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# ABREAST THE DELUGE

T HAS passed into the folklore of the nation that vice is a monster of such as mien that the mere sight of it is olting, but, if gazed at long enough, it **Gnally** embraced. Of the reality of this th none is more convinced than the Run, who, substituting peace for vice, olds its awful countenance continuously view in the expectation that civilization will become so accustomed to the light as eventually to welcome it and kiss Its foul lips.

We are fairly dazed by the multitude of soporifics being administered to the American public. One day we are told that the virus of Bolshevikism will addle the Hun brain. Another day we are informed that Germany is about ready to quit, that the financial interests see peace in the immediate future. Territorial adjustnents are talked of as if these things were vital questions on which the war hinged. It is camouflage, dangerous camouflage, to talk of peace in terms of Alsace-Lorraine or Belgium or Serbla. Heaven knows we never went to war to determine the nationality of a coal mine or the stamp on a bar of steel. Why, there are actually thousands of people who are beginning to think that this is a geographical war and the only thing necessary to end it is a change in the color of the map. This dea is insidiously cultivated by deliberate forces favorable to Germany, and is even more generally disseminated by some Americans whose sincerity renders their propaganda only the more dangerous.

We are in the war for but one reasonliberty. The destiny of every man, woman and child now living and of every creature be born for generations to come is involved in the decision. Boundaries are important only according to who makes n, a victorious autocracy or a triumant demogracy. All men know, of course, that to the victor belong the Who wins takes the mastery of the earth, and takes it so completely that the children and the grandchildren and the great-grandchildren of this ge must die and the vivid pictures of mighty catastrophe be rendered dull by time before democracy again could raise its head if militarism should lure or drive the files to a peace. Let Germany but get victory and the whole thought of humanity must change. Why talk, then, of a negotiated peace? The highwayman has his spoils. His engles flash below the Bosporus and guile has carried them over all of castern Europe. With no more than a pistol in his hand, his banditry has lifted him into a commanding position. So he is willing to trade, willing to hand back part of the plunder, willing to shake hands with his victims and eat salt with them again until a new thirst puts his teeth once more in their heart. Yes, the news is full of confectural peaces, full of bases of settlement, full of all sorts of devices to weaken the purpose of America and lure the nation to a false dream of security and peace "thout sacrifice. Better we be dragged down into the nethermost depths than to all into this trap, with its inextricable

of these substitutes, particularly where flours of different sorts are mixed. House wives who have experienced success with new methods, either of their own invention or by using Bublished recipes, would perform a real service by making the public acquainted with their experiments. We shall be very glad to publish communica tions of merit which tend to assist in the campaign for food conservation, or which are otherwise of value in helping America to win the war.

### IT IS AN HONEST WAY

AN ELECTION with prohibition as the leading or only question at issue is inevitable, and the people of Pennsylvania can no more dodge it than they can prevent election days from appearing on the calendar. The prohibitionists have suffcient strength either to defeat or to punish severely any party which appears to favor liquor more than its opponents do. It is obvious that leaders of both parties are worried, that political issues are brushed aside by discussion of this social problem. and that until a plan of action has been accepted by both parties the policy of this

great Commonwealth will be very difficult to determine, The argument for a separate referendum election on the prohibition question is unanswerable. Men of both parties, irrespective of their opinions about liquor. should accept this principle as the only honest basis for procedure and, in fact, as the only sure method of arriving at any decision about liquor at all. A voter can vote "yes" or "no" in a referendum. and experience has shown that no Legislature has the insolence to disregard the people's will after granting a referendum. Experience also has shown that the average legislator cannot be so surely pledged by his party platform as by referendum. But supremely important is the fact that if liquor is to continue to be the chief issue between now and November men of inferior statesmanship may easily slip into office if they are clever or deceitful enough to win votes from both the liquor and anti-

liquor camps through highly technical programs or promises. But, say the prohibitionists, the referendum is the suggestion of the liquor party. How, they ask, can we trust this legislator or that legislator to keep a

pledge to provide for a referendum? How, we reply, can you trust this or that legislator, pledged to prohibition, to keep his prohibition pledge if you cannot trust him to keep his referendum pledge? Men

who break one promise break all promises. If, then, we cannot be assured by various candidates for the State Legislature as to just what shade of opinion their intentions in regard to liquor favor, let us go over their heads to the responsible leaders, the candidates for Governor, and pledge them to stand, not for or against prohibition, but for or against a referendum on prohibition, a question which no honest man can dodge, whether he is for liquor or not. We believe that every leader, big or little, in both parties would be forced to say "yes" to this, and thus the principle would be universally acknowledged by both sides and the liquor question, kept separate, as it

should be, from polities.

