Ledger

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Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 24, 1917

The vitality of Sarah Bernhardt seems as inexhaustible as that of her dauntless native land.

The volunteer system exempts rich men's sons from the obligation of service. Selection takes rich and poor alike.

A recent news headline, "Jersey Women Ready to Serve," carries the uncomfortable suggestion of a cannibalistic menu.

Mr. Bryan is going to dedicate his enormous powers of persuasion to the raising of food. Usually he is engaged in raising something else.

As most Americans were probably unaware that Senhor Almeida has been Premier of Portugal, the news that he has resigned is not especially startling.

There is no competing with the speed of French drives into the terrain of courtesy. The town of Deauville is reported to be already planning a statue to Woodrow Wilson.

The Kaiser's employment of the adjective "death-defying" to describe the German resistance in Champagne smacks of the language of the circus press agent, and is just about as convincing.

The feat of the Brazilian steamship Corcovado in escaping from a German submarine speaks pretty well for a "hunchback," which is what the name of this ship means in Portuguese.

The celerity with which Brazil now seems to have crushed the German revolt in her southern States shows how narrow may be the margin dividing a pretentious uprising from an ignominious downfall.

Reports of rioting in Berlin seemed exaggerated when they came from Holland. But when censor-bound Berlin tardily admits that there were "peaceful processions of workmen" there is no room for doubt. It must have been "some" riot.

The general indifference greeting the report that Turkey has broken relations with us illustrates how the most startling sensation—as such an event would once have been called—may become stale and flat through repetition. What's an enemy more or less in a whole world conflict?

The latest Government figures show Philadelphia to be the second port in business along the Atlantic seaboard. If we can reach this eminence while important harbor facilities are still neglected, what position could we not attain by constructive realization of our rich maritime opportunities?

A woman who interrupted a hyphene meeting with the cry, "Don't talk of children now; I want to nurse soldiers!" was informed that 160,000 children in New York's secondary schools show the stigmata of prolonged undernourishment. It is not for the Allies alone that we want have more and cheaper food.

It is getting to be quite the thing in Congress to read half a dozen telegrams from home as an explanation of why a gentleman has changed his opinion. That looks as if it was worth while spending a dollar or two on wires to the front. But perhaps the Congressmen use the selective principle to decide which telegrams they will read.

The little group of willful men in Congress upon whom the German newspapers have fastened as "the only true Americans" will not long make the Government ridiculous abroad. We can thank God if a big group of 250 willful men just organize to defeat selection. For it would be the best news for the Kaiser in many months.

[illegible] Review reports that [illegible] ordered to be [illegible] for the Cunard Line [illegible] trade and are [illegible] This is [illegible] tactics. There is no [illegible] the new order. The whole of

new merchantmen must, of course, rank as American ships if they fly our colors. Their activities along our shores ought materially to stimulate improvement in our types of coasting traders. Australia, with one-twentieth of our population, boasts of coastal service merchantmen that attain far higher standards of speed and size than ours. Any new move that will heighten appreciation of our supreme maritime possibilities is surely to be welcomed.

SELECTION VERSUS DELAY

OF COURSE we are going to have the right men in the right places, whether in the army, the navy, on the farms or in the workshops—eventually. The only question confronting Congress, now in the throes of debate, is whether we are going to be put where we belong promptly or after a distressing, perhaps a disastrous, delay.

England got about 5,000,000 men under arms by the volunteer principle. Then she had to make a census of the men in the trenches and ship them home by the tens of thousands to take their places in mine and factory. We can picture the absurd performances, officers questioning man after man: "Are you a machinist? Are you a miner, a weaver, a carpenter?" So many miners had volunteered in the first few days of the war that England's navy was actually in danger of running short of coal.

Americans will volunteer. We know that. We are not volunteering because the Administration is very wisely not pressing us to volunteer in haphazard fashion. It is going slow and men know it. The thousand a day who enlist would be ten thousand if Mr. Wilson ordered a thrilling, nation-wide campaign for volunteers. This is not theory. It is what every one hears every day. Men say, "I would enlist if I knew where I was wanted." All who say that are not bluffing. Those who are bluffing cannot protest if they are asked to make good their boast.

Selection by experts of men to go into army and navy training and of men to stay at home is inevitable. It has to be done anyhow, even if we go in for volunteering. Why, then, flirt with disaster by useless and dangerous delay?

