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Philadelphia, Thursday, February 28, 1918

ASSAULT ON THE CONSTI-TUTION

TT WOULD be unfortunate if the great social, moral and economic factors which combine to present an almost unanswerable case against the sale of poison murder and sudden death in the form of alcohol should blind the several Commonwealths to the dangers inherent in the sort of cure now proposed. Prohibition is an entirely different thing from amendment of the Constitution, and it is of the utmost importance that statesmen who see clearly and think rigorously keep this in mind.

Murder, we should say, is as immoral as alcoholism, but laws against murder are not written into the Constitution. Lotteries were a great evil, but the nation did not undertake to eradicate them by constitutional amendment. The dope traf-Se is a menace to civilization, but we are aware of no movement to settle the issue by a constitutional manifesto. The Constitution, which is the very Ark of the Covenant, rigidly prescribes the form of government and the procedure for maintaining it in operation, but it is not a socument of statutes. To be sure, many State Constitutions have been wrecked and ruined by being made the vehicles for legislation, but among students of government it is recognized that to trifle in like manner with the Federal instrument would be to deprive it of the sanctity which has heretofore surrounded it.

It is true that slavery is specifically forbidden by a constitutional amendment, but this prohibition fits snugly into the whole spirit of the instrument and of the Bill of Rights. Yet the other Reconstruction amendments have never been enforced in sections of the country to which they were intended specifically to apply.

There is another differentiation which t is important to observe. There could be no objection, for instance, to an amendment granting Congress the power to enact national prohibition. That is not what the manned. And what applies to medicine proposed amendment does at all. It Constitution as a permanent declaration of policy, thus depriving Congress of any jurisdiction whatever in the matter. If the experiment should prove to be disastrous in operation, correction of the error would be a virtual impossibility.

We have a great deal of sympathy with the contention that prohibition is essentially a race problem and therefore a national problem. So, too, we find it difficult to discover any sound argument against prohibition itself, in certain circumstances, but it is the very confusion between object and method which should arouse the an tagonism of all citizens who think of the United States in terms of destiny rather than provincially. Few protagonists of the amendment, we believe, would fight for it on the frank basis that incorporation of the policy in the Constitution is preferable to insertion of a proviso authorizing Congress to put the policy, in its wisdom. into effect. Yet if three-fourths of the States were sincerely in favor of prohibition Congress would be in favor of it.

The amendment enthusiasts want to burn all bridges behind them. They want to force their plan through while war conditions favor it. They are not content to get prohibition; they insist on getting it caled forever with a constitutional amen. That, we say, is wrong and not to the interest of the country.

Certainly after having indorsed local on we cannot sanction any proposal to we the State of Pennsylvania dedicated support of the proposed amendment unand until the people have unquestionby rendered their mandate so to do. The ent Legislature is not morally compe nt to act and the next one will not be sa the election is determined on the

Then we get to trifling with the Conon we begin to play with dynamite. ben it is possible to use the Constituwhy abuse it?

MAGISTRATES MUST GO

feudal barons we call Magistrates permit to dispense personal, political " in the various ducal provinces that are leniout to criminals be-

bosses. Mr. Rotan complains that the Magistrates are not enforcing the law and are actually discharging guilty persons. It would be unfair to imply that they always do this consciously. It is an old habit ingrained by the usage of a political system which sends an anti-Organization voter to the House of Correction for three months for being caught in a tipsy condition and which sets free with a mild reprimand an Organization voter who has beaten his wife and terrorized a whole neighborhood. Any one who has attended Magistrates' hearings knows this as well

as he knows his own name. The Magistrates should go and their place be taken by the Municipal Court, which was created with the express purpose of replacing them.

GERMANY'S NEIGHBORS

THE German Chancellor's speech, now re-A ported with some degree of completeness, is extremely lucid. The whole world, he intimated, must become perfect before it can expect Germany to do anything right. There must be no imperialists left outside of Germany when the time comes for the German imperialists to reform.

