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Philadelphia, Wednesday, February 27, 1918

MYTH OF HUN INVINCIBILITY

THERE is no organized antagonist to Gern any left in the East, Brave Rumania is surrounded on all sides, left desolate by Russian betrayal, and must accept a dictated peace under duress. Russian redemption of Christian territory in Asia Minor has been abandoned. Only in Salonica is there an army of respectable proportions defending the Allied cause, and in Bagdad and Jerusalem there are British expeditionary forces. It is true that whistles blow in Russian towns and redbrained men gather in the squares to unite in defense of their country; but they have no guns, none of the machinery of modern warfare, and even as they gather, motor cars by the thousands and great parks of artillery fall without protest into German hands. We do not go so far as to charge that this booty has deliberately been placed within German reach, but the situation is a suspicious one. Time was when masses of undrilled men might fight like heroes and win, but dauntlessness is now mere fodder for machine guns and organization is as requisite to defense of rational territory as to the preservation of law and

Historians at a future date will look back in amazement at the marvelous prestige of victory which Germany was able to acquire by political achievement. Since the first month of the war she has not won an important military triumph against disciplined troops under anything like equal conditions. So long as Russians had munitions and order they experienced little difficulty in making headway through East Prussia or into Galicia. The Rumanians were betraved from the beginning and left without promised assistance. The Italian armies were invincible until German propaganda wrecked morale and fooled whole regiments into believing that the war was over and no further necessity for fighting existed. All these victories have been achieved by guile and there has been nothing whatever to indicate a German superiority in tactics clency; yet it is certain that the Hun's enemies have been impregnated with the idea of a Germany invincible in arms, and we hear educated men, even in this country, talking of the impossibility of overoming the Juggernaut which the Kaiser is ruthlessly driving against civilization.

The truth is, of course, that the German army is not invincible, the German morale not absolute and a German triumph not won. She is at the pinnacle of her power. Each day strengthens the Allies. It may be true that the economic ring of Iron about the Central Empires is broken but the new lands opened up are in a pitiable condition. A year ago the energies of the Allies were being expended in supplying munitions and other material, under extraordinarily difficult conditions, to Russia, where treason handed them to the enemy. There has been a school of experts which all along has taught that the gamble for a decision should be on the western front, in a straight fight, with the full might of the Allies exerted in the field easat of access. For a period Russia was casential, but that was months ago. We outman and outgun the Hun from the North Sea to the Adriatic, and we see no reason for despondency in a situation which gives us the opportunity to do so. We never heard of a triumphant nation so ager for peace as Germany is.

We believe that militarism is as defiomed as slavery was; that the or is as sure of defeat as Napoleon that not a foot of territory by conwill finally go to Berlin; that the will fight their way to the only sort e that civilization can countenance The prime requisite is for this to keep its head. We need then fear, but rather a supreme confithe outcome.

in afford to be pessimists as to de inistration, for criticism is a elve the nation on to herculeas but as to the final outco must be an optimist.

thought to pack into these few words, but the development of his theme is full of practical suggestions. A home is in itself an Insistent call for an extension of industries. Every firm providing the necessities of life is required to widen its activities with every new score of households that

bring to it their patronage. The clinching fact in the proposition as it applies to this city is that there is an assured demand for steady workers here. The natural expansion of our industries would have produced a housing problem whether war had come to force the issue or not.

"THE PRESENT EMERGENCY"

THOSE who see no long step forward in the assembling of what may be called a labor-and-capital parliament in the offices of the Department of Labor at Washington should ask themselves if they would not have thought it a remarkable new precedent if it had taken place a year ago. It is a short step from the Government's settling of the recent shipyard strike to this business of formulating a national policy by which capital and labor are each to surrender certain rights "in the present emergency" at the request of the Government. But it is only one of many short steps that have been taken from time to time by almost imperceptible gradation. It is only by setting present conditions in abrupt contrast with those of the past, ignoring the intervening steps, that the revolution that has been effected can be