## PENNYPACKER DID NOT RECANT

THE late Governor Pennypacker has dis-A appointed those who expected that in his autobiography he would reverse his position about the Capitol scandal. In today's installment he has nothing to say of the waste of money in the undertaking save that the opposition "with great ingenuity" "added the cost of the furniture, metallic cases and general equipment to the cost of the building." He does describe the expedient adopted by the politicians to counteract the effect of the charges of waste of public money, and he

# STATE'S NEW CAPITOL WAS WEAPON IN DESPERATE POLITICAL STRUGGLE

Governor Pennypacker, in Telling About the Clash Which Stirred Pennsylvania, Shows the Tactical Error of the Opposition Forces

#### PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 86 right, 1918, by Public Ledger Company.) THE Democrats and Independents nomi-

anated Lewis R. Emery, a rich oil man and wavering dilettante politician and independent Republican from the western end of the State. Then the floods were let loose and the Capitol was used as the weapon in a desperate political struggle, The Republicans had intended to use it as a campaign argument, pointing to its wonderful success, the promptness with which it was completed and its comparative inexpensiveness. The other side, howver, secured the claque, with outcries over the moneys expended and, as usual, they had the support of the newspapers. With great ingenuity they added the cost

of the furniture, metallic cases and gencral equipment to the cost of the building. The game would have been intensely increating as a spectacle had it not been fraught with tragedy to men who had given the best intelligence to the construction of the building and who deserved well of their fellows and had it not been for the injury done to the repute of Pennsylvania, for which the players cared not a whit. Still the assailants of the Capitol did not play their game effectively. They made one great and fatal tactical blunder. Had they withheld the assault until within two or three weeks of the election Stuart would have been beaten and Penrose undone. By making it in September they gave time for correction and for the popular impression to become, to some extent, stale. The true policy of the Republican leaders would have been to have come manfully to the support of the Capitol, but they were cowed by the clamor and they drifted in a rudderless boat. Stuart promised an in-

#### gave himself into the hands of his opponents. Pennypacker's Statement

vestigation, and thus tacitly and feebly

Seeing that it was a situation which demanded that some one go out to the firing line and that the politicians were without resources, together with Snyder, the Auditor General, I put out a state ment showing in detail every cent expended in any way in connection with the Capitol. This gave the people the exact and whole truth. We then invited Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Press; George W. Ochs, editor of the Ledger, and Charles H. Heustis, editor of the Inquirer. to come to Harrisburg and examine the building and the books. This was going into the camp of the enemy and showed courage and self-confidence. They declined, which displayed weakness and made au Impression favorable to us. Then 1 made arrangements with the railroads for unusually low excursion rates over the State and invited the people to come and see for themselves. The newspapers tried ridtcule, calling them "penny-a-milers," but without result. Sixty thousand of the people came. On one Saturday 1 shook hands with three thousand persons, which left my arm very sore. The next Saturday I shook hands with ten thousand and, strange to say, that did not affect me. They went home filled with enthusiasm and told their neighbors. There must have been a hundred men who said to me: "I don't care a d---- n what it cost;

it is worth the money." and many of them were themselves mechanics who knew the difference between good and inferior work. Stuart was elected by a small majority, and I have always believed it was our

of the Commonwealth in an address which ran:

The Capitol is much more than the building in which the Legislature holds its sessions, the courts all in judgment and the Executive exercises his authority. and the Executive exercises his authority. It is a concrete manifestation of the im-portance and power of the State and an expression of its artistic development. Intelligent observers, who look upon the structure and examine the proportions. the arrangements and the ornamentation the arrangements and the ornamentation, are enabled to divine at what stage in the advance of civilization the people bave arrived and to determine with suffi-cient accuracy what have been their achievements in the past and what are their aspirations for the future.