We cannot meet these requirements. We are not perfect. There is a small and determined group of imperialists in every country, and there will be for many yours

We took California from Mexico and the imperialist Frement had the nerve to run for President after his conquest. We took this whole continent from the Indians, for that matter. George Washington could keep slaves and still talk of freedom for all men. No groups of men appeared in Germany or England or anywhere cisc. until within the last twenty years, to demand vehemently that all folk of all the backward races should have sovereign rights. And these groups demanding perfect equality for all are still in the minority, just as the other extremists, the imperialists, are in the minority. We try to live at peace with our neighbors, and those who are not imaginative enough to call the Eskimos and Solomon Islanders neighbors are content to do their best for those who live nearest them.

This is all we ask of Germany as a starter. There were those among us who sald that Belgium would have been kindly dealt with if she had not resisted the Germans. Well, Russia has tried to be a good neighbor and has been remarkably nonresistant. But how much has it helped

"WAIT TILL U. S. NEEDS YOU"

No student should have college now and one should leave for war service, but very man should remain until definitely illed. When the Government wants him will call him.—Ductor Claxion, United States Commissioner of Education

THE leading reason for this, the Administration policy on education, according to Doctor Claxton, is that the war will be a long one. "Personally," he says, "I believe it will last until 1921."

Take one branch of education, medicine The war has lasted the length of the college course required for a doctor's degree. In France and England the medical schools have virtually ceased functioning. Four whole classes of doctors have simply dropped out of this generation in those countries! Army needs are already making their effects felt in our civilian communities, as every one knows who has had to wait his turn in the office of an overworked doctor of medicine or dentistry.

This is an international problem. The full brunt of the respondibility falls upon America. Research work and the improvement of medical devices must not be dropped. Our technical schools are underapplies to every other net and science.

WISCONSIN IN THE LIMELIGHT

Wisconsin is to choose a Senator at a special election in April and the issue ds no clear and supremely important that the result seems destined to determine the course of the congressional campaign in all other States. If Wisconsin votes for La Poliette and Germany there must be Republican-Democrat fusion in every district where a peace-at-any-price candidate shows his face.

It is to be hoped that fusion will take place in Wisconsin if there is the slightest doubt about the election of a real American. There are now four candidates in the field, one of them being Victor Ber ger, Socialist, and another a La Follette man. If, as the short campaign develops, it should appear that Mr. Berger or some independent candidate were gaining supporters, it is unquestionably the duty of the Republicans and Democrats to agree upon some patriotic man of nonpartisar character to assure the War Administration of at least one untainted, honestly co-operating voice in the Winconsin delegation to the Senate. It might seem a great deal to ask of feeble partisan hu man nature, but if Mr. Lencoot, Repub lican, were convinced that Mr. Davies Democrat, could not win, and Mr. Davies that Mr. Lenroot could not win, how would they expect the rest of the country to be assured that either of them could

A clear word from Mr. Wilson, who has not hesitated to suggest fusion elsewhere would relieve much anxiety.

Cigars are going from six to seven cents

when the vice squad went after gamblers yesterday it did not find any. This certainly a clean city.

Imagine Uncle Sam quitting and letting the Kaiser get away with it after that gas attack near Toul!

The upper third of every flour barrel must go overseas. If it doesn't we had better all prepare to belong to the "submerged tenth."

Britain calmly announces that peace eaties forced upon Russian republics will ignored in the final settlement. That is a best answer to Count von Hertling.

A bill to provide for a State constabu-isry has been defeated in New Jersey, pos-sibly because it was proved how excellent an institution it has been in Pennsylvania. The opinion of the visiting Senators appears to be that it will be just as well to let Hog Island go shead and turn out the ships. That is the opinion of most citizens who happen to have seen with their own eyes the signatic undertaking actually under GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. He Sent Governor Pennypacker a Long Note on the Libel Law and on the Supreme Court Tangle

TWO LETTERS FROM

PENNYPACKER AUTORIOGRAPHY-NO. 88

2642 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., To His Excellency Governor Penny-

backer.

My Dear Sir — Permit me to express my high appreciation of your independent and excellent administration of your great office; and to add that I sincerely part for God's richest blessings on you so that you may continue to be "a terror to evidence" and also "a praise to them

that do not

Years most truly . CVRUS D. POSS.

Land Title Bunding, Philadelphia, Pa. His Excellency Samuel W Pennypacke.

