told me a rather good story. As a sergeant, he was leading a small patrol in No Man's Land and managed to capture a buche major—a baron. Very pleased, he led the baron into the colonel's dugout. The colonel was enjoying a Scotch

when the German was shown in.

The colonel, noted for correct conduct at all times, observed that the major did not salute, but thought "poor devil, he is disturbed and tired," so he said;

"How d'ye do, will you have a whisky and da?" The foolish "aristocrat" replied that he ould not drink with a "pig of an English-

The conversation then seemed to have The conversation then seemed to have reached an awkward point. The colonel was at a loss for a reply, so merely said, "Scrgeant take charge." The coloner feit it necessary to have another Scotch. It is difficult to understand the German attitude. Perhaps it is fortunate that they are still a little medieval in their ways. It gives us our chance. It shows us the chink in the armor.

And so, like Edward III, we are fighting knights in armor, brave, of course, but still knights, and the day is coming fast when we will unhorse them and then, heavy with the

will unhorse them and then, heavy with the weight of their mail, it will not be difficult to finish them off.

But there is still much to be done, for unlike Edward's nation we are democracies in the making and we must have those bombards made by the men at home, and we must have the balls sent by flame also made by the people at home. Also the bows and arrows must always be fully supplied, because if they are not forthcoming the and arrows must always be fully supplied, because if they are not forthcoming, the Germans will bring destruction to us and our nation. The trouble is that the men who make the bombards and the bows and arrows are free to do as they please, while the men who use them are forced not merely by laws to fight, but by the patriotism that binds them to the standard of liberty.

History repeats itself. The German

History repeats itself. The Germa Junkers come rolling on performing magnifi-cent maneuvers and wonderful-but the "Angels of Mons" can hold them all right. It is really a matter of a little patience nd of a surety the debacle of Creey will



### BRIDGE DELAWARE, SAYS GOV. EDGE

New Jersey Executive Declares Span Is "the Chief Concern of Two Great Commonwealths"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-Since a bridge spanning the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jer-

sey was originally proposed the project has grown immensely in importance. Then it was chiefly the concern of the countles hordering on the Delaware at the point where the bridge is to be built-on the New Jersey side, Camden, Gloucester and Burlington Countles. On the Pennsylvania side, Philadelphia County. Then the improvement was looked upon as a matter of greater convenlence to autoists and as a time and money saver in the handling of local freight. Today the bridge is the chief concern of two great Commonwealths-in fact, it is more, a

question of national importance.

Just how vitally the proposed traffic bridge over the Delaware will affect commerce and industry is indicated by the recent congestion of railroad lines and the admitted necossity of traffic tunnels under the Hudson Diver at New York as the chief method of relief. At that point the impracticability of lightering freight across a frozen river, rendering it impossible to move barges with in no small way to the general tie-up of freight and transportation and the resultant inconvenience to consumers and handlenp of the Government's war plans. At least one traffic tunnel under the Hudson, and perhaps more, giving New York city rapid and sure connection with a freight terminal on the Jersey shore and permitting, through this rearrangement of freight handling, the distribution of freight to and from points east and west without congestion in New

#### York city, are imperative, and experienced traffic managers cheerfully admit it. Ferryboat Relic of Past Age

The proposed bridge over the Delaware between Pennsylvania and New Jersey has the proposed brance and New Jersey has the same significance in relation to commerce and welfare of the nation, while perhaps in somewhat lesser degree. The ferryboat and the barge are relies of a past age. Their responsibility for the increasing cost of living and the shameful brake on the nation's commercial and industrial possibilities has never been fully realized. We must capitalize our national resources and encourage individual enterprise and industrial initiative if we are to grow as a nation commensurate with our natural wealth and capacity for advancement. The obstacles of a river are easily surmounted, and it is up to the Government that really desires to form a partnership with individual business activities to point the way.

It seems to me needless to dwell at length on the immediate results of improved trans-

It seems to me needless to dwell at length on the immediate results of improved transportation over the Delaware. Any one can see what it will mean to the industries on either side, how it will bring the fertile farms of New Jersey to the doors of the Philadelphia consumer, and how it will automatically extend and broaden the field of the Philadelphia merchant and business man. No argument is necessary to back the statement that it will increase by 50 per cent the working efficiency of munition plants stretched along the Delaware for miles either side of Philadelphia, through acceleration in the accessibility of supplies and in the shipment of finished products to destination or points of embarkation.

in the shipment of finished products to destination or points of embarkation.