Meanwhile "the present emergency" bids fair to be a permanent condition. It has become generally recognized everywhere that the end of the war will end only one feature of the look of the changed worldthe actual fighting. It will be nearly as hard to demobilize as it was to mobilize. Legislation takes this into account. The Government must control the railroads for many months after the war. It must also control other activities where vast numbers of employes and amounts of invested wealth must be co-ordinated. Food must be kept in motion toward exhausted nopulations; garments and medical supplies sent to impoverished nations. The doctors, architects, artisans and mechanics who have gone abroad cannot quickly be brought home, with the immense reconstruction of devastated Europe already in

All these factors combine to put a strong backbone into governmental control of conditions of employment for a period long overlapping the steps toward peace, which will be nearly as disturbing and fraught with alarms, no doubt, as are the present vague comparisons of peace terms. There would be as much danger then as now if great strikes broke loose. Strikes, as much as trade aggressions, are wars in miniature. Men have had enough of war, They want to be safe.

"The present emergency" will be with us for many years to come.

ARCHBISHOP PRENDERGAST

ARCHBISHOP PRENDERGAST was a churchman of distinguished achievea century his devotion to the ideals he cherished impressed not only the people of his own faith, but the entire community as the field of his endeavors he measured up to the standard set by the distinguished prelates who preceded him in his high office.

DOCTOR DIXON

FROM what proved to be his deathbed Doctor Dixon continued to dictate health talks as the loyal public servant that he was. From the time he was ap pointed State Health Commissioner by Governor Pennypacker until he died there was never any question about his first allegiance. He was the doctor always and the politician never.

But unfortunately this did not mean that he was always allowed to do his work with freedom from a corrupt intrusion. Attempts were made to hamper him in the service of clearing the streams of the Commonwealth from poliution, He won because the truth wins, and Doctor Dixon stuck to the truth without fear or favor.

March is starting the lion game ahead

Germans Near Taps.-Headline We do not doubt it.

More Vare cops appointed. The city is being made safe for South Philadel phocracy

The Chancellor is for "free" States to carved out of Russia and branded with the Teuton iron.

So quickly was the latest Hoover order put into effect that it seemed wheat-bread turned gray overnight.

Penn Alumnae Urge Open Door for Women. The University evidently does not want be Chinafied.

Lack of funds is hampering the city's health department. Past extravagance always is feit in losses which we can least afford to endure.

No one suggested that Captain Henkes who got twenty-five years for refusing to fight in the American army against the Kaiser, should be elected to the Senate.

Moscow is now supposed to be the German objective. It was Napoleon's Verdun Everywhere the modern "world-conqueror" looks he could see the specter of Waterloo, if he had seeing eyes.

Most of those forty-eight-year-old Ger-mans, whom merciful members of the reichs-tag want relieved of military duty, are on the eastern front. It will be a pity if they

PENNYPACKER'S TERM EXPIRES

The Four Eventful Years as Pennsylvania's Executive Are Brought to a Close

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 87

ON THE 17th of September, accompanied by the Adjutant General and the staff, I went to Antietam, Md., to accept the monuments of the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves. On one of my official visits to Antietam an unusual and rather poetic little incident occurred. From the midst of the marching troops a rabbit ran out and Jumped up upon the rostrum. In my speech I contrasted it as a symbol of peace and safety where forty years before destruction raged.

And now we come to the end. The final nessage made some comments on conditions but no suggestions, leaving those to my successor. The newspaper correspondents at Harrisburg, regardless of the policies of the journals they represented. had grown to be my friends, and this despite the fact that I had never granted any unusual favor. The time had come when attention could not be misunderstood, and on January 3, 1907, 1 invited them to a dinner at the mansion, where we had a sociable and enjoyable time and much warm-hearted expression of good feeling. John P. Dohoney, always staunch and reliable; George J. Brennan, bright as a new coin and effervescent as Vichy water: the sensible Frank Bell, the able George Nox McCain, Peter Bolger, Harry S. Calvert, Peter J. Hoban, Robert W. Herbert and A. Boyd Hamilton, who need no emphasizing, and many more were there. I parted with them very, very happy over the pleasant and agreeable relations, accompanied with entire confidence, we had all along sustained.

