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LEGIONS OF HELL SHALL NOT PREVAIL

THE President believes in answering ack. He is the foremost living advoto of open publicity as a weapon of warhere and he does not propose to keep silent tile the spokesmen of German militarism fill the world with their vociferations. A vital error of the Allies, previous to our entering the war, was a lack of generous statement of war aims, frequently repeated. It may be difficult to meet the secret propaganda of Germany, but it is not difficult to et her in the forum of the world and exthe treachery underlying her proposals and purposes. It was an ancient practice to be the defenders of beleaguered cities and win the gates by gifts of gold, and that tice Germany has revived in a form suitable to modern conditions. She has m more lands and slaves by propaganda an by military achievement, but most of her success in that direction was previous American intervention.

Mr. Wilson is at his best in statements of policy and intent. Yesterday it was his to show that an old problem solved by Lincoln was a new problem to be ved by the United States. The Great incipator saw that the nation could not exist half free and half slave. The applition was to individuals. Mr. Wilson that civilization cannot exist half free and half slave, but his application is to nations. Individual human beings were not to be handed about from one ownership to another, according to Lincoln, and, acrding to Mr. Wilson, "peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagnists." It is the old issue restated. We olved it first at home and we are about to solve it throughout the world.

By a rigorous process of elimination. using the proposals of Count Czernin as a basis, the President arrives at the concludon that "the principles that we regard se fundamental are already everywhere acted as imperative except among the okesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. . . . The tragic aircumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prewent what all the world now sees to be just." A little coterie of Prussians began the war and that same coterie continues The President intimates to the German de that it will be worth their while to ine the facts and ask themselves if they are getting a quid pro quo.

The speech parallels in the news columns he announcement of the Bolsheviki's strange method of procuring a nominal ce. Defrauded and mocked at the nell board, Trotsky adopts a program of resistance which gives to the Hun all he sought and more, wipes Russia m the map and certifies that the millions Russians who died in defense of their atry made the sacrifice in vain. The do of the Bolsheviki is beyond our comnsion, but we match their helplesswith our armies in France. It is in the West, after all, that the new Appotox lies hidden. But the sun would be og on a different world today had Russtood fast in her allegiance to democ y and held her front.

"Our resources are in part mobilized and we shall, not pause until are mobilized in their entirety. o Our whole strength shall be into this war of emancipation." is no threat in that, but it is statement of a glorious fact. Nor let nan mistake criticism for doubt. Men because they are so fearfully in But those of us who believe in and justice, in honor and virtue and ity, must hold the faith that Lincoln and look forward with sure confidence complete supremacy of those forces are lined up against the legions of

ARDAMAN ON PLUTOCRATS

HIG land of Vardaman and Billion the bellow of the bull mingles at of the statesman and the hum y is drowned by the noise of plant forcing itself through th, a plutocrat is anybody who a money to keep out of the

is "a long story of malfeasance and infamy on the part of somebody. We should send a few plutocratic patriots to the penitentiary." We do not know anything about that, but we wonder if the peppery Senator or anybody else could manage an expenditure of thirty or forty millions in the space of a few months and not waste a dime or two. There is an old adage to the effect that haste makes waste. It has made much waste at Hog Island, but we doubt if it has amounted to much more than the engineers anticipated. If there was fraud anywhere the patriots guilty of it will be lucky to escape firing squads.

EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP AFTER THE WAR

By MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH

rner of Pennsylvania and Expert in Education THE machinery of war is designed to destroy. The machinery of the school is designed to construct. The army is an agency that tears down. The school is an agency that builds up. The history of civilization enforces the fact that in the wake of war comes the school, to restore the broken fragments of civilization, to recast national purpose, to conserve the good of the past and to promote the equipment for the future. All just Governments at the end of a war turn confidently to the school. It becomes the beacon of the

When this war is over the question will become insistent-what can America's schools do for the nation and for civilization? The State-supported schools-elementary, high and special-will have new national ideals to propagate. The higher institutions of learning, the schools that set the ideals of a people in the large way that makes for leadership, will have a unique and supreme opportunity.

