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desperate acts to win the vote. The deduction is surely obvious: "They would do them here if they had the vote."

As for Mephisto B. Devil, attorney-at-law, he turns up in that oldest and vilest of arguments, the "indirect influence" atrocity. For it is an atrocity, a vile atrocity. It is not necessary to ask the reverend gentleman to arrange the world so that every woman has a human voting machine in her house. It is only necessary to picture such a world of pleading, cajoling, delecting wives bent on improving their neighbors by denouncing themselves and depriving their husbands of their franchises. Why not supply enough votes to go around?

Fraud Will Out

THE EVENING LEDGER is performing a public service in outlining the case which has been and is being prepared against Mr. Penrose for presentation to the Senate. The evidence already presented to the committee was so convincing that a majority of the members entertained no doubt whatever of the necessity for a thorough inquiry. It seemed wise to them, however, not to hold it until after election.

Citizens of Pennsylvania who are about to cast their ballots are entitled to know, nevertheless, what the facts are. The enormous sums being raised to elect Mr. Penrose are presumptive evidence of fatal irregularity. The technical devices used to conceal the amount of these sums and to escape accounting for them raise grave doubts. The conspiracy of bipartisanship which has brought into the Penrose camp the whole army of whisky Democrats is a notice to independent voters of the menace to American institutions involved in this election. The wanton padding of the registration books indicates a purpose to overthrow the will of the people by fraud.

If such a campaign should succeed in this State, the Senate waits. It will get the evidence, hide not one bit of it, care not what names are tarnished or what reputations destroyed. It is a good time for good men to beware of their associations.

Business Outlaws Booze

IN INDUSTRY and in politics liquor plays the same part. It cripples one just as it debauches the other. It makes a bad workman as surely as it makes a bad voter. That and nothing else is the key to the progress of anti-booze sentiment through the country.

The latest commercial convert to temperance is the Illinois Steel Company, an organization employing 20,000 men. It has placed in electric signs over the entrances to its plant three pertinent questions:

Did booze ever do you any good?
 Did booze ever get you a better job?
 Did booze ever contribute anything to the happiness of your family?

The company's campaign does not stop with such warnings or with lectures and moving pictures along the same lines. It has installed milk stations to supply a substitute.

Misrepresenting Brumbaugh

THE opponents of Doctor Brumbaugh know that they haven't the slightest chance of beating him on the ground of personal character, official record or effective administration. Their only hope lies in confusing the issues and befogging the voters. In spite of Brumbaugh's reiterated and doubly emphasized advocacy of local option, they are trying by devious ways to link him with the liquor interests.

Although Brumbaugh has stated that he is drawing no money from the Penrose "slush" fund, they are endeavoring to tie him up with the underground financing of the Organization. And well known as it is that Penrose did not want Brumbaugh to head the State ticket because he is unbossed, unobscured and amply capable of making his own platform, nevertheless they are juggling a connection that does not exist. Brumbaugh is as different from Penrose as day is from night. He belongs to the new order of public servants—free, independent, constructive, humanitarian and moral.

If—

IF REPUBLICANS who abhor Penrose on moral grounds elect him by their pro-far-far votes, they will only send a man to the Senate who, if by a miracle he kept his seat, would be bound and gagged for the next six years.

If Penrose is re-elected there will be a divided Republican vote in Pennsylvania in 1918, and the country will have a Democratic Administration for another four years.

If Penrose does not take criminal action against those who have charged him with political crimes, all men who love honor will believe him to be guilty.

If the Vares do nothing more than make a protest in Congress, Philadelphia will conclude that they haven't either the courage or the ability to save their own necks.

If Penrose is elected on the face of the returns, he will fill the boots of Lorimer, and the Democrats will get political credit for investigating him.

If Penrose could betray the men who were said to be working with him in a guilty conspiracy, then he certainly will not hesitate to betray the respectable Republicans who are blindly trusting him for economic reasons.

If Penrose had about a million dollars available for campaign purposes, contributed by the whisky ring and the scared protectionists, why is the money not reported in his campaign expenses?

Good Roads

HIGHWAYS are the arteries of social intercourse and economical distribution of products. Although Pennsylvania has spent vast sums of money through its Highway Department the roads of this Commonwealth are notoriously bad. This means not only inconvenience to the residents of rural districts, but a high cost of food products for city dwellers.

Doctor Brumbaugh has pledged himself to reorganize the State Highway Department in the interest of every one and for the credit of the Commonwealth. Penrose has been mum on the subject because Bigelow has been an important and useful wheel in the Organization machine.