The staff gave me a dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford, in Philadelphia, following the one given to them at the executive mansion, and there presented me with an immense silver loving cup appropriately

The day before the close, the heads of the departments called me into the Governor's reception room, and there, through Carson, presented me with a silver set of 163 pieces, each engraved with the family coat of arms. The piece de resistance was a huge and handsome salver. So far as I am aware nothing so elaborate had occurred in the experience of any former Governor, and I was overwhelmed with this expression of sympathy and kindly feeling.

January 14 Governor Stuart was inaugurated. That night my family spent at the Lochiel Hotel and the next morning went down to Pennypacker's Mills.

CHAPTER XIV COMMENT AND REVIEW

It must be conceded that nearly the whole of what at the outset I had planned to do as Governor had been accomplished and, in addition, the beneficial legislation of the special session and the completion of the Capitol. This success was largely ments. In a ministry extending over half due to the fact that, subordinate to the interests of the State, the duties to the party, to the Legislature, to those who were working with me in the administrawell. His life work lay along lines which tion and to individuals were not forgotten. bring reward in love and gratitude, al- It is a regrettable fact that the chief obthough he sought neither, and he laid up stacle in the accomplishment of effective his treasures beyond the veil. His failing public work is the modern newspaper. This health had prepared the public for news of is not because the editor is any lower in his death, but this does not mitigate the ethics or in intelligence naturally than the feeling of deep sorrow, personal to thou- politician, but because the journals repsands, which his loss brings to the com- resent a great money-making power enmunity. He hated the things that are bad | tirely irresponsible and without any kind and rejoiced in the things that are good, of control or supervision. They ought to respecting and exercising authority, and be and might be a great help to a man is compelled to do without their assistance and generally to overcome their opposition.

> The succeeding administration soon gave evidence of what was destined to be its chief characteristics.

 The Divorce Congress, called by Penn-sylvania to endeavor to secure a sytem of uniformity in divorce legislation. articipated in by leading lawyers and divines from all over the country, after long and careful consideration, report-ed a statute proposed to the different States. It was adopted in New Jersey Delaware and some other States.

Attorney General of Pennsylvania clared that there was "no divorce evil" and this serious effort to improve our morals and our lives was killed in the house of its friends and originators.

The act making newspapers responstble for negligence and requiring them to print the names of owners and edi-tors was repealed after this fashion. The latter part of it was immediately re-enacted and this enabled it to be said with a conscience none too nice that the whole act had been repealed. By this course the administration secured such popularity as could be

gained by newspaper favorable report.

An act of Assembly provided for a commission to erect a statue to Senator Quay "on the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg." The commission had prepared, by a competent artist, a marble statue to be placed in one of the Capi-tol arches and it was now ready for erection. There was the usual outcry and, in obedience to it, instead of to and, in obedience to it, instead of the law, the statue lay in a box for two years. This was a plain and direct vio

years. This was a plain and direct vio-lation of a statute by those sworn to see that the laws were enforced. At the next session of the Lesislature a mandatory act was passed and the statue was put in its place.

4. Neither the district attorney of the county nor the attorney general con-ducted the prosecution of those who had so well builded the Capitol. Private counsel of capacity and experience counsel of capacity and experience were employed for the purpose. But the attorney general sat with them through all of the trials and saw to it that the weight of the Commonwealth was thrown against the defendants.

It cannot be said that regard for the public weal inspired any of these acts. Nor so far as the head of the administration is concerned was there any ill will or personal motive. In his kindly and goodhearted way, no doubt, he wished things were otherwise. But it was a case of sheer lack of will power to resist the influences surrounding him.

fluences surrounding him.

1524 Wainut street, Philadelphia,
My Dear Governor—You did it better
than well, and personally I thank you.
I did not say with what double gratitude
the Senators of our Big Medicine Lodges
(why did I not say sachems) regard your
appointment of Le Conte. I hear but
one opinion; and mine you know.

May you have a reign glorious for the
dear old State.

Yours with most friendly regard,
WEIR MITCHELL.

His Excellency the Governor.