FRUGALITY

THE unpardonable sin is to waste food. Mr. Hoover has given us solemn warning. If America does not do with less, and give the Allies more than she gave last year, famine eventually will force Germany's foes to an ignominious peace. Such a peace would mean another war, war for long years, war until this country would have suffered as much as any of the belligerents has already suffered. Every citizen should pledge himself to the utmost economy in the use of food.

NO STUPID CENSORSHIP

THE fear of spies made life miserable for the Allies during the early months of the war. There again we have been able to profit by mistakes abroad. We have learned that spies can be effectively dealt with without hysteria and that Government control of wireless and censorship of cables and mail to neutral countries will do more than anything else to make information in the hands of aliens useless to their Governments.

Information which when prematurely published would embarrass the Government is withheld now. It was taken as a matter of course by this newspaper that the news of Mr. Balfour's arrival should be printed in the guarded way in which Washington desired it to appear until his movements were matters of general knowledge. We have no doubt that the press of the country is unanimous in the desire to keep secret every detail that would help Germany. But censorship of news that every one can find out and talk about in the streets would not be censorship; it would be dangerous folly. Politics is no secret. It will be no secret in Germany if high officials or officers of the United States prove to be inefficient, but it would delight the Germans if such knowledge were kept secret from the American public.

A stupid censorship law will not be obeyed if it is enacted, because a stupid law never can be obeyed by a free people.

"DOPE," KAISER'S FRIEND

THERE are some young men who do not want to enlist or make munitions or farm. They prefer "dope." When they do work they endanger industry by tempting other workers to try the drug habit. There are thousands of them in every big city. They may be called good friends of the Kaiser. The Legislature dallies and will not stop the unlawful narcotic traffic.

THE BARBARITY BOOMERANG

RETALIATION in this war, in which every infraction of international law has been first committed by Germany, has taken a peculiarly telling form in the announced policy of the British Admiralty to keep a "certain proportion of Germans" on hospital ships. Adherence to this principle has just resulted in the loss of some fifteen Teutons aboard the torpedoed Lanfranc, carrying both English and enemy wounded. It cannot be denied that grief over this tragedy is mingled with a certain bitter satisfaction that here for once ruthlessness has acted as a boomerang. If Germany chooses to be humane, respect for hospital ships will save the lives of her own warriors who have suffered for their Fatherland.

In thus putting the issue squarely up to the assassin, England has dealt her enemy a much more effective blow than by vengefully violating any of the few rules of war that are still left. She did answer Germany's illegal floating mine-laying by following the same practice. Teuton aeroplanes bombarded civilian populations and Britain followed suit. But there has been enough of these savage [illegible]

BALFOUR, FRIEND OF AMERICA

The English War Delegate Stood by This Country in Two Great International Crises

IN SENDING Arthur James Balfour to this country in the present crisis the British Government has shown the same fine tact and judgment that it displayed a few years ago when James Bryce was made British Ambassador in Washington. Mr. Bryce came as the delegate of the British people to represent them in the nation where he was one of the best known and most respected Englishmen. We welcomed him as we greet an old friend.

Mr. Balfour has earned our gratitude, for on two critical occasions he has been the friend of America. It will be recalled that when we were protesting against Spanish misrule in Cuba an attempt was made by certain European Powers to persuade the others to make a concerted protest in Washington against our interference with the right of Spain to govern her own colonies in her own way. When the British Government was sounded, Mr. Balfour, then First Lord of the Treasury, was acting as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the absence of Lord Salisbury, the Premier. Mr. Balfour rejected the proposals and notified Washington that Great Britain would not adopt any policy which might be construed as unfriendly to the United States. With the British out of it, the plan fell through.

Mr. Balfour admitted the validity of the Monroe Doctrine when it was cited by us in defense of our position in the Venezuelan controversy two or three years before the Cuban crisis. In an elaborate speech in the House of Commons he reminded his country that England had joined with the United States in the protest against European aggression in South America when President Monroe formulated his famous doctrine. He explained that Great Britain had no intention of extending its dominions on this side of the ocean, but that it intended to respect the Monroe Doctrine. He said that America and England had a common duty to perform and a common office to fulfill among the nations of the world. He said further:

> The time will come, the time must come, when some one, some statesman of authority even more fortunate than President Monroe, will lay down the doctrine that between English-speaking peoples war is impossible.