Needless to say, the postmaster who has tried unsuccessfully to lose his job for 14 months is not located in the Sunny South.

Today Doctor Brumbaugh exemplifies personal liberty in the finest possible way by his repudiation of an unsought nomination.

"Allies Hold Own in France" calls up the thought that Germany is holding a little of that "Own," too.

According to present advices, England seems to have taken on South Africa to make up for losing Ireland as a spot of threatened revolution.

Let Them Beware

THERE have been campaigns before this in Pennsylvania in which huge "slush" funds were raised and spent. There have been campaigns before this the expense of which came in large part out of rum bottles. But there has never been a campaign in Pennsylvania in which so many determined men were engaged, personally and otherwise, in watching the sources of funds and the use made of them.

If Mr. Penrose is elected on the face of the returns, he will find awaiting him at Washington complete evidence, duly authenticated, of the means by which he managed to secure an apparent plurality. That testimony would be so complete and convincing that not a dozen Senators from the whole United States would dare vote in favor of seating Mr. Penrose.

There are men working hard for Mr. Penrose who can well afford to pray for his defeat. They would not cut very pretty figures on the witness stand in Washington.

Protection of What?

AN INQUISITIVE citizen asked a Penrose supporter, who was talking nothing but protection, this question:

"If Penrose's campaign is financed by an assessment on every barrel of beer and bottle of whisky, who are likely to be the beneficiaries of the Penrose brand of protection?"

No answer was attempted.

Excesses in War

WAR is a vestige of barbarity. It is the eruption of the brute instincts normally held in check by the constraints of civilization. When armies grow so large that the unit of a million is in almost every dispatch, and when the battle line covers a frontage of many hundreds of miles, it is inevitable that some parts of the vast machine will occasionally get out of hand and sag down or hark back to primitive savagery.

Probably the reports of both sides have been exaggerated. Nerves are unstrung in the midst of such a terrific struggle, and even the most temperate of observers will overestimate and misreport. When the war is over we are likely to find that on the whole, measured by the opportunity and the provocation, there was a truly laudable restraint on each side.

Roosevelt's Crusade Against Penrose

THE tremendous enthusiasm that is greeting ex-President Roosevelt is not simply a tribute to the redoubtable Colonel, but it is an indication that the people are with him in his main contention. It is pretty certain that if Dimmick had been nominated by the Republicans at the primaries Roosevelt would not have come into the Commonwealth during this campaign.

Time after time, and with unabated emphasis, Roosevelt has charged Penrose with being the chief cause of the revolt in the Republican party. And as long as Penrose stays in the party Roosevelt and his large following will stay out. The two are absolutely irreconcilable. The Colonel's sledgehammer blow at Penrose will be effective. Many thousands of those who followed his leadership in 1912 will show their allegiance by splitting their ticket this year. No wonder the Penrose dynasty is quaking on its throne.

Jails, the Dentist's Paradise

HOW the mad wag darts over travel by the side of Mr. Earnest Good? Take, for instance, Council's hasty decision that there must be money for dental as well as medical service in the county jails. Nothing could be sounder social policy or more earnestly to be commended. And yet in pops the motley fool with the piquant questions. Why add a cruel and unusual punishment to the poor prisoners' unhappy lot? Why create a dentist's paradise filled with compulsory patients who can't put off the day of reckoning? Or perhaps social satire raises its head, with the acrid observation that the lawbreaker of the submerged tenth will now enjoy physical health that is beyond the means of many of his "free" fellows.

All of which only proves this dental reform the better policy. Laughter makes law human.

Angel or Devil, Which

THE United States Steel Corporation—a fair competitor, a philanthropist toward its employes, a good Samaritan in the realm of finance, an immaculate example of law-enforcing business!

The United States Steel Corporation—a monopolist, a feudal tyrant within its own plants, an Ishmael in the commercial world, a clever trickster in its relationships with the Government!

Who can tell which characterization is correct? No one is ever so good as his friends aver or so bad as his enemies charge. This is likewise true of corporations. But it is the business of the courts to decide in the case, and the decision should be clear and final, not only for the sake of the United States Steel Corporation, but on behalf of the public mind, which craves certainty in these industrial controversies.

Every Man His Wife's Voting Machine

ONE piece of topsy-turvy logic plus a dose of devil's advocacy equals an anti-frags sermon in Atlantic City.