My Dear Governor—I am nuclibiliged to you for directing the sending
to me of a copy of "Vetoes." Within
my memory there has never been a time
when a Governor of the Commonwealth
stood with such intelligence and determination as a safeguard against vicious legislation. Though to you, scheines of fraud
and plunder great in number as well as

islation. Thenks to you, schemes of fraudant plunder, great in number as well as in importance, were frustrated.

Certainly in this most viral particular, we are all immensely in your debt.

Very sincerely yours.

JOHN G JOHNSON.

Southenst corner 17th and Sproce streets, My Hear Governor-I bm Just recovering from a sweete liness from appendicitis and am therefore, eate unable to accept the honor of your appointment as State delegate to the Prison Congress to be bent at Louisville, October D.s.

I take the opportunity of congratula-I take the epperiunity of congratula-tion you on your recent appointments of Messis, Day and Hart as inspectors of Flottern Pentiemlars. I feared a cal-mity there from the extremety ill-chosen appointments of your prefecce-sor, but was not aware what mischief had been accombished in three years of ion government.

I toris the men you have appointed may be depended on to holt out the wretched business and correct it, though it cannot be dure in a day.

I use my dear Governor, very truly yours.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1983. To the Hor, S. W. Pennypacker, torsernor of Pennyphika.

Philipdelphia, June 2, 1941
My fear Friend III the current of events drifts you our way compe.

Sincereic,
Sin . D. N. FELL.

Hon Summed W. Pennymacker,
Harrisburg, Pa.
My Dear Governo.—1 have been serfously perpiezed about writing to you. I
have, for a long time, thought it my
duty and yet have been so conscious of
the little weight that the the little weight that you have given to my advice in the past that I felt that I might be annoying rather than serving you, as I vished.

Ilad you only vated that miserable liber bill there would have been no occasion to write at all. I regret that the results of your elegation has a second or the presented of the presented of

sion to write at all. I regret that the resuits of your signature have even surpassed my worst anticipations, which
were note too good.

A lot of people, who have the car of
the public, have been led to believe that
you are their personal enemy, and It is
only natural that you should be the
subject of their macalits.
On the other hand, I am one of those
who know and believe in the rectifule of
your purpose. I know you are no hunest
man, and I know whatever position you
obtain you will perform your duties con-

obtain you will perform your duties conscionable you will perform your duties conscionable; and i am, therefore, most anxious lest you may again do comething permanently injurious to you.

Close friends have urged me to beg

you to withdraw from your camildary, or alleged candidary, for a position upon the Supreme Bench. I cannot do this. If, under an attack to the effect that If, under an attack to the effect that you have sought something in defance of legal ethics. You withdraw as a candidate, there will be so much confession in it that your future will become blank as far as I can see. Having announced that you will accept, if offered, the position, you must stand to your position, it know, in saying this, I am giving you delies contrary to the wishes of more advice contrary to the wishes of many of my closest friends, but when one attempts to advise a friend, he must be loyal to that friendship and no other, and I am convinced that you would be committing political suicide should you wind now

committing political suleide should you yield now.

Did I not believe you to be thoroughly honest, and did I not know that, whatever the complications, you would strive to do your duty, I would join with them; but say what they can, you have been an honest Governor and you will make an honest Supreme Court Judge, and any quast confession on your part that you won't will be the grossest injustice to yourself.

Now, my dear Governor, I am a feet in

Now, my dear Governor, I am a fool in comparison to yourself in many things and claim superiority in none, but I cannot feel that I would not be of some service to you did you consult me

If the nomination is tendered to you. do accept it, and then make a kind of a Judge that will answer all criticisms. Your very honesty makes you do things in a way that, were they done by a disionest man, would convict you, and you are now in the peculiar position of having every act interpreted by the press in the worst light to which it is susceptible, so that you must be more than circumspect and only write and talk with the full knowledge that what you say will be conveyed to the public through un-friendly channels. Of course, the press feel that you have done them an injustice and they don't want that unjust act in-terpreted by one whom they believe to be their unflinching enemy, and you must ar this in mind in all you say and do I hope I am not offending you, but friendship has its duties and I can no longer stand idly by while I believe you to be urged to a course that I am con

ed would be fatal to you If you do not like me for this, I can-not help it, for I would not like myself should I longer refrain from saying what in my mind on this subject. Selieve me to be faithfully your friend, GEORGE H. EARLE, JR.