For many years we have sent thousands of our best-trained college men to Germany, where, in the universities, they have taken the advanced disciplines which have conditioned teaching and public thought in America. We have helped to maintain and to enrich these German universities When the war is over, no matter how the treatles of peace may be framed, no real American will think for a moment of sending his sen to a German university. The ideals of these institutions no longer command respect or merit confi-

Where, then, will the best young men of this country and of our allied countries go to receive the higher culture and to acquire the master ideals that rule the conduct of men and of nations? England and France do not possess the foundations adequate to the great service. This country does. Here in our great universities should be taught the higher culture and here should be set the lofty ideals of the future for the entire civilized world. It is the opportunity and the duty of our country to assume this commanding posttion in setting the standards of thought

Here should be taught an open, honest, capable system of statecraft worthy of the race and in harmony with the best in our American traditions. Men of all nations will necessarily gather here for the higher culture. It is America's opportunity. We should now be planning to meet this certain and commanding service. Thus, by the fortunes of war, we may stand as teacher and interpreter of democracy to the

"AIN"T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELING?"

WHEN a "tired business man" has begun to read his paper in the middle instead of starting at the first page, and sees that a dozen court clerks, and miscellaneous clerks, and fee clerks, and assistant recording clerks have been fired for being Vare men; and that the Vares may fire a dozen followers of the late Senator McNichol as "an act of retaliation"; and begins to feel that this world is a sloppy. cheesy, little mudhole; and then turns to the first page and sees he can read a couple of yards of Wilson about the "new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail"-O-oh, boy! Ain't it a grand and glo-o-orious feeling?

KILLING WITH A COMMA

THE German Wolff Bureau, in transmitting Count Czernin's speech, which Mr. Wilson has answered, changed the whole meaning of it by dropping out a comma and putting the word "of" in its place. That one change made Czernin say he would fight to the end to confirm Germany's "possession of Belgium," whereas this was the very thing Czernin emphatically disclaimed. The treatment of Belgium is the acid test for peace terms. German autocracy's tools tricked the whole world for a couple of weeks on the one big thing about which the world wanted the truth, and was willing to trick it though a million lives were

Twenty-three nations are at war because two score of them each need a great states man.

"Billy" Sunday says the world is com-ing to an end soon. And with so much un-preparedness still in the midst of our midst

Any one content to cross the Delaware by ry instead of the bridge would be content take the P. R. T. as it is the rest of his

The next step is for the Bolsheviki to Teutonise Petrograd back into St. Petersburg. Why not be "echt deutsch" and make it

is a great hereov to believe that Ge of he heated. -- Freehing.

PENNYPACKER SELLS LIBRARY

Governor Disposes of Valuable Collection of Literature and Antiques

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY—NO. 74 (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company) AT THIS juncture I concluded to sell the greater part of my library. It was the most complete collection of the early literature relating to Pennsylvania which any individual had ever possessed. It is impossible that any man shall ever again have one of like importance. To part with it was to tear up forty years of my life by the roots. I had maus a secret covenant with the Commonwealth, unknown to the Commonwealth, that if my future were provided for by a return to the bench or otherwise, this record of its life should be preserved intact. One of the consequences of its failure to keep this unknown covenant is the loss which happened, greater to it than to me. I kept the faith for two years and a half. During that time the books, 12,000 of them, had remained in my house in town, a house which cost me \$13,000. I could not rent the house, or sell it, because there were the books. They were ever in danger of fire. They were ever in danger of theft, and now the time had come when it became manifest to mo that no dependence was to be placed upon the promises of the politicians, that the people were utterly indifferent, and that it was necessary for me to be giving some attention to my own needs. Retaining two or three thousand books relating to the family and to the neighborhood of my home, the Mennonite books, the Schwenkfelder books and those of special interest and affection, the rest were sold. I was too busy with the affairs of the State to give the sales attention. The auctioneers were, more or less, careless and untrue to their contract, and what I could have myself sold without expense, could I have given the time to it, for \$75,-600 or more, netted me between \$27,000 and \$28,000. Then I rented my house.

Chester Republicans Celebrate

The Republicans of Chester County on the 9th of September celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the party. About 20,000 people gathered at West Chester. Vice President Fairbanks and I rode around in a barouche together and, with Marlin E. Olmsted, one of the very ablest men in the State, made speeches. Transportation was overburdened and I rode to Phoenixville in a baggage car sitting on

On the 15th, along with N. B. Critchfield, Secretary of Agriculture, I went to Richland, in Lebanon County, to overlook the farm of Isaac S. Long, who is the champion corn grower of the United States. He has succeeded in raising 140 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. He hopes to reach 200 bushels. Upon land naturally fertile he applies barnyard manure and lime heavily and eschews commercial fertilizers. While the corn is growing he goes through his field and selects the ears for seed and the seed is kept warm through the winter. He rejects every stalk bearing two ears, contending that one well-developed ear is preferable. He sells seed corn in New York at \$5 a bushel. Upon my pointing out a quantity of wild carrots on his place he said they were not objectionable, since the long roots went down into the subsoil and aided in rendering it available.