First the logic: "Look at the horrible things done in England." The gentleman speaks of window smashing, net forcible feeding. Yes, English women were ready to do anything

THE HANDS OF ESAU
Councils Sets Itself Against Better Living Conditions for Tenants—A Remedial Law Nullified—Scornful Disregard of Those Who Live in Rented Homes—Typical Case Showing How the People Are Betrayed.

"The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

FOREWORD

"For there are eight evils connected with the use of a house. The great labor involved in searching for materials and in the putting of them together is one evil. The constant care necessary to replace the grass, leaves and bits of clay that fall down is a second. Liability to interruption in meditation is a third. The protection afforded against heat and cold renders the body delicate; this is a fourth. The cover it affords for disgraceful practices is a fifth. The taking possession, saying, 'This is mine,' is a sixth. To have a house is like having a companion; this is the seventh. And the sharing of it with many others, as for instance, with lice, bugs and leards; this is an eighth.—Buddha.

Better government in Philadelphia is being slowly strangled. The Blankenburg Administration of a few city offices expresses better government just as completely as an anti-Tammany Administration does in New York. The cold fingers of "The Organization," Philadelphia's Tammany, twisting dexterously through a pliable majority in Councils and officials under control are pressing hard upon its windpipe. Unless pruned off by the people themselves, strangulation of better government must ensue. In the modest palaces behind the myriad two-story red-brick fronts of working Philadelphia dwell the real beneficiaries of better government. They pay the taxes. It is for them to say how the public funds shall be expended. Their support alone means better government. The worst that can be said of people who toil is that they are sometimes too tired to study a public subject—SOMETIMES, NOT ALWAYS.

NO. XI—HOUSING

A MAN owns a horse, a poor old horse, that has to work all day. His neighbor sees this tired horse stabled each night in a leaky barn. Inside the building there is filth, no light, and little air. The animal becomes so emaciated the kind-hearted neighbor reports the case to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We heartily rejoice when the cruel owner is arrested and yanked into court, for we say the animal has a right to live, and a right to get proper housing.

Ah, but that was a horse. It is different with human beings, according to Councils. "Why bother about tenants, anyway?" say the members. The interests of tenants are of no importance compared with the interests of "The Organization." Besides, the whole housing program was under the wing of the Blankenburg administration, and the "orders" from higher up were to smash it.

Thereupon Councils boldly defied the housing law passed by the Legislature in 1913 to protect the tenants of Philadelphia from landlords who failed to keep their properties in such repair as to make them healthy places to live in. By refusing to appropriate funds necessary to put the law into effect the majority members completely nullified it. It is now as good as dead, killed by Councils, and waiting resurrection by the life-giving power of public opinion.

ASTOUNDING? Not at all. For remark: Councils is the fighting face of Jim McNeel and the Vares. Here are the health-giving rights that ran to tenants had Councils not interfered.

- (1) To have a sink with running water in every house, and in every apartment of two or more rooms in a tenement house, if there is a water main in the street.
- (2) To have the house directly connected with the street sewer, and other independent and unhealthy arrangements discontinued.
- (3) To have broken plumbing repaired at once.
- (4) To have unsafe stairs, leaky roofs and similar defects repaired and kept in repair.
- (5) To have the cellar protected from being flooded by ground water, and the rooms protected from dampness due to defects in the walls.
- (6) To have in a tenement house the public halls and other spaces outside the apartments kept in a clean condition.
- (7) To insist that no part of the building be used as a sweatshop; and where manufacturing is done, it must be under permit of the Board of Health.
- (8) To insist that no material of easily inflammable character be stored in the building so as to make a fire risk.
- (9) To insist that every room shall have a window of ample size, opening to the outside air.
- (10) To live with privacy and without the promiscuous herding that is recognized as a prolific breeder of vice and crime.

The wards most affected by the housing law are the 24 to 13th, inclusive, and the 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th. Their population, according to the census of 1910, was 314,403. They contain 64,489 houses. The total number of people in these wards living in rented houses, all of whom would have been benefited by the operation of the housing law.

There are about 40,000 houses in Philadelphia that are for rent. This oversupply of dwellings insures the certainty that any improvements forced by law would not have raised the rents. But Councils, acting for the contractor overlords, pulled the teeth of the law by failing to provide funds for the machinery to enforce the law.