April 18, 1904. Hen, Samuel W. Pennypacker,

Harrisburg, Pa.

My Dear Governor—You do not know how I appreciate your knowledge that I am so interested in your welfare as to prize the information that you have sent

There is not the slightest doubt that you have acted unselfishly and for the public welfare. But that is not a start-ling proposition to me, as I have never ling proposition to me, as I have never known you to do otherwise. You have also done what, had I consulted my selfish interest. I would have wished you to do.

What I objected to, and still object to, was that you were being attacked for having done what you considered your duty, and precluded from receiving something that you were entitled to take, because of bitterness engendered against you by your conscientious performance of duty.

for considering that right, because your conscience had driven you to making,

public enemies.

You know I did not agree with you about the libel act, but I knew you acted from a sense of duty, and it was atrocious that you should have been hounded

as you were.

My feeling about the matter is so complex that I hardly know whether I make myself intelligible. I wanted you to remain Governor very much; no one is more interested in liaving that office in the hands of a fearless and houset man; but I wanted more that you should get what you had a right to desire, and also that there should be no risk that any one should think that you had given up your just desires because of unmerited

Your course, however, may prove to be the wisest after all, as some of your de-tractors may, in view of your self-sacri-fice, begin to be ashamed of themselves. at any rate, is my ardent desire, anking you again, I remain Your squeere friend,

Thanking you again, I would be a considered to the Charles, Jr. GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr.

S .- Is it not a little disturbing that as intelligent a body as "the bar" can be stampeded by newspaper clamor, as it has just been? I suppose character counts for something still; but after this I am at a loss to say how much.

Tomorrow will be printed letters from Philander Knox, Charles W. Fairbanks, David H. Lane, donel Mexander S. McClure and others. DEFENSE OF HOG ISLAND

Severe Criticisms of the Shipbuilding Corporation's Work Is Resented

to the Editor of the Evening Public bedgees Sir-It was certainly interesting and re-freshing a few days ago to read the interview recently given by Mr. Goodenough, general recently given by Mr. Goodenough, general manager of the American International Scip-building Corporation, defending it, and prop-erly so, against the heaps of abuse and critichen that have recently been given the con-ciruction of the Hog Island plant by the necespapers during and after the farcical Senare "investigation"; but very disampointing indeed to see the small amount of publicity given this very just defense.

In such circles as are by eccapation and experience competent to judge it is generally consected that the construction of such a plant and shipbuilding contract as Hog Fland would under ordinary circumstances consume about five years. It is also generally known by those in a position to know that a place of construction which should critinarily take five years to build can be suit in four years at a slight increase in ordinarily tallo five years to build can be built in four years as a slight increase in cost. To build each a plant in twenty-two menths, however, which was the program support out for the A. I. S. C., means the use of such methods of perchange and building as to make the cost entirely secondary. It means the bringing together of a tremendous organization of highly skilled and highly paid appoints at salaries named by themselves it means purchasing nuterials from the meanest available sources and paying large granulus for prompt shitments. It means remiums for prompt shipments. It means quantiting to extertion at times in order to prevent delays. It means shipment by ex-press and autotruck instead of by freight. it means the organization of a fremendous treffic department to send to the various sources of imputy of outerlais to see that shitmuchts and delivered are effected in grd offer usually hopeless conditions. It means bring of labor, good, had and indifferent, at the wages of the good and retaining this labor even at times when there is nothing to do, so ar not to be delayed when is nothing to do, so are not to be delayed when there is work to be dobe. It means the organization of a coniniesary department to feed and house large proportions of this labor and another traffic department to transport the labor to and from the site. It means taken work and holiday work and Sunday work at double time for it. It means coal, fuel and other precautions to make work possible in all kinds of weather. It means all of these and lots of other methods which combined can easily double. methods which combined can easily double or triple any preliminary estimate of cost that may have been made by anybody at the inception of the project.