On the 28th, as chairman of a commission, consisting of Colonel John P. Nicholson, Daniel Eberly and myself, I presented man on his horse to the care of the borough of Hanover, erected by the State to commemorate the cavalry battle there anterior to Gettysburg. The statue is a good figure and a success. When I began to speak the cannon began to boom a salute and every six words were punctuated with

Harrisburg had a home week during the first week in October and was given up to festivities and celebrations. On Tuesday, from a stand in the park, General Horace Porter, former Governor William A. Stone General Thomas J. Stewart and I made addresses. Porter, a rugged-looking man, a brigadier close to Grant, and later Minister to France, belongs to a family which has contributed more men of distinction to public life in America than any other in Pennsylvania. Olmsted, always efficient, had general charge of the demonstration.

A Deeper Delaware

The Legislature, upon my insistence had made an appropriation of \$375,000 to the city of Philadelphia to assist in deepening the channel of the Delaware, upon con dition that the city devote a similar sum to the purpose. Neither Mayor Weaver nor any one else in Philadelphia gave the matter the slightest attention and the Councils were about to adjourn. I then wrote to the Mayor, telling him it was a subject of the utmost importance. The letter was made public, Councils made the additional appropriation, and I saw that the check was sent by the State Treasurer. It was the first direct aid given by the State to that city in modern times.

There was a Republican meeting in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the 18th of October. It was a gloomy time. Everybody had the sense that defeat was coming. Fairbanks, Taft, Foraker, Knox and Carson all declined to be present, and the newspapers said I would not go. Those around me at Harrisburg advised me not to identify myself with a failing cause. Penrose wrote me a pathetic letter. It was a situation which appealed to man-The time to render assistance is when it is needed, and I wrote to Penrose that I would be with him and speak. Only Peter Boyd, the president of the Colonial Trust Company, an intelligent and wholegouled little man, who later committed suicide, and I were on the platform with Penrose to speak.

Tumerrow Governor Pennypacker tells about the

NEED OF COAL CONSERVATION If the coal bin of the domestic consumer is not filled it might be well for him to know that 100,000,000 tons of coal more than is normally produced in the United States is needed for war purposes. By speeding up production the matricial many of operators

LINCOLN'S VISITS TO PHILADELPHIA

Difference Between the Welcome Accorded on His First and Last Appearance Here

THE first visit of Abraham Lincoln to Philadelphia was made when he was on the way to Washington to assume the Presidency-he was here, it is true, as a delegate to a national convention in 1848, but it is doubtful if any one besides himself was aware of it at the time. His last visit was after his death, when his body was on the way to its grave in Springfield, Ill.

There was come disagreement among those who were arranging for his first reception as to the character of the honors that should be shown to him. There was unanimous agreement among those who arranged for the last visit that no honors too great could be paid to the dead President.

And there was an interval of only four years and two months between the two visits.

visita.

A committee of Councils, consisting of Councilmen Hacker, Bradford and Wetherill, was appointed on February 15, 1861, to meet Mr. Lincoln in Cleveland and invite him to stop here on his way to Washington. Mr. Lincoln accepted the invitation. General Patterson was asked to allow the First Division of Volunteers to act as an except to the President-elect, but he refused on the ground that there was ne precedent for calling out the troops to except a private citizen. Captain James, of the First City Troop, also refused to allow the troop to act as execut. following the rule laid down by General Patterson. He explained that he had no personal feeling in the matter. Major Charlos Thompson Jones, of the Pennsylvania Dragoons, however, had no technical scruples and when Mr. Lincoln arrived in the city on February 21, at the Kensington station, the Dragoons, however, had no technical scruples and when Mr. Lincoln arrived in the city on February 21, at the Kensington station, the Dragoons were in the procession that escuted him to the Continental Hotel. The streets were decorated with flags and crowds lined the sidewalk. Mr. Lincoln was applauded so enthustastically that he frequently rose in the open barouche in which he was riding and saluted the crowds. When he arrived at the Continental the streets were so jammed and the people were forcing their way into the building in such great their way into the building in such great numbers that the doors had to be closed and guarded by policemen. A few moments after be reached the building he made his appearce on a balcony on one of the upper floors and addressed the people.