His speech allayed British irritation and made it easy for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. It is evident, therefore, that no better agent of the British Government could have been selected than this statesman, who has respect for the rights of America and who understands and sympathizes with its historic policies.

The Manner Belies the Man

Mr. Balfour is one of the finest products of the British political system. It would have been virtually impossible for a man of his qualities to rise to high office in the United States. They arrange matters so differently on the other side of the ocean that the State can profit by the services of its finest minds. Mr. Balfour is a scholar and a philosopher. Even in England it was said of him in his young manhood that he could never achieve political success for the reason that he was more deeply interested in metaphysics than in everyday life. Yet there were men who believed in him and saw to it that he had political opportunities.

He belongs to the great shipping family of Balfours of Scotland, whose vessels sail the Seven Seas. His father married a sister of Lord Salisbury, who achieved great fame as Premier. Three or four years after graduating from Cambridge University he was elected to Parliament at the age of twenty-six. When his uncle became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs young Balfour was made private secretary, and in that capacity went to the Berlin conference in 1878 with Beaconsfield and Salisbury. He mastered the inner secrets of European diplomacy in the practical school of affairs. But while he was engaged in this work he impressed his casual acquaintances with his indifference to politics. He even wrote a book, "The Defense of Philosophic Doubt," in this period, which confirmed them in their belief that he was more fitted for the closet of the scholar than for the public arena.

But Lord Salisbury knew his nephew, and when there came a vacancy in the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland the Premier put Balfour in it, to the consternation of the nation. The land-law agitation was at its height and Ireland was in almost open revolt. The opinion was general that Balfour, the literary and philosophical dilettante, would fail. But it was not long before his most captious critics were admitting that they had misjudged the man. He displayed a mastery that was a revelation. The Irish members in the House of Commons heckled him and nagged him in a persistent effort to make him blunder, but they never succeeded in ruffling his serenity. He stood in his place, languid, polite and calm, answering their questions and replying to their sallies with the patience of a bored saint, but with a pertinence and brilliancy which made them impotent with rage.

Quick as Lightning

His manner in the House was always languid and indifferent. He was called lazy; but the thoroughness of his knowledge disproved the charge. No lazy man could have mastered his subject so completely. The easy, calm manner with which he leaned on the dispatch boxes on the table in front of him and talked in a conversational tone to the House misled many an antagonist into a mistaken view of the strength of the man. His body may have appeared languid, but his mind was alert. An instance of his quickness is found in the retort he made to a Labor member who had interrupted his address. He had been describing a Liberal procession with bands and banners in protest against his budget. In an apparently absent-minded and casual way he asked, "What would you expect to find in the way of a motto on the banners?" "Beer!" shouted the Labor member. "Not that, I think," he replied, without changing his position. "Something more like this: 'The Lords have insulted you by asking your opinion.'" When the derisive laughter had died down he went on, "Take care to give such an answer that they will never ask it again."

Mr. Balfour was the floor leader of his party in the House for years, and when his uncle resigned as Premier he naturally stepped into the vacant post, and when he, in turn, had to retire in favor of Bonar Law he remained the real leader of the Conservatives. He took his place in the opposition when the Liberals came to power, and when this war made a coalition Ministry necessary he went into it as a matter of course. His great abilities are admitted [illegible]

Tom Daly's Column

AN INTERPAROCHIAL AFFAIR

Och! there's divil a parish at all
Like this one o' St. Paul.
Here the winter begins wid the fall
An' sticks to the middle o' May.
Streets an' houses an' people are gray
An' the night lends its hue to the day;
An' the blessed sun's light hangs like fog on the walls
Where a man does be livin' his lone in St. Paul's.

Faith, 'tis odd that the same parish plan
Gave so much to St. Ann.
There's one parish that's fit for a man
Wid a hunger for warmth an' for light!
'Tis a comfort to find, day an' night,
Streets an' houses an' people so bright;
For there's summer-warm hearts an' there's kind, open han's
An' a girl wid a face like a rose in St. Ann's.

In a parish just over the line,
Called St. John the Divine,
There's a cozy new cot, an' it's mine!
Oh! 'tis I will have throuble to hide
From my face all the joy an' the pride
That my heart will be feelin' inside
When next Sunday at mass they'll be readin' the banns
For meself o' St. Paul's and herself o' St. Ann's.

Marktime Menus

After all these vegetables are harvested from all these gardens they may be cooked and eaten. In the meantime, let us mark time. Economy is the word in the household now, and this thought of ours is the last word in economy.