The possibilities of a traffic bridge coordinating many of the functions and activities of various plants engaged on Government work and of relieved freight congestion throughout a large section of the
East are so immense that it is just a question whether New Jersey and Pennsylvania
are not justified in looking to the Federal
Government for financial support in this
undertaking. I confidently believe that before the structure is completed we shall undertaking. I connuently believe that be-fore the structure is completed we shall have the support of the Federal Government in substantial form. The bridge is a national asset. I believe it will be so regarded.

# New Jersey Doing Her Part

New Jersey Doing Her Part

In the meantime, of course, it is essential that the two flates proceed without delay in the completion of preliminary work and in the financing of the main part of the structure. Nothing can be achieved unless some one takes the initiative. The original idea that the bridge should be financed by counties abutting on the Delaware River was clearly impractical, for the reason that the benefits of the bridge are in no sense confined to adjacent territory. I have stated my view that such a bridge would be a national asset, and, of course, there is no question that it will be at State-wide benefit. For this

cason, New Jersey proposes to pay her share of the cost of building the bridge by levy-ing a uniform tax upon all the property in the State. This method of financing the structure is provided for in a bill pending in the present session of the Legislature. We are now financing a fifteen-million dollar high-way system in New Jersey by this same plan, and since the Delaware River bridge and the Hudson River tunnel cannot be regarded atterwise than legitimate extensions of a highway system, kiniting commerce, in-dustry, farm and market into a closer and more workable fabric, it is entirely feasible that the cost of the bridge and tunnel should distributed in the same way as that of the road system.

#### Expects Pennsylvania's Aid Coincident with supplying the ways and

ans of financing the bridge, the New Jer-Legislature is now considering a bill viding for the appointment of a permanent bridge and tounel commission, with power to make preliminary surveys power to make preliminary surveys and estimates and to make contracts with the city of Philadelphia and the State of Penn-sylvania, by the details of which said city or State shall pay at least half of the cost of the construction of the bridge across the Delaware. In our appropriations bill now pending, an item is provided for the pre-liminary expenses of this commission in preparing plans and disposing of other work paring paras and repasses of other work preliminary to actually entering into negotia-tions with the sister State. It will be seen from this, providing, of course, the Legisla-ture acts favorably upon the bills, as I am confident that it will, that New Jersey is equipped and ready to proceed with the bridge project. The tax may be levied at any time that the Legislature may so direct, and under this method New Jersey will pay for its share of the cost of the structure while the latter is building—in fact, the bridge will be paid for by this method long before it can be

I confidently believe that the State of Penn-sylvania fully appreciates the importance of the undertaking and that it will be right at the side of New Jersey in consummating the achievement. I was impressed with the caracstness of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania officials during a recent conference at the office of the Mayor, and assurances given office of the Mayor, and assurances given then that at the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1919 the necessary appropriation would be sought, are most gratifying. The project has passed the state of words and theory. After many years it has progressed to the point where we are down to a practical working basis and ready to act. I sincerely trust that nothing will occur to prevent the two States from working in perfect unison upon an undertaking which perfect unison upon an undertaking which means so much to the Commonwealths di-rectly concerned and to the nation at large. WALTER E, EDGE.

Executive Department, Trenton, N. J.,

# EDITORIAL EPIGRAMS

Only in cartoons does the crown stay in post-tion when the menacch has been turned upsida down.—Kansas City Star,

By the terms of the Holshevik-German armis-tice agreement the Russians out and the Ger-mans do the rest.—New York World.

Congress persists in its policy of cruel and unusual punishment toward La Policite by re-resing to put him on trial.—New York Evening Post.

MAYBE HE GOT YOU, TOO He came to borrow "five," and I Was out. H's just a sin! I wouldn't have been out. If I Had only not been in.

# What Do You Know?

1. What is the penalty for violating the food 2. Is fixing at the front considered more haz-ardous than fighting in the trenches?

3. What is the difference, if any, between a wharf and a dock? 4. What is the capital of Iowa?
5. What is the doctrine of anabaptism?
6. Define a "caftan."

What is a fellow of a university? 8. What does the abbreviation "incog."

9. Explain the phrase "the patience of Job."
10. Explain the difference between "persecute"

Answers to Saturday's Quiz Walking delegate: ngent who watches the outside interests of labor unions. 2. Presidents born in New York State: Martin Van Boren, Miliard Fillmore and Theodore Boosevelt.

4. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote "The House of the Seven Gables," "The voice of the peo-ple."

pic."

6. Waldeness: a sect of religious reformers which flourished in the twelfth century.

7. The Centennial State: Colorado, so called because of its admission into the Union during the hundredth anniversary year of American independence, 1876.

8. The Vulgate: the Latin version of the Bible, accepted by the Catholic Church, prepared by 8t. Jerome about 350 A. D.

J. Hungary is larger than Austria.

10. Mr. Passmore has just been made governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadalphia.

#### At Home

At home tonight, alone with Dot I loaf my soul and care not what In worlds beyond may come or go. Four walls, a roof, to brave the snow, Suffice to bound this Eden spot.

Dot has her knitting, and I've got My pipe, a glass of something hot. And Dot herself. The world's aglow At home tonight.

As lovers in some golden plot The poet wove of Camelot We feel apart from earth. We know The servant in the hall below Will say to all who call we're not At home tonight.
TOM DALY.

# HUNS TRUE TO TYPE

German Atrocities of the Present Like Those of the Franco-Prussian War

TP ANY ONE thinks that the German atrocities of the present war have no precedent in kind in previous German warfare he has only to read the records to discover his mistake. There is a most illuminating paragraph on the subject in J. V. Duruya "History of France," just published in an English translation by E. P. Dutton & Co. in the Everyman Library. Duruy's history is as popular among the French as Green's "History of the English People" is among the British. It was finished in March, 1871, just after the Franco-Prussian War. He writes of the way the Germans maltreated his

By the treaty of February 26, 1871, she (France) was injured by a wound which will never heat, the taking from her of two of her provinces, and these the most fundamentally French—Alsace and a part of Lorraine. Strassburg was voluntarily given to Louis NIV in 1681 and Metz to Henry II in 1552. If historical fact has any weight, it is to be found on the side any weight, it is to be found on the side of France. And the Prussians did not dare to consult the populations of these prov-inces to know whether they wished to be-come German or to remain French. After having treated a population of 1,600,000 souls like a herd of cattle, it was hoped to exhaust France for a long time to come in exacting an indemnity of five milliards. But who can estimate the tens of millions But who can estimate the tens of million extorted under pretext of contributions of war; requisitions imposed on the com-numes, ransoms levied in particular cases; thefts of furniture, silver, books, artistic and scientific valuables sent beyond the Ithine: the complete destruction of houses and of chateaux, of farms and villages, uselessly and, for no military purpose; cold-blooded murders or death sentences carried out against the rights of nations; plunder under all sorts and pretexts; vio-lence under all names; outrages of every kind, of which Germany, in her inveterate jealousy against France, rendered herself guilty during this six months' war, a war which by its methodical devastation re-called the most dreadful days of the ancient barberic wars?

# JOY FOR PHILATELISTS

Jerusalem and Bagdad May Soon Issue Special Postage Stamps

THE recent fortunes of war in Jaffa and Jerusalem foreshadow the appearance of Palestine as a stamp-issuing nation. Philitelists familiar with the practices of occupying armies do not anticipate that the world conflict must end before new stamps comforth from this region. What they do expect is that the Anglo-Indian forces which received Jerusalem in December will take pect is that the Anglo-Indian forces which entered Jerusalem in December will take over, if they have not already seized, stocks of local franking labels and will surcharge these to signify the return of Palestine is Christian rule. Christian rule.

These local labels are the current stamps of Turkey. If the Turkish labels were burned before the city surrendered previsional stamps of new design might be expected which would be used until that day when the Jews were permitted to create a homeland of their own, when permanent stamps would appear.

stamps would appear.

Approximately nine months before Jerusilem feil, Bagdad, chief city of Mesopotamis, was captured by the British. Here limited stocks of Turkish stamps were found, and the news comes now that the Anglo-Indian invaders provided fascinating war varieties for the collecting world by overprinting these Ottoman labels with an inscription is cluding "Baghdad" across the top, "British" and "Occupation" parallel with the sides, and a new value, expressed in the currenty of India, across the lower portion of each stamp. Inasmuch as it has neen reported in cable news dispatches that England plans to establish Mesopotamia as a suitanate similar to Egypt, these surcharged Turkis stamps may be regarded only as provisional to be superseded by permanent ones at the war. stamps would appear.