When He Raised a Flag

The next day, Washington's Birthday, he was excerted to independence Hall at 7 o'clock, raised a new flag with thirty-four stars and made a brief address. He left the city at 8:39 o'clock on his way to Washington. He had been welcomed by his parti-When the preparations were in progress

for the reception of the body of the Presi-dent on April 22, 1865, there was unanimous agreement among men of all parties, all creeds and all races that no honor was too great to show to the memory of the dead, Lincoln had died on Saturday, April 15. On the following the contraction of the the following Sunday memorial sermons were preached in almost every church. The Union League held a special meeting in Con-cert Hall on Monday, presided over by Mor-ton McMichael. The Rev. Phillips Brooks, later Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, offered prayer and Horace Binney, Jr., presented a series of appropriate resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. On Tues-day there was a meeting of women, also in Concert Hall, presided over by John Welsh and addressed by the Revs. William H. Fur-ness, Phillips Brooks, Dr. Rudder and Bishop Simpson. Prayer was offered by the Rev. George Dana Boardman. Yet no woman spoke at this meeting of women, a fact which

those interested in the emancipation of women will not be slow to note. On Wednesday, February 19, the day of the funeral in Washington, all business was suspended here, special services were held in most of the churches and preparations were continued for the reception of the body, which was to arrive in the city on the following Saturday. A hearse was ordered, to be fifteen feet long, eight feet wide and sixteen feet high, on which the coffin was to be carried from the railroad station at Broad and Washington streets to Independence Hall. The top of the hearse was in the form of a canopy ornamented with silver fringe, and the platform for the coffin was six feet from the ground. Eight horses in black trappings were engaged to draw it. The Independence Chamber in Independence Hall was draped in black and all the portraits were covered save those of Washington and his wife, Commodore Decatur, Chevaller Gerard, the Marquis de Lafayette and William Penn. Crape was suspended between the central chandelier and the moldings above the windows in a way to form a black canopy over

Tribute of a Negress

On Saturday afternoon an old negro woman took to the hall a wreath of fir and lyy which she had made with her own hands and asked that it be placed on the coffin. She had attached to it the inscription: "The nation mourns his loss—he still lives in the hearts of his people."

Crowds began to gather about the Phila-

delphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Raliroad station long before the hour for the arrival of the train from Washington. They lined the streets on the way to Independence Square and stood silent as the long procession moved slowly to its destination. New crowds gathered in the streets about the hall after midnight Sunday and waited patiently to be admitted. By 9 o'clock in the morning there was a line extending from Sixth stree west to Broad and east to the river back again as far as Third street. It was estimated that 85,000 persons passed by the coffin during the hours of the day and tens of thousands more were in the streets waiting for a chance to get in the building when it was closed in order to prepare for the ro-moval of the body to the train which was to take it to New York.

When Lincoln was alive he was damned by his enemies and criticized unmercifully by men of his own party. When he was dead the whole nation arose to pay its tribute of respect to the man who had courageously and well borne one of the heaviest burdens ever laid on the shoulders of a mortal.

THE NEWEST AMENDMENTS

Additions to the United States Constitu-. tion Since 1870

MOST current history books have not been M revised recently enough to contain the latest amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Several readers point out that these are not readily accessible and ask the official text, which we herewith re The Sixteenth Amendment, the first to be

passed since 1870, was declared in force February 25, 1913, as follows: The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The Seventeenth Amendment, declared in orce May 31, 1918, is as follows:

force May 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in senate shall have the qualifications requisite for the most numerous branch of the ciectors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures. Second. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided. That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereto to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election, as the Legislature may direct.

Third This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

One other amendment is before the States,

DEMAND THAT P. R. T. SHOULD PAY FINES

Opinions Differ About "La Traviata"-Soldiers Should Not Have to Pay Tips

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—Referring to the existing conditions relating to the trolley service and the numerous complaints, it seems that inasmuch as the P. R. T. itself admits that the service is "rotten," some plan whereby the city could get a grip on the company and force it either to give better service or pay penalties for failure should be devised.

Therefore, why not place the complaint bureau under the Highway Department or the new transit bureau, and let them fine the P. R. T. for delinquencies, as other public service contractors are fixed? Touch the Touch the effort to give better service to protect dividends, etc. My thought on this is that all public com-

aints be sent to the department, whether it or from individuals or organizations. Let record be made against each car line at the end of the month assess a fine in proportion to the complaints.