Select Councilman Edward Buchholz and Common Councilman John P. Connelly took special pains in helping smother the housing law on personal grounds. The law combined the three divisions of sanitation, house drainage and tenement in the Department of Health and Charities into the single division of housing and sanitation. At the head of the old sanitation division was Connelly's relative by marriage, James F. McCrudden, at \$3000 a year, and at the head of the old tenement division was Buchholz's son, Arthur E. Buchholz, at \$2400 a year—both were liable to lose their jobs if the divisions were merged; also the head of the old house drainage division, Winfield S. Reed, a protégé of David H. Lane, who had been enjoying \$2400 a year.

Entrusted with the enforcement of the new housing law for the Blankenburg administration was John C. Moliter, at a salary of \$3500. He ought not to have been surprised at opposition from the Councilmanic Finance Committee, with Connelly as chairman and Buchholz as a member. But it will be just as well to set down the whole proceeding in chronological order. Read this record:

July 22—Housing law approved by the Governor.

September 18—Former Health and Charities Director Neff sent a letter to Councils asking that the Division of Housing and Sanitation be organized in accordance with the law.

December 20—Philadelphia Housing Commission sent a letter to each Councilman, calling attention to the mandatory character of the law, and asking for action.

December 30—Petitions presented to Councils from the Octavia Hill Association, Liberal Club, a group of clergymen and from a meeting attended by delegates from 35 organizations affiliated with the Housing Commission requesting action.

1914.

January 15—Acting Health and Charities Director Wilson, treating the three heads of the old divisions as automatically legislated

appointments would be made on merit. They do not want meritorious appointments. They want men in office they can use, men who will write a lying report about a building owned by some powerful friend of the political machine. So, not being able to name the sort of men they want to do the inspecting, they lock the door and keep the good that is in this law from spreading through the city. Perhaps, too, the owners of so-called "slum" or rear properties, realising now 15 or 20 per cent. on their "investments," have applied pressure or presented inducements to Councilmen, lest the necessity for making improvements might reduce their return to 10 or 12 per cent.

Let these contractor overlords and these cynical landlords stand forth before the public in their true colors. They dare not. They hide behind Councils. They plead that owners of property do not want the housing law made operative. They try to unload the responsibility upon absentee landlords, owners with a small equity in their property and real estate dealers. Aburd!

But we can see through the thin transparency of their trickery. The political bosses are only trafficking again—trafficking this time with the life blood of the poor. Tammany Hall would pause before attempting such cruel politics. No wonder we hang our heads when we explain to our friends from afar of the difficulties now besetting our good Mayor in the City Hall. Fortunately he is a patient man—a Job standing in the shadow of William Penn.

APPOINTMENTS

January 15—Mayor Blankenburg sent a message to Councils asking for an appropriation to carry forward the work under the new housing law.

February 4—A mysterious taxpayer's suit is begun to enjoin the payment of salaries under the new housing law for the ascribed reason that no appropriations had been made by Councils for that purpose; also prohibiting the use of the funds provided for the old three divisions for that purpose.

February 5—An ordinance to appropriate funds in accordance with the law is read in Common Councils and referred to the Finance Committee.

February 27—John C. Moliter, the appointed head of the new division of housing and sanitation, brought a court proceeding to mandamus Councils to provide for his salary and the salary of the force under him.

February 27—District Attorney Rotan is asked to permit the use of the Commonwealth's name in the mandamus proceedings against Councils.

March 5—Common Council reported an ordinance to create a division of housing and sanitation by transferring the appropriation made for the three former divisions, designating the inspectors by their former titles, but not providing for the 100 inspectors required by the law.

March 18—The Mayor forwarded to Councils a message pointing out the attempted evasion of the law in the proposed ordinance, and submitting an amendment to it.

April 2—The Finance Committee reported to Councils without recommendation an amended form of the ordinance creating the division. A letter was presented to Councils from the College of Physicians requesting action.

April 16—Twenty-five civic betterment organizations ask Councils to take action on the housing law; the Mayor asked that the ordinance be amended, and thereupon Councils recommitted the ordinance to the Finance Committee.

May 7—Finance Committee reported a bill to abolish the three old divisions and create the new one provided for by law.

May 22—The Supreme Court handed down an opinion that until Councils appropriated the money to finance the enforcement of the law it was not operative.

June 11—The Mayor again asked Councils to appropriate the money; ordinance was given a second reading and referred to the Finance Committee.

June 25—Councils adjourned without appropriating the moneys or creating the new division as required by legislative act of July 22, 1913.

July 16—District Attorney Rotan consented to allow the use of the name of the Commonwealth in the institution of mandamus proceedings for salary.