When it is generally recognized that the miting factor in our ability to get our boys and their becessary supplies "over there" is be available shipping tonnage, and that the the available rappoint formage, and that the works at Hog Island constitute by far the largest individual plant being created for the surpose of increasing the topmage we should scales rather than condenn any means used by the indefatigable workers of

Be fair and show fair play! You gave a lot of space and publicity to the Senate investi-gation of the A. I. S. C. wherein the officials that corporation were made to appear stee a fot of incompetent and po Impletons by virtue of the dwarfed vision of some of our Senators, who know little or nothing of construction difficulties. Po the same for the other side of the picture, theer up Mr. Goodenough and his associates Their work has been nerve-racking, ceaseless, continuous, constructive and most highly bey received and which they anticipated, by the way, but which they themselves did not see the necessity for justifying to any

You have given headlines for the destructive critics. Do the same for the constructive workers! B. J. SEGMUND, Philadelphia, February 27,

[The Evening Public Labour has given full reports of all that has been said in defense of the Hog Island enterprise.—Editor of the Evening Public Lindonn 1

WHO READS "McGUFFEY" NOW?

McGuffey antedated the "six best sellers" and sold more than any dozen of them. He was the compiler of a series of popular piblic school "Readers" of a generation or so ago. Those who were brought up on the sellers and the sellers of the sellers McGuffey's "Readers," from "First" to "Sixth," are not likely ever to forget the the compiler or the principal con-his advanced class books. These ents of his advanced class tents of his advanced class books. These people can be picked from the mass today by the simple process of giving them a cute" to a quotation from "At midnight in the guarded tent," or "Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day," or "The king sat on his throne," or "The Assyrian came down," or "On the Granusca Little." "On the Grampian Hills," or any of the fine old pieces that students of McGuffey have made commonplace

Who is General von Linsingen? What is meant by arabesque? Who wrote "Pippa Passes" . What is the Webb bill?

What would be the motive of the Germans in seating the former Czarina on the Rus-sian throne, a plan reported in disputches? 7. What was the Argo?

 Where is Total
 What is meant by argus-eyed?
 What is the derivation of Artesian and should
 it be spelled with a capital letter? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. General von Elchborn is the German general in command of the advance in northern

2. Revai is the great Russian fortress and mayal base on the Gulf of Finland, just taken by the Germans.
3. John Keats, English poet, wrote "Endrmion."
4. Izaak Walton is called the "Father of Ang-ling."

Jing."

5. The Alexandrine Age: the third century B. C., when Alexandria, Figrpt, was the world's center of art, literature and phili-6. Alto rillevo: figures in marble or casting pre-jecting one-half or more from the tablet. 7. Calumet: a pipe, particularly the pipe of peace, smoked at indian nowways to ratify cessation of hostilities between tribes.

8. Apples of Sodom: beautiful fruit, but worthless. Applied figuratively to adjacent pointments of ain.

9. The Applen Way: from Rome to Capus, the oldest and longest of the ancient Restan polls lielypdere; one of the most beautiful and artistissis; perfect representation of the human bath. New in the Releases feelings of the Vallens.

opening play with a fine hit to left field.

* Gorman was well taken on a foul
fly by McBride. Walden struck out, but
Prouty secured his first base by a good bit.
Berthrong hit a splendid ball to right field,
which was received by E. Gashill, Berthrong

lonely got home on a passed ball. Williams

"THERE'S A REASON!"

A Regular Lahdedah of a Game Between the Athletics and the Nationals in '65

IS THIS FOR HIGH?

"OH, SAY, BUB, HOW

Secretary of the second

"R EACH to Tener to Reader — Thut's the way you get this story, gentle reader, of Al Reach's four home runs in one game, which he was too modest to tell us himself. Reach whispered it to Governor Tener, sitting beside him at the National League dinter in New York in 1815. ner in New York in 1915.

"A firmy thing bappened to me, John, in works at this Island constitute by for the largest individual plant being created for the purpose of increasing the tonnage, we should praise rather than condenn any means used by the indefatigable workers of the A. I. S. C. to accomplish the desired results. How can cost be at all considered in the construction of their plant? What do twould or thirty million deliars mean to us when the saving of these is the main, the only consideration?