The commission charged with the duty f crecting this Capitol and those who where the recting this Capitol and those who have had responsibility in connection with it have felt that in architecture and appointments the outcome ought to be worthy of the Commonwealth. They have bot forgotten the essential and unique relation which Pennsylvania has been relation which Pennsylvania has berne in the development of our national life: that in her first Capitol the Government of the United States had its birth; that during ten years of the early and uncer-tain existence of that Government she gave it a home; that since its origin what gave it a home; that since its origin what has ever been accepted as the "Penn-sylvania idea" has been the dominan-political principle of its Administration; and that its present unparalleled material prosperity rests finally in large measure upon the outcome of her furnaces and mines. Nor have they forgotten that the thought of William Penn, enunciated over two centuries ago and rewritten around the dome of this Capitol, has be-come the fundamental principle of our National Constitution, acknowledged now by all men as axiomatic truth. by all men as axiomatic truth.

There is a sermon which the many Americans who his hither in the future years to study chaste art, expressed in form, as today they go to the Parthenon and St. Peter's, to the cathedrals of Ant-werp and Cologne, will be enabled to read in these stones of polished marble and hewn granite. When Moses set out to built see the set out. to build "an altar under the hill and twelve pillars" he beforehand "wrote all the words of the Lord." Let us take confort in the behef that in like manconfort in the belief that in like man-ber this massive and beautiful building, which we have in our later time creeted, will be an example and inspiration to all of the people, encouraging them in pure thoughts and inciting them to worthy deeds. Let us bear in mind the injunction of the far-seeing founder of the province, which made it indeed, as he hoped, the seed of a nation—"that we may do the thing that is truly wise and just."

On behalf of the Commonwealth, as its Chief Executive, I accept this Capitol, and now, with pride, with faith and with hope. I dedicate it to the public use and to the purposes for which it was designed and constructed,

### The Golden Key

Huston, who was a warm entitusiast and lated with the success of his production, aused to be made a gold key for the main loor of the Capitol, to be used as the symool of the transfer, which he presented and nscribed to me. One of Roosevell's attendants proposed to carry off this key as a memento for the President, but I interfered and prevented its accomplishment. It was before the dinner, which I gave to Roosevelt at the executive mansion, that Penrose came to me and asked me whether I would not send an invitation to Charles Emory Smith, explaining that they wanted to try to get him in line, and evidently expecting me to object. I replied, "Certainly," and sent the invitation. Smith, although he was daily printing falsehoods about me, promptly accepted. At the dinner Penrose came to Roosevelt, who sat on my right, and said: "Now, Mr. President, won't you talk to

Smith?" "I will do what I can with him," was the answer,

# "IN THE SPRING AN OLD MAN'S FANCY-"

Turns to Baseball and Those Who Played It Half a Century Ago

AL REACH, the dean of Philadelphia base-ball players, never would talk about himself, and now that he's pretty cleas to eighty it's too late to begin. But if you ratch him in the right mood, say when the first aromatic tang of spring tinctures the warm breeze creeping through the partly opened window in his apartment, he may gossip of other old-timers, as he did for us one day last week. During AI Reach's long connection with

firm of Reach & Rogers, owners of the Thiladspirla National League Club, we do not recall a single occasion where he lingered in the limetight or granted an interview. He left all that sort of thing to Colonel Rogers, who was a lawyer and an expert explainer of

play on the Phillies, and he made good. But he only stayed with us a year. I think it was Henken, of the 'Mercury,' who got him away from us. Anyway, Von der Ahe, of St. Louis, made him an offer and the first thing I knew he had signed up to play been the first thing I knew he had signed up to play there, I felt rather burt about it and the first time I got a chance I told birn I thought he should have given us an oppor-tunity to hold him. 'Well,' he said, dancing around as usual, 'you know how it is, Mr. Reach, you know hew it is, But, say, 1'll tell you where you can get a dandy player if you want one, but he's up in Melrose

"So, on his recommendation, I took at early train to Melrose and called around at the factory where his man worked. I can see that man yet, as he looked when he came out of the shop to see me. He had a hammer over his shoulder and on his head one of those square paper cans that workmen used to wear. I asked him if he was Mr. Farrar, 'Yes,' he said, 'Syd Farrar,' I told him J wanted him to come down to Fhiladelphia and play ball and we came to terms quickly. So he came and brought his wife and their independent down to the state of their the factory where his man worked. I can little girl. Geraldine, who is better known now than her father was then; and he was a ball player and he made good."