The Gownsman

THE GOWNSMAN is a man of scholarly habit, however he may wear life gown less as a garment than as a condition of mind. It is his vocation to know a little mind. It is his vocation to know a little about books and to try to learn somewhat more. But his avocations take him amore, men, and he feels that his gown does not preclude in him the right to exercise his judgment and express his opinions on men and affairs with the same degree of freedom accorded to other men and with similar safeguards of good sense and courtesy. The Gownsman does not wear his gown at all times and he reserves the right to doff it and don it again at his own good will and pleasure. He will modestly leave it to his readers whether he customarily sleeps his readers whether he customarily sleep

N AMERICA we call the gown by the fine In AMERICA we call the gown by the fine name "academic costume," And it may clothe the justice on the bench, or the college schior for a month before commencement in the annual endeavor to unheld "an immemorial custom," so honored in the breach that its observance has become conspicuous. In short, the gown has come to be little more than a symbol, duly standardized, like the parts of a motor. It appears mainly on formal occasions, worn by a faculty which suffers in it only semianually, or by an elated student body which need marguerade in this manner only once need masquerade in this manner only once in a lifetime. The gown was once a very practical garment. It could be wrapped around a shivering scholar of a cold mornaround a shivering scholar of a cold morning; the cape was a convenient pouch in which to carry books or other provender; and it was capable, at need, of covering sartorial shortcomings. The gownsman of old lived apart in clobitered scelusion. When he studied it was in a cell like that of a mont; when he walked, it was under Cothic arches. He was popularly supposed to be much addicted to books; and forbidden studies, that dared not see the light, were imagined his only diversions. He knew as much of the general great world about him as a mole newly thrust out of his tunnel, as a mole newly thrust out of his tunnel, and the range of his vision in daylight was scarcely greater. This is not quite a picture of the modern scholar; but there are people who believe that it is.

ALWAYS discount the opinion of a pro-I ALWAYS discount the opinion of a pro-fessor or a man of books," was once the remark of a railway president, somewhat gruffly made in the hearing of two or three gruiny made in the hearing at two of the unfortunates whom he so despited; and he added; "Such men don't get out into the world and get to know things." Could the railway president possibly have meant, "get to know the things that I know"? and does the man of affairs more frequently succeed in getting in out of the world he set to know things that are not frequently succeed in getting in out of the world to get to know things that are not of the marketplace, nor of the forum, the things which are not struck out of the mo-mentary contact of a man with a man, the things, whatever be their nature or their which we get to know in the study, it the laboratory, at times in the ronderings of seclusion alone?

TN OLD Oxford there was the town, and I there was the gown. The gownsmar, was of the university. The townsman was any other native of Oxford, a tradesman, a lackey, a physician perhaps, a lawyer, even a church dignitary, but he was only a townsman. The bulk of the townsmen lived by trade. Town and the gown seldom agreed; at times their differences became acute, and there were disturbances and rlots. For the mere gownsman, the town had a supremcontempt. He was only a sojourner in Ox-ford, he half been neither born nor bred there; and he came to idle his time over hooks and lose what sense he had in imhooks and lose what sense he had in im-practical studies and disputations. For the townsman the gownsman had only supercil-ious toleration. He was a common fellow at hest, following the chase after shillings and pence instead of treading the ways of

NOW this old feud of the town and gowr IN has lasted until today. Our man of the world still doubts the judgment of the man of books for the measure of whose attain-ments his own experience has given him no standard. And our man of books too often wears his superior knowledge in some little field of his own tillage, as if that petty ac quaintance might suffice to run successful a ten-thousand acre farm of any crops. Mere scholarship is narrowing; it may be questioned whether mere business is any less so. The incessant feeding of the daily bread of knowledge to the young but none too hungry, no matter how skillfully it may be spread with the butter of the art of peda-gony, scarcely tends to that broadening and enlarging of the spirit and experience that should train to the highest offices. And undoubtedly the playing of the great game of business and of public affairs has a tendency to sharpen the intellect, whether the game be played according to rule or with the over-man's disregard of morals which German "efficiency" teaches us. But there is as great game in scholarship likewise and in the cess of those who happen not to be con-cerned only with immediate things. The old debating societies used to discuss: "Re-solved that Daniel Webster was a greater man than Raiph Waldo Emerso the inventor of the cotton gin was a great-er benefactor to the human race than the emancipator of the slaves." The determination of such irrelevant matters may properly be left to such indecisive decisions

FOR scholarship, then, let us have the A scholars, and for business, business men. Not quite so fast. We often take to our-selves the credit, the marvelous adapta-bility of the American character. In older billity of the American character. In older countries man is bred to the trade of his fathers before him, es transfer from one walk of life to another is difficult. Our democracy, in theory, at least, gives every man an equal chance; a man may start tow-ing canal boats and end in sailing the ship of State. How little it matters whether a man is of town or gown, of the pavement or of the furrow. There have been shoemakers who have not ended with their last; and there have been men of affairs, in happier times, who have been manumitted from trade and turned into the fields of science and the oplands of the arts.