Show your real patriction, Mr. Editor! Senator, 'I said, 'how do you happen to know her and said: 'Al Reach!' Why. Senator,' I said, 'how do you happen to know her and said was presented. know me?' 'Know you?' save beis indellibly fixed on my mind. Do you re-member when you and the Athletics came to Washington in '65 to play the Nationals'.' 'Indeed I do.' I told him inember that you fined out home first four times you came to bat?" I said, 'it wasn't the first four times up Well, anyway, you had four home that game. 'Yes, that's right,' I said. that game. Yes, that's right, I said. Well, said he, I chased them all, I was playing center field for the Nationals that day

> That's the story as John Tener got it, you might say, in confidence, from Al Reach; and in the old scraphool: we borrowed from Mr. Reach we find a contemporary newspaper account of that wonderful game. There nothing in the clipping to identify the swapaper in which it appeared, but it was probably a New York paper. The game wa played on August 28, 1865. "The ball players of the National Card

tal. The newspaper story begins, "have had a gain time of it the past week, and the National Club of Washington have obtained an enviable notoriety and secured hosts of friends and admirers by their gentlemanty onduct on the field as ball players, by their plucky, manly play as the 'Champions of the South, and the noble generosity and hospi-tality which has marked their reception and entertainment of their guests from Phila-delphia and New York."

The Athletics reached Washington early on that Monday morning in August and were met by a reception committee who took them to Willard's Hotel: "and after duly refreshing themselves inwardly and outwardly were taken in three stages—one six-horse and two four-horse stages, gayly decorated with flags—to the Capitels where an hour or more was spent in viewing the attractions of that splendid building."

They spent an hour at the White House waiting for an interview with President Johnson, but that gentleman, who never was much of a President anyway, wouldn't leav his "Cabinet officers, who were in consulta-tion with him on important business." They went back to the hotel "in order-to take nap previous to their afternoon's work," and after dinner were "escorted to the President's Grounds, which had been duly prepared for the occasion at a great outlay by the erection of a series of stands in amphitheatre form for spectators and invited guests; a charge of \$1 being made for the use of a seat during the tournament." was "an immense assemblage" present, the ladies' stand being "filled with the belies of the Capital and the beauty and fashion of

The unusually large crowd appears to have get upon the nerves of the "Champions of the South"; indeed, the reporter admits in and ingenuously adds, "though the weather was favorable for the sport, the ground was in rather too lively a condition, the ball bounding about out of all reasonable distance, as a general thing." It seems not to have bounded far from the bats of the Na-tionals. But we're ahead of our story,

Detailed Story of the Slaughter The reporter begins bravely enough to give the detailed score by innings: "At 2:25 o'clock, all being in readiness for play, the Nationals took their stand at the bat, Parker

viewick got home on a rassed bath. Williams was the sixth striker and he tipped out, the maing closing for three runs."

In the Athletica haif the umpire appears, "kleinfelder tipped out, the umpire not seeing that it was a second-bound catch." McBride gave First Baseman Hobbs "a chance for a catch which was not taken, McBride making his third base and afterward his run on a passed ball, Reach was next and tipped out on the fly, and Wilkins, the fourth striker, was well taken on the fly by Williams, the totals, after the close of the first inning being 3 to 1 in favor of the Nationals."

"This was a good beginning," says the reporter, but after that his pencil got tired. The Athletics gathered 11 runs in the secand inning, after putting the Nationals out in one-two-three order, and from then on it was a procession. And what do you suppose the final score was? Well, if they had played under the present-day rule, which makes it unnecessary for the team batting last to take its ninth liming when it's in the lead, the score would have been just 67 to 12. But the Athletics went in and laced out twenty more runs in the ninth, which was three more than they had made in the eighth. Why. Grand total, 87 to 12.

"afforded another striking illustration of the uncertainty of baseball. It was especially damaging to the reputation of swift pitching, for the swiftest pitcher in the country, Williams, of the Nationals, had been but all over the field."