Larry O'Toole o' Toul American troops are now in the trenches nea-put, France -- News note. So at last our own lads have got into the trinches

In reach o' the murtherin' Hun! Though they'll all do their bit when it comes to the clinches

I'm pinnin' me faith upon one. There's a bucko I knew that was grand wid his fists Whin the two'of us thrifled in school;

So it's keep yer ere skinned, whin you're scannin' the lists, Fur young Larry O'Toole at Toul.

If ye read of a lad wid a head o' red

flannel. An' arms like a couple o' flails, That pranced across Germany cuttin' #

channel Through millions o' militant males, Wid a blaze like a steam engine lightia'

his eve An' a smile on his lip, ca'm an' cool, Sure ye'll know widout askin' the how or the why That it's Larry O'Toole from Toul. Eh? You're askin' me now why mesel, isn't in it?



ONLY ADDING TO HIS POLICE RECORD

We have allied now against the Hun the full might of human liberalism and peracy. Never again could such a scence of forces be achieved. Unless holds the key to victory then autocracy d Hohenzollernism are so firmly rooted the earth that extirpation is not poss until the system topples of its own light centuries hence. Men laughed at ah, but the flood came. Men may minithe immensity of the Hun terror, but

The Russian collapse, shorn of its deneans that every essential American ical institution exists only by virtue he blood we shed to protect it and the ht we bring to bear in its defense. We better made a peace at Germantown we were a nation than to make one

this nation- it is not a question of we can win; we have got to win.

## LET US ALL HELP

hardship for American he nt na b A second parts seems to be pleased that the voters who went to Harrisburg on the cheap excursions arranged to accommodate them were convinced that no matter what the new building cost it was worth it.

The few hundred words devoted to this subject are as interesting a revelation of the workings of the mind of the distinguished Governor as anything that has appeared in the course of the autobiog-

raphy. Just camouflage-spring is not here yet. British nearing Hit .- News Item. Let's hope it's a three-bagger. Austrian diplomacy, it is well to recall, also "made in Germany, Wisconsin is trying to save heraelf from eternal Potsdamnation. There is this much to be said for a conservative-he usually has something to con-ATTE.

Well, a "moral" claim is never so immediate that a postponement of a week will do much harm.

There is going to be a drive in the West whether the Germans make it or not. Civilisation is not going to rest in its trenches while the Hun co-ordinates his loot.

Daylight-saving will be out of place if we do not save something more important. If we destroy our Allies by waste, we shall want as little daylight as possible to reveal

Well, if Senator Vardaman was with Admiral Bowles it does not make much dif-ference about the absence of the reporters. The gentlemax from Mississippi will tell the Senate all about it.

We have felt that Pennsylvania could name a President by first naming a great Governor, but a correspondent parries with "If Brumbaugh had not been Governor, le might have been President."

Amid the general hubbub we take time to remark that time will show that it is no easier to get Woodrow Wilson out of the war than it was to get him into it. The time for peace without victory passed long ago.

Only in Austria and Germany has there been progress in woman suffrage since the war an.-Mrs. Catt. If we did not have a lot of better rea-

for giving women the vote, this one

Undoubtedly the Grand Duke Nicholas is guilty of treason, for it can readily be es-tablished that he was one Russian general who always whacked his country's chemics good and hard. If that is not treason Russia, what is?

two Frenchmen, talking volubly in a trolley car, were astounded by a sudden barah reproof: "Hey, cut that out; talk English I" Such an American needs to be ramined that we in this country habitually

efforts which saved him. It gave me pro found satisfaction to know that the main purpose of the scandal was thwarted. There are two substantial answers to the charges made, which can never be overcome-the one material and the other

financial. 1. The Capitol, with its equipment, standing on the banks of the Susque-hanna, where it may be seen of all nice, expert and inexpert.