Our thought provides for the taking of a straw vote (straws having not yet shown how high the market winds blow) to determine what of all the foods known to man are the least popular. When the returns are all in and the votes counted we may issue, as occasion demands, one or more—shall we say?—"Marktime Menus." Thus, the first—if our judgment may be permitted to anticipate the ballot—might read like this:

BREAKFAST

Calves Brains
Parsnips Carrots
Cambric Tea
Snails Bread Pudding

For luncheon and dinner housekeepers who are sticklers for the proprieties may warm over those dishes which are not ordinarily served cold, but since the object of this menu is the promotion of economy in the home, the end will be best served if the means are left cold. If the food is left untouched from day to day there will be no need of arranging other menus, and the saving to the country will, in a short time, amount to more than the $7,000,000,000 we need to pay our war loan.

Nothingnewunderthesun

It is somewhat surprising to find in Mr. Louis Untermeyer's recent translation of 325 poems of Heine (Holt) that in his juvenile series, "Dream Pictures," the author is in his long lyric, "Ich kam von meiner Herrin Haus," a sort of earlier forerunner of Mr. Masters's "Spoon River Anthology." The scene of both poems is a cemetery, and in Heine's at the call of the minstrel one after the other of the buried people rise up from the grave and tell in ironic song each the story of his life and death.—Literary note.

But, as we pointed out some months ago, De Maupassant's "La Reve" will be found somewhat nearer to the source of Spoon River.

Boarding House Ballads

II

THE LADY OF THE HOUSE

She is old, she is gray;
But in her heart it is May.
Though her years creep along to December.
She has had her young day,
And her heart seems to say
That she isn't too old to remember.

Though her frail back is bent
With a weight that was meant
For shoulders much stronger to bear it;
Her eyes look you through
From a soul straight and true—
And nothing can bend, break or wear it.

There's a smile on her lips
That comes sometimes, and grips
You with joy and the gladness that fills it.
It's a mothery smile—
Makes you feel for a while
She is brimful of love—and just spills it.

And the scoldings she'll give
Are so dear; as I live
They are better than some people's praises;
There isn't a thing
Of a smart or a sting
That could hurt in the way that she flays us.

When the shadows of age
Fall on life's yellow page,
Then I ask for myself but one favor—
That my heart, too, may be
Young as hers—that for me
Life will still hold its sweetness and savor.

She is old, she is gray;
But in her heart it is May,
Though her years creep along to December.
She has lived, loved and sung
In the day she was young—
And she isn't too old to remember.

VARLEY.

Dear Precep—Thanks for the gentle hint in Sat'day's colyum about underscoring the point in one's contributions. And speaking of that day's issue of your o. d. p., how would the two following statements bump up against each other in a concordance?

"In neurasthenia, meats of all sorts should be avoided. In some cases eggs should be avoided also, and sometimes it is necessary to discard the use of milk. * * * Bran may be mixed with wheat," etc.

"Nervousness Ruled Chicago Wheat Pit."

On the level, what is neurasthenia besides a name or perhaps a sort of accusation that M. D.'s tack on to all the patients whose cases they are unable to diagnose properly, and what better way to make the public think some such opprobrious title appropriate than to present the spectacle of a weak, sick guy who refuses the principal articles of strengthening nourishment?

Alack! there lies more peril in the "bull" than twenty of his steaks.

HUGH MERR.

Dear Boss—Is it a compliment to Germany or what that, even when we are at war with her, we must find our spiritual content by visiting with her sons? Mr. Stokowski, making a little speech at the end of the season's last concert on Saturday night, told how necessary it was to keep the orchestra intact next year, no matter what experiences we go through. "And besides," he said, "to no one can you go for spiritual content like you can to the music of Bach and Brahms and Beethoven and Wagner." FOX.

There is more comfort in things created before this war than in those that have eventuated since. They will stand against all bigotry and prejudice such as that which inspired a silly neighbor of ours to suggest that the name of "Germantown" be changed.