Make it a rule that each complaint shall have the name and address of the complainant, so that in event of a contest over an claim the witness can be produced. Let the complaints involve poor service as to cars being on time (a few minutes grace being allowed), insolence of motormen and con-ductors, cold cars, etc.

ductors, cold cars, etc.

Let the trolley company in turn keep track
of lateness and let their men report to them
altercations so that they in turn will be
prepared to present a defense. Let the men take note of names and addresses of teams or trucks which "drag" cars to such an ex-tent that schedules are broken and nold these

tent that schedules are broken and hold these drivers or owners responsible. Put some system of control into the situa-tion and end this sitting back with the what-are-you-going-to-do-about-it attitude. Everyre-you-going-to-do-about-it attitude. Every-thing must be subject to some sort of con-trol, so why not the service of the P. R. T.? Fining will either make or break the serv-ice. Do something, please.

J. F. M.
Philadelphia, February 11.

"SHIP ISLAND"

"SHIP ISLAND"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—Enough of the name of "Hog" Island.
On and after tomorrow, the 12th of February,
1918, the name of the island mentioned is
Ship Island, and you are expected to honor
the port of Philadelphia with Philadelphian
self-respect.

Let Lincoln's lucidity live.

A. JUNIUS. JR.

Philadelphia, February 11.

HOOPSKIRTS AND "TRAVIATA" To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir-Will you not give space for some re-marks in regard to H T. C.'s article in Wednesday night's Evening Public Ledger

Wednesday night's Evening Public Ledger on the opera "La Traviata"?

Mme. Hempel's costumes were criticized as being decidedly out of keeping with the hoopskirt period of the Second Empire. I have seen and heard many Violettas at La Scala and San Carlo and elsewhere: heard Linda Brambilla, in Venice, as Violetta and Tetrazzini in New York, a young Russian prima donna, in London, being the last one until Wednesday night. But I have never seen a Violetta in hoopskirts. That Mme. Hempel was minus a hoopskirts. That Mme. Hempel was minus a hoopskirts. That of the finest on record.

Sarah Bernhardt's was the finest delineation of Camille the world has ever known and she also wore no hoopskirts. Finally—"Que voulez-vous?" The Spanish dancing received more applause than all the divine singing of the prima donna.

WASHINGTON WOMAN. Philadelphia, February 9.

Philadelphia, February 9.

Philadelphia, February 9,

[The younger Dumas's play, "La Dame aux Camelitas," was first produced in Paris in 1852, during the hoopskirt period. Verdi's "La Traviata," based on that drama, had its premiere the following year. The fact that both the play and the opera have in later days been incorrectly costumed hardly condones the inconsistency. Sarah Bernhardt usually made no attempt to reproduce the original atmosphere of the piece. In musical contern at home and abroad "La Traviata" has often been given with maximum and apparent sets and abroad "La Traviata" has often been given with maximum and apparent sets and abroad "La Traviata" has often been given with

skirts of the Second Empire were exhibited. A result of that effort was observable in last Tuesday's production of the opera here, when the characters of Flora and of other subsidiary parts were dressed with historical propriety. Under such circumstances, therefore, Mme. Hempel's pictorial mistakes were all the more striking. The statement as to the intensity of applause for the ballet feature is a record of fact.—Musical Editor of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER.]

WILSON'S REPLY

CZERMIN

O VOMHERTLING

THE SPIRIT OF THE NOTE

HEATLESS ROOMS

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger; Sir-Three years ago I rented an unfuralshed room, including heat and light, on a word-of-mouth lease for a certain sum per month in advance. I still occupy the room. Twice since I have been there I could not get heat in the room during cold weather On each occasion the housekeeper, when ap-pealed to, said she could not afford to give me heat without advancing the rate of rental. to which I assented. I have had to complain all through this winter on account of not having any heat in my room. The last time complained the housekeeper ordered me give her more rent or move at the expiration of my month dess than two weeks' time

of doors.

Is not a subtenant entitled to, under the law, three months' notice during the winter months? Please advise me through the col-umns of your valuable paper and oblige. VENITAS.

Philadelphia, February 11. [Questions of this sort should be referred an attorney. If the person involved can-t afford to retain an attorney he can apply to the Legal Aid Society, 34 South Sixteenth street.—Editor of Evening Public Ledges.]

SOLDIERS SHOULD NOT TIP

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-Is there any reason under heaven why we men of Philadelphia should not movement aga nst the tipping evil as applied to men in uniform?