2. The reports of the State Treas-urer, and Smull, which show that the moneys in the treasury during my Ad-

moneys in the treasury during my Ad-ministration were greater than ever before or since, and that while under my successor the investigation and trials were being pushed to an inconsequential conclusion, these moneys were being de-pleted at the rate of a million dollars a year. And now I hid farewell, I hope, forever

to that malorodous scandal, which followed so closely upon the completion of a marvelous and commendable achievement and whose purveyors may be likened to those vile fish that swim in the wake of a good ship, her prow buffeting the seas and her flag flying proudly in the breezes of heaven, but seek only to feast their appetites upon the offal which is cast overboard.

#### The Dedication

The Capitol was dedicated on the 4th of October. It was a cold, dismal, rainy day. Penrose, Knox, Congressmen, the State officials, the National Guard and the State Constabulary all participated. The streets of Harrisburg and the Capitol grounds were crowded with people. I had been much concerned about the safety of the platform. We called for bids and one was so much lower than all the rest that it aroused suspicion., Upon investigation it was found that this contractor had planned to lesson the strength of some of the supports. Then the matter was handed over to Huston, the architect, with my threat to behead him if anything hap pened, and he gave it every care. Roosevelt delivered a forceful oration. It was then that he said, alluding to the work of the special session: "It is surely not too much to say that this body of substantive legislation marks an epoch in the history of the practical betterment of political conditions not merely for your State but for all our States." The notes of this address, used at the time, and signed for me on the platform, I had bound for preservation. He has a stage habit of singling out some individual in the audience and giving to him special attention. On this occasion he picked out an old oldier, much to the delight of the veteran and his comrades. It had been widely proclaimed that the President would dedicate the building. Nothing would have been more inappropriate, and I saw to it that this task was performed by the basi

escorted Smith up to the head o able, and they had a long conference.

Tomorrow Governor Pennypacker brings his ad-

PROHIBITION IMPRACTICAL

- ----Opinion of the Former Chief Judicial Officer of the State of

New York EDGAR M. CULLEN, a distinguished Democratic lawyer, who retired on ac-

count of age from the chief judgeship of the New York Court of Appeals, the highest ourt of the State, is strongly opposed to the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution. He has given his objections in an interview in the New York Times. from which the following pertinent extracts

are made: "Let us see what will be the practical result of an attempt to enforce nation-wide prohibition. The movement has its strength in the rural parts of the country; its oppo-sition in the cities. The United States is continually becoming more and more indus-trial and less agricultural. Indeed the rural trial and less agricultural. trial and less agricultural. Indeed the rural population in many, if not in most, of the States is actually decreasing, while the popu-lation of the cities is increasing by leaps and bounds. Even in the prohibition States the majority of the inhabitants of large cities are opposed to prohibition. Especially is that true of the artistins or workingmen, so called. It is from that class chiefy that the political mark which contrast the States

are made:

the political party which controls the South has in the North its adherents. If that class is alienated the party that represents the South will for many years have small chance of again controlling the national Govern ment.

"Moreover, with any enforcement of na "Moreover, with any enforcement of na-tional prohibition will go the enforcement of all the provisions of the Federal Consti-tution. It will not be tolerated that, when New York is forced to obey an eighteenth New York is forced to obey an eighteenth the fifteenth amendment. The southern pro-hibitionists will get neither sympathy nor support in that matter from the northern prohibitionists. The great majority of north-erth prohibitionists are as radical on the prohibitionistics. The great majority of north-ern prohibitionistics are as radical on the negro question as they are on the liquor question. Already one of the leading New York journals has declared that now that the Government has taken over the railroads for segregating the races on public convey-ances must cease. This is what the South must face. "Finally there is no justification for Fed-

"Finally there is no justification for Fed-eral control of the subject at all. We all believe in home rule. The observance of this principle, instead of weakening our joyalty to national unity, is the dominant cause of our great devotion to it. It needs no amend-ment of the Constitution to protect the rights of prohibition. States. Under recent acts of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court construing them a prohibition State has now the same absolute power to factor Court construing them a prohibition State has now the same absolute power to forbid not only the manufacture, use and sale of liquors, but to restrain their importation into the State as if the State were an independent ration. But what those States seek is not to protect their own people, but to rule those of the other States. It cannot, however, he denied that this is emfinently a human trait, but nevertheless a most unfortunate one and productive of great arts."

the various reasons why the bennant-hungry public should be content to "wait until next year." Reach as a player had always been VERIE:" intimately connected with championship ball it probably would have pained him to extinction to have to stand up and explain extinction to have to stand up and explain aways failtine. But, apart from that, he was always "talk-sby," and he did his best work with a bat in his hands.