ALMOST PERSUADED

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Archbishop Ireland's Prophecy. Universal Service—The Taxation of Millionaires

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S PROPHECY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—In view of America's attitude toward Germany at the present juncture, the following words spoken by the venerable Archbishop of St. Paul, Archbishop Ireland, after the close of hostilities between the United States and Spain, seem worth recalling. He said:

"No longer is America to be isolated from the world around her. She is a world Power. To her no world interest is henceforth alien. In all things that concern the general welfare of nations America must and will take her part. The place of America in the hegemony of humanity is marked out for her by accomplished facts; from that place she must not, she will not, recede. The voice of America, then, will be heard afar; the spirit of America will travel across seas and mountain ranges to most distant continents and islands. And the voice of America is the voice of freedom. With the voice and spirit of America there will go wide and far what America in her greatest ideal represents—democracy and liberty. * * * All humanity will pulsate anew beneath the inspirations of liberty, because America will be better known, and in her victories the world will behold the victory of liberty."

If there be any truth in the above noble sentiments, then surely America should now strike a blow for freedom and help to stem the tide of German barbarism. If she "must and will take her part in all that concerns the general welfare of nations," how can she hold back now?

J. WILFRID MURPHY.

Germantown, April 20.

FOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—The urgent necessity of the absolute unity of the people of our country to defend it against invasion from traitors within and foes without, to protect our wives, our daughters, our sisters and our mothers from fates worse than physical torture or painful death was never so evident as just now.

America, North and South, has been planted by the Prussian. We see the seed sprouting in the United States, in Mexico, in Brazil, in Argentina. Our troops and navy are needed now, at once. The foe is on our shore, in our country, in our Congress, in our Legislatures, in our cities, in our schools and dwelling in our homes.

If we have any respect for ourselves, for the virtue and honor of our daughters, our wives and our sweethearts, stand by the President.

Get busy; pass the universal military service bill now, or be forever coward and traitor. CHARLES G. DARRACH.

Philadelphia, April 20.

TAXING MILLIONAIRES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—As Congress has declared war, we must look forward to a taxation to carry on the war. Therefore, a tax should be placed where it will be least felt; that is, where it will affect the least number of people. There is only one just way to place the tax, a way that will be acceptable to God, a way that will not affect the masses, that is, the working class, the producers, the poor and humble. (Luke, xviii, 18 to 27.)

Congress should pass a bill that will give all the money that will be necessary to carry on the war and very few should feel the taxation. A way to solve this question would be to take all over $1,000,000 that is owned by any individual or corporation, whether it is invested in this country or in other countries, and take possession of all investments of more than $1,000,000 in this country by any foreign individual or corporation. Some may look at this in horror, but it would be much easier for a man of millions to give up his millions than for a mother to give up her boy. Is it possible that those greedy for money would sacrifice a life for a dollar?

If such a law of taxation existed in all countries I firmly believe there would be [illegible]

would be to ask one to lay down his life for his country; not as much. If one of wealth were afflicted with a dreadful disease or accused of murder, he would spend his last dollar to save his life. TUDOR.

Fox Chase, April 19.

FAVORITISM IS ALLEGED

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—The EVENING LEDGER has served the community well many times. There is a chance for it to render the public still an other service by giving publicity to any attempt at favoritism in making minor military appointments.

I have heard a number of young men say that they were not afraid to go to war, because all they had to do was to see a certain man and they could get a "safe appointment," in the quartermaster's department, for instance. These young men seem to feel very sure of their ability to get one of these "safe appointments," judging from the number that have told me of their intention to get in the quartermaster's department.

The EVENING LEDGER, as the local champion of democracy, could render a great public service if it would give instant publicity to any "wire pulling" or any attempt at favoritism that might occur.

PETER BROWN.

Philadelphia, April 20.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE RAILROADS

The railroads are to the commercial affairs of the nation what the veins and arteries are to the human body. Adequate transportation facilities are fundamentally essential to progress. To provide these facilities some inducement must be offered to private capital—first, the inducement of safety of principal and income, and, second, the inducement of prospective profit in excess of a fair income. The extent of such profits must, however, be kept within reasonable bounds, for the railroads are public utilities. They are, so to speak, semipublic enterprises, for the capital with which they are built is largely provided by the people they serve. There is no hope of a return to the old "public-be-damned" methods of operation or the old "all-the-traffic-will-bear" basis of freight and passenger rates. Nevertheless, something more than orthodox returns must be allowed if capital is to be attracted in sufficient volume to keep the growth of new facilities up to the growth of population, increase in cultivated area and general business. In the days of railroad pioneering this truth was recognized, and as a result, land grants and other forms of State and Government aid were extended as an incentive to new building.—Thomas Gibson, in the Quarterly Forecast.