See with what ardor the Councilmen look after the welfare of the renting occupants of the two-story houses! See how they seize the opportunity of working for the tenants in the crowded sections of the city! They represent the people, do these Councilmen. Tonight, they will be telling it, unblushingly telling it. Oh! they are immense, our Councilmen—if they were only out in Chicago, or St. Louis, or somewhere else, we could well laugh at their supreme assurance.

Each epoch is summed up in a phrase—the cry from the people in this, the age of the greatest density of population, is: "Give us more light, more air, and better living conditions." We have no copyright on the "housing question." It is the same in England, in Germany and in France, or was before the present mad slaughter of men began. Miss Octavia Hill's great fight in London to bring beauty into the homes of the poor, to preserve open breathing spaces and enforce sanitary reform, found early imitators in all large cities where bad housing conditions existed.

European conditions have been found to reproduce themselves in American cities, particularly among the Hebrews from Russia. It is unfortunate that our centres of population have so little to teach the aliens in the way of reform. There have been no serious attempts made in the United States to deal with insanitary areas as they have been dealt with in England, or to prevent the creation of new ones by regulation and planning of extensions as in Germany. Even when we do get started in the right direction—as in the case of the new housing law in Philadelphia—there is always politics, business politics, blocking the way.

Why interfere in the conduct of private property? Because many of the future inmates of blind asylums, tubercular hospitals and prisons are made from a childhood spent amid defective living conditions. Darkness, impure air, dampness, dirt and dilapidation are public enemies. They can be avoided with proper drainage, adequate refuse removal, habitable dwellings and a reasonably good water supply.

Poor people live in poor houses often for the good reason they cannot afford to move out. They are caught on the treadmill of life. Home begins and ends in the suffocation of circumstances. It was to give such victims an outlet to fresh air, sunlight and plenty of pure water that the housing law was fought for and won in the Legislature.

The contractor overlords who are opposed to Mayor Blankenburg are not willing to have the law made effective because it will endanger some of their appointees, and give his administration power to make some additional appointments. They are sure the

APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, who is running for Governor of Pennsylvania, shows that he has learned one great weakness in the administration of the public's business, when he says: "If you want a political administration of your public affairs, by which I mean an administration in which men shall be appointed to office because they have the influence of one or two or six or ten men back of them, and the only support of the party in office is the friendship of a party like that—if that is the kind of an administration you want in Pennsylvania you don't want to vote for me for your Governor."

It is good to learn that candidates are actually finding it worth while to express such principles. Of course, when a man is appointed to office not because of special fitness, but because of political influence, it is unfair to expect that the man in the office will be as well chosen as economically carried on as when a man is chosen for ability. At the same time, a higher salary is likely to be asked. Regular work tends to have a standard of compensation. The reward for political service is what you can get. We don't know whether Doctor Brumbaugh ought to be elected, but if this were the issue there could certainly be no doubt. He doesn't have "economy and efficiency," he declares for a policy that cannot help furthering economy and efficiency.

WARE TARTARS

From the New York Telegram.

It is reported that "when the Allies have conquered Germany" they will compel the Kaiser to abdicate. It sounds easy; but first catch the Kaiser.

SCRAPPLE

Folklore

"Once upon a time there was a place named Oyster Bay and there lived—" began father, reading to his son.

"Why don't you read something of contemporary interest?" interjected the mother, who was well posted on current events.

The Way Out

One way of getting Great Britain to release our ships is to take John Bull by the horns.

The King of the Pests

The pest and the bore are not hindered by they sprout up in winter, spring, summer and fall!

To strike at the balance of most people's reason and force even patient peace lovers to brawl!

Their plans are uncounted, their number is legion.

They move around singly, in groups they debouch;

They run round at large and invade every temporary interest!

And they may be followed by marks of the grouch.

Just now the chief pest who is blatantly braying

And making us wish he had never been born,

Is that one who spends all his leisure time saying

He takes a cold bath every bleak winter morn.

Outside Stuff

The novelty was "Le Festin de l'Araignée," an impressionistic melodic painting after the manner of Vincent d'Indy and his modern French school. Without possessing any startling value, it still lent to the program and subsequent proceedings a spice of difference that was grateful.—Morning Paper Review.

The point in this particular case being that Ernest's "Rumaluy Rhapsoody" and not "Le Festin de l'Araignée" was played.

More Race Suicide

The stork died at the zoo Sunday evening.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Proving an Alibi

Landlady (to entomologist who has brought a great collection of beetles to his room)—Professor Jinks, I want you to understand right now that you can't convince me that you found all them in your bed.