On that morning last week when entered his shell and got him out-crediting the spring breeze, as we've said, with an assist-he made us promise that we would not talk about him unduly, and we mean to keep our word. But you never can tell where a question will lead you. For in-stance, hanging on the wall of his room was a very good portrait of Lincoln, done in low relief on metal, which seemed as likely a subject as anything in sight to take us away from Al Reach, but when we asked about it he said: "There you go: first time up! That was one of the last things I turned out That was one of the last things I turned out at my trade. You know I was an iron molder in Brooklyn before I came here." "That was a long time ago." we said. "Yes." said he, "nearly sixty years; a long time ago." He looked far off over the rooftops and repeated, dreamily, "a long, long time ago."

old baseball stuff later. Turning the pages fully, while the veteran was busy with his day-dream, we saw and mentioned a name which called the dreamer back a few years nearer to the present.

"Oh, 'Arlie Latham.' " he said, and smiled.

Any one who knew Latham would smile at mention of his name. He was one of the carliest and funniest comedians of the dia-mond. "Germany" Schaeffer, better known to this generation, was dignified pomposity

compared with Arile. He was irrepressible, "Latham," said Al Reach, getting up from his chair and imitating the sprightly walk of the gay lad of whom he was speaking, "came into my sporting goods store at 23 South Eighth street one day-in 1882, I think—and introduced himself like this: 'Say, Mr. Reach, do you want to hire a good ball player?' He twirled around in front of me like a ballet dancer and snapped hi

fingers like castanets." Here the veteran gave a close and nimble imitation of his visitor's antics.

"I don't know anything about you.' I said, 'How good are you?' 'Oh, ho! ho! how good am 1" says he. (Here the veteran pranced about the room like a two-year-old, snap-ping his fingers and shaking his head.) 'Oh !

about the room like a two-year-old, map-ping his fingers and shaking his head.) 'Oh' ho' ho' how good am 17' 'Well.' I said. 'can you bat?' 'Oh' ho' ho' says he (more dancing business), 'can I bat?' Con I hat? Oh! ho' ho'' 'If you're so good.' said I. 'what kind of an arrangement could I make with you?' He stood still long enough to give me his terms. 'Ill work for you,' he said. 'for \$15 a month.' 'All right.' I told him. 'I'll give you a trial.' ''Then he began his dancing again, wilder than ever before. 'Ho' ho' ho'' says he. 'can I bat?' Now I had in my store at that time a swinging seat or bench hung to the celling with chains-you know the kind of thing I mean: they use them on porches even now. Well. Arile pranced around until he was in front of that swing and he backed right into it so hard that he went completely over. But he landed on his feet and danced around to the front again, cracking his nances and arying 'Ho | ho' i ho ! can I bat?'

"But look here," chirped the veteran. mustn't say anything about ms, 1 don' want people to think Fin talking about my want people to think it is taiking about my self. I don't like that. A couple of years age the National League had a big dinner is New York and I was sitting alongside o John Tener, who was to astmaster, and foolishly told him how a United States Sen ator had once chased four home runs I made in a game fifty years ago. John wanted me to stand up and tell it to the crowd, but I couldn't. No sir, I'm not going to blow to you about it. But you can take that scrap-book you've been looking at and maybe you'll find some interesting things in it.".

And we did and we have, and if the space is allowed to us later we expect to spill upon this page some of the things we found, upon this page some of the turnes under't tel including the story Al Reach wouldn't tel T. A. D.

THE STAMP OF SUCCESS He bought a little thrift stamp, then He bought a little bond, 'Ard pert he bought a house and lot He bright a little bond. And novit he house it houses Weide a lity roud. He housen a diamoid and He housen a diamoid pla. A flywer and a portable Garage to keep it in.

Ife also hought a rity block. A yacht, a linequine. With two twin chauffears up in front Dolled up by Russian green, A railroad and a factory And steamship line, for so Do fortunes in the U.S. A. From Dute thrift stamps grow — Jinna Irving, in New York Sun.