IT 18 a sign of the times that business men A and collegian are now running this war of ours side by side; that there is need, as in times of peace, of men from the fields, the forge, the desk, the market, the labora-tory, the study, the studio. Brains and an come from?. Yet give the gownsman this satisfaction: Our three great presidential figures are all of them men of the gown become men of affairs, whether we turn to our sage law-giver. effective personality, who cares where the our sage law-giver, now come back whole-heartedly to the fold of the gownsmen, to our picturesque objector, to whose hands we wish a speedy return of the hard-hitting weapon that he wields so boldly, or to that august figure in whose controlling hand lie, more than in that of any man, the destinles of nations.

THE GOWNSMAN.

The next article by The Gownsman will appear

OOM PAUL'S CANNY VERDICT

President Kruger was once called upon, as King Solomon before, to pass judgment in a matter of ownership. The case was that of two brothers, who had inherited a farm and could not agree as to the division which had to be made. They agreed that, rather than take the matter to the courts, they would let President Kruger decide. rather than take the courts they would let President Kruger decide.
President Kruger appears to have heshtated about as little as King Solomon did. He instructed the elder brother to make what he considered a fair division, and then he gave first choice to the younger brother. A solu-tion like Solomon's, both masteriy and simple.

SURB ENOUGH HIGH JUMPING Twolve-year-old George W. Relly was recently, dmitted to the track feam of Harrisburg cadeny. His father, who is vice president of in Harrisburg Trant Cempany, promised him as ar stamp for his haby bond for every point he add for bis team, and lattle George gut bay, in very first mest be carried of all the rate in him bands and the carried of all the rate in his band states, and the same the father just

"INASMUCH AS PEACE HAS BEEN MADE WITH RUSSIA-



NO PENALTIES FOR PATRIOTISM

Eighteen-Year-Old Boy in Army Can Give His Right Name-"Historicus" and His Critics

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-I shall be extremely obliged if you will kindly give me the the following information through your valuable paper: I have a son who enlisted in the army when he was only eighteen years of age in another name. has been in the army about six months. His mother and myself are willing to let him serve his time out, but would like to have his name rectified. Can this be done without the

boy being punished? A SUBSCRIBER.
Philadelphia, February 25.
[Officers of the United States army recruiting service say, in regard to this question, that if the youthful soldier will make application to his company commander to have his name changed on the muster rolls, setting forth all the circumstances and giving evi-dence to convince the authorities that there was no other reason than the fear of parental objection to cause him to conceal his iden-ity, the matter can be adjusted without nuch trouble. They said that there had been numerous instances of adventurous youths under the age limit for enlistment who had asked that the records be changed to show their real names instead of the fictitious names given to the recruiting officers, and that there was no special punishment under the law for giving an assumed name to a recruiting officer, except in cases where de-ceit is practiced for the purpose of conceal-ing a criminal record or for something equally reprehensizie.—Editor of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER 1

THE STATE CAPITOL SCANDAL

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-It was not to be expected that any or given over to Pennypackerism, as "Reader" seems to be, would understand my reference to Moriey's plography. I did not pass judgment on the Morley book as a book, but called attention to the noble line of action which Morley laid down for himself in dis-cussing his contemporaries. Of course, in the presence of such slurs as Pennypacker illows himself about ex-Governor St is hardly necessary to say that the essence of Pennypackerism is an entire disregard of the ordinary decencies of life. This was the practice in life, and it continues after death

through the Autobiography,
Moreover, as to whether Pennypacker is
a Pepys is not an issue; but what is in issue
is that a man who so egregiously falled to protect the Commonwealth at a critical mo-ment in its history should have the vanity to believe that he is the sole arbiter as to character and ability of others and the venom to make permanent the idle aspersions of the However, here is another one of his gro-

It is not my purpose here to do more than make a few general statements upon the subject. I made a thorough study of the whole matter in my "Desecration and Profanation of the Pennsylvania State Capito!" published in 1911 and never answered, to which the reader is referred.

not rever answered, to which the reader is referred.