The swiftest pitcher of the country today, Walter Johnson, who will also go thunder-Watter Johnson, who will also go thunder-ing down the corridors of time as a "Na-tional," has been more successful than poor Williams, was. Williams may have been swift for his day, but his delivery, of course, as "underhand."
In summing up the good plays the reporter

of that game in "65 especially mentions Mo-Bride, Berhenstock and Reach. "In fly-catching McBride took the most balls and Berken-stock made the handsomest catch." As to batting, just count up this fine bunch of home runs, all figuring in the Athletics score: Reach, 4: Berkenstock, 4: E. Gas-bell, 3: C. Gaskell, 7: Land. kell, 3; C. Gaskell, 2; Leungene, 3; McBride And here's the hox score, copied from the

crapbook before us:

NATIONAL. ATHLETIC Parker, 2d his. Melinfelder, e.... 1 2 5 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 11 10 13 2 11 2 17 20 87

Athlette Umpire Mr. Dakin, of the Excelsion Club. Secrets Messre. Croidin and Beresen, Time of game-Four hours and twommuses. Figurateles—Nationals, 13; Athletic, 11. All the public cared to know about an in All the public cared to know about an a dividual's record in those days was he often he was put out and how many ru he made. Some scorers in 1865 made "H. L. and R." (Hands lost and runs). many runs

To modern eyes this game looks like a terrific batting bee. But upon the page in the old scrapbeck facing the one containing the report of that game there is an article from the Philadelphia Item and Visitor of January 13, 1866, citing a review of the season of 1865, written for the New York Sunday Macanya by Henry Chadwick. day Mercury by Henry Chadwick ("The Father of Baseball"). It gives many scores as high or higher. Among other things we read: "On the last day of October a splenread: "On the last day of October a spiendid display of batting was made by the Athletics at Williamsport, Pa., in a game with the Alert Club, the score being 162 to the largest score on record." T. A. D.

EDITORIAL EPIGRAMS impression grows that when Germany gets to withdraw from Belgium size will try to most of Belgium with her.—Indianapoli-

MARK TWAIN'S TASTE OF GOLP

Few people connect Mark Twain with soif, but story has just been discovered which relates being shown rough a gof links by a friend his was rather an expert at digging up the rf. Semestines Mark Twain would get a mouth-turing the source of the sains its friend

An Apology and a Boost

WARTUME ATTITUDE

Here is my chance; oh, a grand opportunity.

Where I may prove to this skeptic community One William Shakespeare of lofty degree Isn't as great or as noble as me!

Whisht! now and wait; I'm not joking at all.

Think for a minute. Perhaps you'll recall. Not long ago how I started shillelyin',

Seeking the head of some enemy alien-Some one declaring the Celts in cohoots With these poor misguided Russian galoots-

And in my nailing that lie in the news How I delivered some slams at the Jews. Maybe, I said, it was they were to blame For the disgrace of it all, and the shame. Now it appears that I made a mistake And the report that I read was a fake; Judging from stories that come to us now, Most of the Jews are but coats in that row.

Now then, for Shakespeare! You see, there's a play of his Taken from life, in that masterful way

of his. Dealing with merchants and crooks and the like. Shylock, according to Bill, was a kike;

Mister Antonio, trapped by the Jew,

Bill made a Christian, a good one and

true. No one can fake like a bard in an attic can.

For in the records they keep in the Vatican They've the true story, and some one has

found Bill had just twisted the story around Tony, the Christian, sued Shylock, the

Jew. Wild for the pound of live flesh that was

England was sore on the Jews in that day.

So the true story was bum for a play. Bill was a crook, for he took it and fitted it

'Tother way 'round; and he never mitted it.

That's why I brag-as I do with punity-Unto this worthy, but skeptic, commu

nity, One William Shakespeare of lofty degree Isn't as great or as noble as me.

TOM DALY.

RESOURCES OF ENTENTE NAVIES

A navy in these days cannot confine its activities to the surface of the sea. It must dive beneath; it must fly above. We hear a great deal and we talk a good deal, perhapt too much, about German ascendancy in the direction—the Zeppelin and the U-beal, for instance. But the Zeppelin and the U-beal owe their fame not so much to what they have done as to what they ought not to have done. Therefore, it must not be imagined because the Allies do not drop bords upon peaceful towns and villages or torpedo lefenseless merchantmen that they do not present submarines and airships too. The allenavies have other resources too, of whe little or nothing is to be heard—so-called "mystery ships" which go out upon the business without advertisement and return without ostentation—ships manned by one whose outstanding characteristics are realless daring and a strong sense of hus some day some of the adventures of the RESOURCES OF ENTENTE NAVIES Some day some of the adventures of in Some day some of the adventures of unobtrusive paladias may be known to world. When they are they will sive remance that we shall never forget-lies (Major Inn Hay Bott).