What Do You Know?

#### QUIZ

What is the exact meaning of "Bolsheviki"?
 Who is meant by the term "Chief Magis-trate?"

3. What is the normal value of the Russian

4. In England, at a "general election," do all the voters vote on the same day? 5. Has there ever been a revolt against British rule in India?

6. Is woman suffrage making advance in Ger-many and Austria? 7. What is barrage? 8. Name the subdivisions of army groups be-tween brigade and company.

9. Who is Attorney General of the United States? 10. What is the plural of "court-martial"?

## Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

. Representative Claude Kitchin is the Demo

The Forty Impartals: Members of the French Academy, limited to twoscore men of dis-tinction in science, letters and art;
 Fathania is once of the Baltie provinces of Bussis coveted by Germany.

4. Menshiviki, members of a Russian nolitical party opposed in minciples to the Bol-sheviki, or Maximaliata.

sheviki, or Maximaliat.
a. Alfred Tennyson, English poet, wrote "Idylls of the King."
B. Zantand is meticativ called Albion, on account of its chalky white cilifs.
To finish Aladida's window means to try to comulete another's work without the ether's ability. In the Arabian Nichts story Aladdin finished his paince exceed for one window if for the voltan to do, but the latter's magic failed bins.
The entrest is no such word in failed." The entrest version latter is there in the reservent for one window left for the Voltan to do. but the latter's magic failed bins.
The entrest is no such word in fail." The correct version latter is no such word in a fail." The entrest magical to do.
Adames from failed bins.

Adam's apple: According to a legend, so called broken a pict of the forbidgen fruit stuck in that which is Adam's streat.

An' why ain't I fightin' the Hun? Sure 'tis me would be doin' that same, sir, this minute,

Excipt fur what Larry once done. I'm the lad that he bate wid thim terrible fists

Whin the two of us thrifled in school! So it's keep yer eye skinned, whin you're scannin' the lists,

Fur young Larry O'Toole at Toul TOM DALY.

### HOW A TANK BEHAVES.

From the depths of the wood opposite came a crackling, crunching sound, an of some prehistoric beast forcing its way through trepical undergrowth. And then, suddenly, out from the thinning edge there loomed a monater-a monstrasity. It did not glide, it did not walk. It wallowed. It lurched, with now and then a laborious heave of its shoulders. It fumbled its way over a low shoulders. It fumbled its way over a low bank matted with scrub. It crossed a dirk by the simple expedient of rolling the disk out flat, and waddled forward. In its path stood a young tree. The monster arrived at the tree and laid its chin lovingly again the stem. The tree leaned back, crackled and assumed a florizontal position. In the middle of the clearing, twenty yards further on, gaped an enormous shell cracter, a pressi from the Kalser. Into this the creature plunged blindly, to emerge, panting and puffing on the further side. Then it stopped. A magic opening oppeared in its stomach A magic opening oppeared in its stopped from which emerged, grinning, a Brill subaltern and his grimy associates -- iss Hay, in "All in It."

JAP SHIPYARDS SPEED UP

The Canadian trade commissioner at Toke hama states in a recent report that Japan is launching upon a shipbuilding campaigs which will involve the construction of 250 which will involve the construction of zer-ships a year. He states that at the end of last September there were in Japan 11 shipbuilding slips owned by forty-two fems. In each slip a ship of 1000 tons can be built. This is more than three times the number of ships Japan owned before the war. Many more also are building, and twenty-four slips are expected to be completed before the and of the war. When all these berths are pain into full operation, subject to a supply so steel and iron materials, Japan will be able to build more than 250 ships, aggregating 1,000,000 tons yearly.

1.000,000 tons yearly. NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Although some scople may not accept See Maddon's floor that Germans have bee presented builds floods in the market. Is utilized to be a score with the starter of the Librity funds are going to depress the Ger -New York World.

Tratsky is now said to robably it is meant that that amount somewhere. How aid to be worth sourced nt that he has present Trotsky is probably wer trotsky is probably wer

Dernheirs sives good advice somatic staff when telling in toget for the probabilities in ten

. An Old Scrapbook On the table before us was an old scrap-book, which we borrowed when we left and from which we mean to reproduce some rare