Does he, or do those who admire Pennypackery, believe that the public is not aware that the reason why this puerile and perverse defense of the Capitol scandal was not answered was because it was so absolutely unnecessary that no one took the trouble? For, though Pennypacker was allowed by the investigators to pass seemingly unscathed as some "guileless fool," like to one who stood at the front door saying, "Pleasant weather we're having," while others robbed the safe, the fact is that all the other officials who associated with him in this issue were either sent to jall, where they served their terms, or died before trial and conviction, the State, moreover, recovering millions from the very men who, according to the delusions of the sage of Schwenkville, were martyrs to nubile clamor stirred up by a lying press. But no one believed this then except Pennypacker, and even the Pennypackerlies know better now.

Historicus. Philadelphia, February 25.

MR. KONKLE NOT "HISTORICUS" MR. RUNALL NOT "HISTORICUS"
To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:
Sir—Several of my friends have congratulated me on the now famous letter of "Historicus," on the assumption that I was the writer of it. This was designed to be complimentary, both on the one assumption that I would be a lover of John. Morley—which happened in he true—and the other that I would make the discourage was the discourage with the discourage was the discourage with the discourage was the discourage was the discourage was a supplied to the di

trast to Morley's. To those of us who knew Governor Pennypacker well, and had affec-tion for him, his life story, as he gives it, is exactly like his daily conversation. Indeed, I have heard him say the very same things to men that he here says about them; but it was with a twinkle in the eye, and he re-ceived as well as gays; and both, with rare ceived as well as gave; and both, with rare exceptions, in good humor, a commodity, both in humor and in goodness, with which he was supplied with more than ordinary he was su abundance.

Those who disapprove of him take him too seriously. I can imagine bim chuckling at the rather widespread evidences of it. He may poke gentle fun, in Hogarthian style sometimes, if you please; but it should not be taken too seriously. Personally, I do not see why "Historicus" should not enjoy both Mor-

why "Historicus" should not enjoy both Mor-ley and Pennypacker, even if the latter poked fun at both of us.

Speaking of humor, an excellent instance of it—though unconsciously done—is the splendid glorification by Miss Mayo of Gov-ernor Pennypacker's State Constabulary—not as his, but as Pennsylvania's—in the Febru-ary Allantic, yes, the Atlantic! Now the Atary Atlantic, yes, the Atlantic! Now, the Atlantic, of Massachusetts, the State which the late Governor most delighted to poke fun at—the Atlantic is a good sport. I can conceive of its editors enjoying both Morley and ennypacker. BURTON ALVA KONKLE!

Swarthmore, Pa., February 26.

FOOD AND CONSCRIPTION

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger Sir-It is comforting to note that one of the two chief factors in the production of food is very abundant. The California Great Adventure for the Single Tax estimates that there are 20,009,000 idle fertile acres of land in that one State, and I am sure several hundred million more idle fertile acres can be found in the other forty-seven States.

For "food to win the war" or to appear in quantity sufficient to feed a starving world, it would not be necessary to cul-tivate all of the acres now lying idle and useless, but it is imperative that enough of them and enough laborers to cultivate them should be conscripted and a sufficient supply of food wade sure. of food made sure.

The California Great Adventure people also state that in California "there are 100,000 persons working for less than a de-cent living wage and 290,000 more working at unproductive, unnecessary occupations, such as agents, canvassers, schemers moters, loan sharks, mortgage brokers, etc., while there are another hundred thousand of rich idlers, who do nothing at all useful or helpful, but that live on the food and supplies grown, harvested and manu-

and supplies grown, harvested and manufactured by human labor."