The Second Crop

Timothy Hay, Jr., is a pupil in a Grand Rapids public school, according to advices from that city. Being in good health, he never had the hay fever so far as we know, his mother is not a grass widow.

To End It All

He knew the river Styx was deep and wide, And so he hesitated to decide.

Although his heart and brain were fagged and sad, There was ahead of him that crossing bad.

He wished to end his tenure of this life, To get away from turmoil and from strife, But with the fear of dark his heart was fraught, Until one day he had a brilliant thought.

It made of him a more determined man; Though 'twas an old and rather simple plan.

To light his way, and also get the pass, He just inhaled illuminating gas.

More Language

John Bull to France—Joffre French. Whereupon France accepted the offer of General French.

Political Distinctions

Some candidates in proffering their services to an expectant constituency used the honeyed words; others candied dates.

Famous Last Lines

(Almost any magazine).

"But I found out after all that it wasn't Jenny, because Jenny had been drowned that afternoon—why, good heavens, boy, what is the matter with you?"

Mortimer had fallen in a dead faint on the floor.

(R— W. C—)

"But you," he croaked hoarsely. "No," she replied.

He seized her hand and 'mid the passionate piteness of the purple of his eyes, he pressed a lingering and languorous, luxurious, luscious kiss upon her strangled lips.

(Henry James).

And there, for all that, in the connection, became, at the last moment, and with the last item of clarity to his mind, clear, there, in the end, for all his scrutiny and despair, he most assuredly was.

Things They Missed

Guinevere and Lancelot Never danced the turkey-trot.

John Paul Jones and Zoroaster Never wore a porous plaster.

Socrates and Aristotle Never used a baby's bottle.

Inside Stuff

Margaret Deland's "The Hands of Esau," just published, may be an interesting novel, but "The Hands of Esau," appearing three weeks in the EVENING LEDGER is, as Potash and Perimeter say, another thing again.

No More Excuse for Living

In order to popularize the Corporation Crematorium, at Crematorium Road, the Corporation have decided as an experimental measure to abolish the fee now charged for the use of the Crematorium for one year.—Calcutta (India) Capital.

THE BABBLING FOOL

The American, the good American, knows that he lives in a "free country, is as good as, or better than, any one else, and is not afraid of anything. He is open-minded and he isn't likely to fall for anything. His only superstitions are:

That he is infinitely better than all foreigners.

That kid gloves are womanish.

That a captain of industry shouldn't be over four foot six. A "little Napoleon."

That the Declaration of Independence not only assured, but created liberty and the equality of man.

That New York is "a man's town."

That Philadelphia is "slow."

That for a long, thin man to poke the eyes out of a short, fat man, on the stage, is the height of humor.

That the city is vicious and the country is pure.

That George M. Cohan is a greater dramatist than Shakespeare.

That morality and cheerfulness are incompatible.

That going to college makes a man unfit for business success.

That all for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

That "society" doesn't talk the same language he talks.

That Bostonians say "descending" when they mean "going down."

That refined people say "limbs" instead of "legs."

That all Parisians are immoral.

That he who reads in the magazines is bound to be true.

That the Englishman's pronunciation of "can't" is an affection with him.

That it is wrong for a married man to employ the company of any woman except his wife.

That he is absolutely and eternally free from superstitions of any kind.

WAR TARTARS

From the New York Telegram.

It is reported that "when the Allies have conquered Germany" they will compel the Kaiser to abdicate. It sounds easy; but first catch the Kaiser.

CURIOSITY SHOP

In former days Madeira was known as the Tale de Dabney. Coffin, the nautical writer, explains: "Because ever since the world was created the American Consul there has been named Dabney and has been a kind of bean king pin there, ownin' pretty nearly the water front and bein' Consul and ship chandler and merchant all combined together."

Pig iron, or rather the name, is derived from the "sow" or channel into which the molten iron runs, the lateral branches being called "pigs." The word "sow" has nothing whatever to do with a pig, being derived from the Saxon "sawian," to scatter.

"Burning your candle at both ends." This saying arose out of the custom of burning the rush light at both ends in order to give a greater light. While a man in this way was obtained, yet the rush itself lasted but half the time. The rush plant was used as a wick and dipped in oil. It was twisted up into a shape and placed on a stand, both ends being then lighted. The people were very economical with light and it was considered extravagant to burn the light at both ends.

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