This evil is great enough now in Phila-delphia as applied to the public as a whole but in consideration of the sacrifices being made by men in the Federal service a shame that their limited pay should be taken from them in this manner. A large percentage of the men and boy

who try to get tips from soldiers are allen slackers, some of whom look upon men in uniform, more particularly officers, as legiti-It would seem consistently patriotic if they

should refuse to accept a tip from a man in uniform and I think our soldiers and sallors would be glad to refuse to tip if properly encouraged by public opinion.

Philadelphia, February 11.

THIS MIMIC STAGE Death strikes and old Cap Clark is gone—
"The veivel-coated here"—
And Abdul Hamid's morn may dawn
In rections far from zero,
But still the weary world wags on,
With Withelm playing Nero.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Where is the prison-fortress of St. Peter an St. Paul? 2. Who wrote "Leaves of Grass"?

i. Which is the "City by the Straits"? 4. Who was the founder of Mormonism? 5. Where is Islay?

6. Who is surveyor general of purchases for the

7. Define an allegory. 8. Name the composer of the Bustle Wedding

9. What is hall?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The penalty for violating the food law is \$5. fine or two years' imprisonment, or both 2. General Pershing has just said that fiving at the from is no more arinous or dancer-ous than fighting in the treaches. In recom-mending against extra pay to aviators.

8. A wharf is a pier jutting out into the wa a dock is the space between two piers.
4. Des Moines is the capital of Iowa. Anabaptists: a mystical radical sect of the sixteenth century which rejected infant

Caftan: a long outer robe worn by the Turks.
Fellow of a university: a post-graduate student or research scholar receiving the income from a fund established to make research work possible. work possible.

5. "Incor." an abbreviation for "incognite."
meaning unknown.

9. "Patience of Jub"; an alleates from the anti-

The Second Coming*

(A Lincoln's Birthday fancy, 1917) Clutching their bosomed wealth,

made their cry:
"Oh, that our Lincoln's strong, unbend ing frame
Might loom against this wild, war-crim
soned sky!" * *
And Lincoln came.

He was, as when he lived, the quaint an queer Rough casket of the living heart of gold.
'And these," he thought, "save they

longer sneer, Are as of old." But they, with lifted faces all aflame, Beheld their hopes' new blossoming and cried:
"We have no leaders worthy of the name;

Be thou our guide! He bent on them his cryptic smile one more: them timely truth in rough

hewn jests And laid accusing finger on the sore In their own breasts.

And all his words Pride's ancient arms found, And all his words rebuilt dismantial years, For lo! the faces circling him around

Grew dark with sneers. This poem first published on this page. February 13, 1917, was sent to President Wisshortly thereafter. The President replied: "I am deeply your debtor for your letter of Truary 17, and its inclosure. It certainly fifs heart out of the mist and enables it to see he and hope better to have such words of encounent and I thank you with all my heart."

ACORNS

Being the Little Beginnings of So Worthy Timber THERE are persons who will tell you

You can't expect quality with quantity a children, and that this country will need be what it once was because the old, are tocratic families are dying out. But the vious answer to that is: "The children t are being raised nowadays will be of finitely more use to this great country future years than the children that are being raised." And this story is still further proof. Our hero is Johnny, and he raise No. 3 in a family of eleven. When he born, fifty-one years ago, his parents already decided that, whatever else here. born, fifty-one years ago, his parents already decided that, whatever else bened, their children should have as an education as their limited means allow; so little John went to the parish shand later to the Germantown Day Colli which the Vincentian Fathers then conduct in Germantown. But at sixteen he went work. He got a job in the Columbian has at 483 Chestnut street, which blew up the had toiled there just six years bank itself wasn't much of an institution of the banking business than he could downless the young clerk more solid knowled the banking business than he could downless have got, knowledge which pushed ahead rapidly later. When the explosion the Columbian Bank threw him into street he landed on his feet at D. J. Gagher's printing establishment only a doors away. He remained with Mr. Gagher for eight or nine years, and when Continental Title and Trust Company organized in March, 1898, he moved in as "acting assistant secretary-treass". The new company was probably a bit and the "acting" may have been means a hint to the young man that he'd have show them. But he was used to acting its to say, in amateur theatricals for characteristics of the wisdom he had gathered in his six yeasociation with the old Bank of Endookkeeper, and in 1899 he became full tary-treasurer. A few years ago the able Trust Company was merged with

able Trust Company was merged with Continental and he was given the continental and he was given the treasurership of the consolidated continental and he was given the consolidated continents.