In order to foil the devilish aspirations of the Kaiser and to make the world safe for democracy the Government has taken large numbers of our best young men away from useful productive employment and has placed them in positions of great danger. Why should it not take at least as many more of those engaged in unpreductive. of those engaged in unproductive employment and place them in the very essentia and healthy occupation of producing food to win the war and to avert world starva-Philadelphia, February 24. OLIVER McKNIGHT

QUIZ

1. Who is General von Eichhorn?

2. Where is Reval? 3. Who wrote "Endymion"?

. Who is called the "Futher of Angling"? . When was the Alexandrine Are? . What is meant by alto rillevo?

9. Where is the Appian Way? 10. What and where is the Apollo Belvedere

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 "Bolsheviki" means "extremistd," referring to the radical faction in the malority among Russian Socialists.
 By "Chief Maxistrate" we mean the Presi-dent. 3. The normal value of the Russian ruble is

first cents.

A general election for members of Parliament in Great Britain and Ireland takes about three weeks, the constituencies voting on different days.

Since the Mutiny there have been several amalier reveits in India: there is a small party of radicals and revolutionists which demands a removal of the Britain Geverament's control of Indian affairs.

Austria and Germany are the only countries in which weems auffrage has not made advance during the war.

Berrear is a method of artillery dre invented by the French, Shalls are thrown in advance of charging through the way.

Berrear is a method of artillery dre invented by the French, Shalls are thrown in advance of charging through the way.

Little Polly's Pome MARCH

If you don't know how it came That some months received their n You would not be much to blame But there's one month of the year Christened March, and you are queer If the reason is not clear.

All you need when March has come Is to leave your city home And go out where you may roam In the fields or in the park Where it's still enough to hark What Dame Nature doth remark.

There by night as well as day This is what you'll hear her say "Clear out Winter march away March up little birds and sing. Grass leaves blossoms everything Grass leaves blossons is Spring!"
Forward March for it is Spring!"
TOM DALY.

ACORNS

Being the Little Beginnings of Some

Worthy Timber TO LOOK at Bill now you'd never anybody could ever have had the ners to call him "Willie," but that's probabl he got when Girard College opened list on Commencement Day in 1885 and to him out to forage for himself in the world. At that time Bill was a Williaboy. But the will in him was full-dising old Samuel G. Huey, president of Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, whom the lad applied for a job about whom the lad applied for a job shell after he left school. Mr. Huey put on be glasses and looked the candidate etc. "Well, well," said he, "and what can you will be seen a chance. He'd or anything that promised advancement. Can push this bookcase back where it shoved the heavy plece of furniture across the room. He might even have here it into the street, but the wall stope.

across the room. He might even have he it into the street, but the wall stopped. This exhibition of energy won him a sea eighteenth employe in the companies of the street which now has 350 on its rolls. He down the large wage of \$2.50 a well-something like that. He carned every of it, and he continued that excellent with the larger wages that came is later. He carried a smile around with that didn't handicap him at all; and at the smile his eyes were busy; and behis eyes he had lots of good storage for the things he saw and mastered. I pass over ten years and see what happens and see what happens are supported to the street of the same and mastered. for the things he saw and mastered, is pass over ten years and see what happin 1896. We meet William on his as take the train for Denver, whither he to look over the loan conditions in neighborhood. He expects to stay there a few months, but he does his work and there's so much more to do the remains in that quarter for seven perfecting and developing all the loss chinery of the company and making all over the map from Denver to San all the san all sides as one of the bigges in his line. His rise after that was a cession of honors, and his smile never less kindly or democratic for all of And now, ladies and gentlemen, we provide the san all the line of the san all the long th

ANOTHER NEW IRISH HISTORY Give my love to those brave young Irish
the rank and file
Who came from that little country across
they call Erin's Isie;
They are the first ones up and over the in
the bugic sounds—
Sure they add another new history to their
in taking Turkish towns.

Ohe, here's to the gallant sons of Erin the hills and dell To fight for the freedom of small us democracy as well.

Sure. Johnny Bull. the message learn frish, who one day To save you came and licked the Tu Jerusalem take away.

So now you famous Irishmen you have a share, and do not forest your Uncle Sam when over there; And your colors, let it be seen That you are the boys from Paddy's La wave the flag of green.