A SIMPLE SOUL AND GREAT

A Tribute to John G. Johnson

Follower of Blackstone, thine arms are folded up,
Thy noble mind doth rest from deepest thought,
Thou sleepest now and drinkest from the cup
Full of Nepenthe, precious solace bought
By years of useful labor, kindly deeds,
By giving of thyself to fellow men,
And answering so fully to their needs.
Oh, hard it is for humble, mortal pen
To limn thy greatness and nobility,
To sing thy praises for a life well spent,
And all the splendid things thou didst for men
Ere yet thou wast called and to thy sleeping went.

In books and art and law thou lived thy life,
Nor troubled with the little things men do,
Thou took no care of petty frets and strife
That causeth lesser men their lives to rue.
Alone, above the maddening throng,
Thou lived with Great Masters long gone to rest,
Who left the world, as thou, better as they moved along,
In placid contemplation of the fair and best
Thy time was spent, and happier by far
Wert thou than men who rushed and roared
Like foaming seas on business's rock-strewn bar,
Above such trivial things thy great mind ever soared.

For thy reward, may thou find where thou'rt called,
The great souls that before thee blessed the earth,
And with their noble sayings to enthralled [illegible]

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

QUIZ

1. What is meant by "war for aggrandizement"?
2. How many acres are there in a square mile?
3. Explain why Philadelphia is called a cisatlantic port.
4. Name the two Senators from California.
5. What is the present capital of Belgium?
6. Why is it incorrect to say "He gave it to she and I"?
7. What is the Dover-Calais line and why are the Allies determined to protect it from attack?
8. What is the Dual Monarchy?
9. Pronounce "aeroplane."
10. Why cannot a fish live out of water?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Meager news has been received of a revolt in three States of Brazil that are thickly populated by Germans.
2. Ordinarily a cadet graduating from West Point is commissioned as a second lieutenant, but because of the need for officers many this year will become first lieutenants.
3. Iberians were the ancient inhabitants of Spain; Hibernians, of Ireland.
4. The wage increase asked by the anthracite coal miners was 20 per cent.
5. Steamboat coal is the largest size of coal, consisting of large lumps.
6. Raymond Poincare is President of France.
7. A portage is an overland "carry" for canoes and provisions between navigable waters. Usually they lie between sections of a stream made impassable by rapids.
8. Iago is the villain in Shakespeare's tragedy "Othello," who persuades Othello that the latter's wife Desdemona is faithless.
9. Mount Vernon, Va., near Washington, was the home of George Washington.
10. "Italian" is pronounced "i-talyan," beginning with the short "i," as in "wit."

Naval Reserve

L. A. R.—The service of the naval coast defense reserve in time of war is sea duty and shore duty. Sea duty comprises service in the "mosquito" fleet on scout boats, mine sweepers, patrol boats and submarine chasers within the limits of the naval district. Shore duty comprises service at the navy yard, various patrol boat supply stations, paymasters' and supply departments, shops and offices and wherever the men are needed to help the regular organization. No knowledge of naval matters is necessary, but such knowledge is valuable. Men are being enrolled for the duration of the war and during active service receive the regular navy pay. You may ship with a Pennsylvania crew by enrolling at the recruiting station at Independence Hall, Liberty Building, Broad and Chestnut streets; Room 202, City Hall, or any other place named in the daily papers.

Koppernigk

R. T.—Koppernigk was a noted Polish astronomer, who is known by the Latinized form of his name, Copernicus. He was born in Thorn, Prussia, in 1473. After years of mathematical and astronomical study and investigation he began in 1507 his famous "De Revolutionibus Orbium Caelestium," which he completed in six books in 1530. He hesitated about publishing the work because of religious scruples when friends said its deductions were at variance with the Scriptures. When he finally published it in Nuremberg in 1543 he dedicated it to Pope Paul III. History says that Copernicus died a few hours after he saw the first copy. This work describes at length what is now known as the Copernican System, the foundation of which is the theory that the sun is in relation to the planets at rest with the planets revolving about it. He was not the first to advance this theory, but was the first to contribute such a learned and elaborate dissertation upon the physical features of the universe.

Baker Heirs

F. L. S.—The Baker Heirs' Association, of Detroit, laid claim to the most valuable section of Philadelphia, that lying between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers and Poplar and South streets, and [illegible]