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APPLICATION MADE AT THE DULLAUELPHIA POSTOPPICE FOR ENTRY AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914

The Knife in the Bowels of Reform THOMAS S. T. MACKLEER voted in Select L Council to override the Mayor's veto of the Municipal Court grab. Mr. Mackleer is employed by the Municipal Court at a salary of \$250 the month. Of course, he was quite competent to take a judicial view of the

question. It is even possible that he could

have been influenced by argument or fact to

vote against the source of his salary. But

the contrary, he stood "with the boys," first,

BELL, 3000 WALNUT

last and all the time. Mr. Mackleer is but one of many whose any citizen wants to know why the reform administration is hampered at every turn by of livelihood of certain "representatives of are, these sweetly coo, "We are Republicans." And the remarkable thing is that so many people believe them.

'Twill Be Dry in Ole Virginia

VIRGINIA has gone dry by a decisive majority. The fight there has been going on for years, the real buttle having been to persuade the Legislature to submit the question to a general vote. When that much was tionists. It would be tille to deny that in the rural districts of the South prohibition has achieved some splendld results, and it would be just as futile to question its failure in the cities. "Blind plas," "blind tigers," speak-easies" have flourished. Violation of the law in most of the larger towns is open and notorious. Making vice a crime by statute can never be a great success. Local option is the real remedy for the liquer probiem, for it restricts prohibition to localities where enforcement of the law is practically. He is a real estate assessor, a position which automatic.

Militarism No Worse Than Navalism THE German people are quite might in Bacon cast it.

resenting a great deal of the nureasonable criticism of the Fatherland. It would be a pity if fair-minded man could love for a nation which in the last half century has amazed the world by its material accomplishments. That England and her Allies have been jenious of clerman achieved ment is too obvious to require comment. It would be entirely illorical, therefore, for American citizens to grow blitter over German militarism and not consider Emgined's navalism. German preparation on land has not been one whit more destructive of the peace of the world than England's preparedness on the oceans. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. The Kaiser's long relanof peace is at least presumptive evalence of his sincere aversion to war. The Fatherfund is entitled to a fair show, and there is every Indication that it will get it.

Vital History Should Be Taught

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CURRENT events should be studied in the schools in order to make past history more real to the pupils, and in order also to promote among them such a civic mreligence as good citizenship requires: charrent events are history, and filstory is nothing except as it considers civics and committee to those phases and aspects of the war which belong to American economic history, the schools have a great educational opportunity which should not be neglected. To smilliture that young people in the questions that have to do with American dependence and independenence in commerce and industry a to term them the economic resources and proseculaties of their country; and so show them how these questions are affected by the European war is not to violate neutrality, but mercay. to give due recognition to the flow of course In the history of their own country.

Courage is the Conquest of Fear

WE DO not conquire the world by surfaces are about the loss of our own blood. Such on the vicarious law of processe. To do such sules. there is every industruent to the very be

To have the courses of standing stone to the attribute of a strong man Albuman fear are related as improvement to an virtue One makes possible the cubes There and Inno real courage without from the course of the conquest of fear station is immediate by der temptation. The hatthening at stary life. is the soul. Browning writing "When the fight begins within himself a man's weens hard march over rough roads.

one's own soul may be set down as a siver

Re-enter Mexican Revolution

THE long expected has happened. The in-L tolerable tension is over." This morning H. G. Wells' words on the European explosion apply as fitty to Mexico. Villa's break with his "First Chief" is now "efficial." He has dropped the mask. Mexico is not to be without its habitual revolution. Men familiar with the situation in Mexico have long expected just this move. All Villa's protestations of loyalty could not alter the fact that Carranza was not the man the Northern

National Palace, Jealousies and ambitions aside, there have been signs of profound differences between the great natural divisions of Northern and Southern Mexico that spelt conflict. Villa's revolution may be an attempt to put himself or his man in the chair at Mexico City and his ideas into operation. Or it may mean the setting up of an independent Northern republic. At any rate, it means more months of turmoll and destruction. Whether this will be worth the price depends on Villa's sincerity in his stand for a non-military government and the redistribution of the land.

Meanwhile, Vera Cruz becomes once more a knotty problem.

No Stultification for a Mess of Pottage AT WATSONTOWN yesterday "Doctor Brumbaugh assured his audience that even the competent business administration fell short unless sustained by high moral purpose." Moral principles come first. It does not profit a man or a State anything if KEYSTONE MAIN 3000 the whole world is gained and the soul is lost. It is only at this late date in social history that the contrary doctrine is being preached. It is only now that a mess of pottage is being dangled before the eyes of the people of Pennsylvania in the expectation that it will tempt them into stultification of their collective conscience. Doctor Brumbaugh understands the aspirations of this people and the deep purpose underlying their efforts. It 's only Penroseism which imagines that morality is not an issue.

Stand Up for Pennsylvania STAND up for Pennsylvania," says Dector Brumbaugh, who has always stood up for her himself and to whom the public is looking with full confidence for further servhe was not so influenced; not a bit of it. On | ices of the same kind. Stand up for Pennsylvania! Aye, take away from her the reproach which designing men have fastened on her. Sweep out the anti-moralists, who, jobs depend on their votes. It is never safe | by a conspiracy of plunder, have managed for the people to confide their interests to to get control of the offices. Cleanse the men whose own interests are paramount. If atmosphere, which is pure in all else but

A great State, magnificent in its resources. Councils, he has only to discover the means | more magnificent in its accomplishments; a veritable nation among nations, generous in the people." They owe their sinecures to the the complexity of its endeavor, the industrial contractor bosses, to the Organization, and | pride of the hemisphere; a State founded by the Organization is their first and only love, a man with a vision, a moral vision; a Com-When the public asks who and what they monwealth which owes its greatness to the stern principles of right which animated and inspired its early and subsequent struggles.

Only one blot is on her banner, only one stain attaches to her name. Penroselsm, fit successor to Quayism, is the State's sole humiliation. Discipline it, excise it, drive it out! Stand up for Pennsylvania!

Dr. Bacon Overrules the Mayor

AN ENAMINER'S report, confirmed by Judge Audenried, declares that Dr. Wilflam D. Bacon was never elected to Select Council from the 44th Ward. The examiner found that Dr. Philip H. Moore, fusion candidate, received a majority of the votes cast, By the use of dilatory writs in the courts. Dector Bacon continues to hold the office which does not belong to him. It will probably be January before his appeal can be disposed of by the Supreme Court,

Poetor Bacon is also a dual officeholder.

puts \$3000 a year into his pocket. The Mayer's veto of the Municipal Court grah was defeated by one vote. Doctor

"He Watched and Wept"

TAXANY a country parson has run his godly VI race remote from towns without ever wishing to change his place. His contentment with his lot and his devotion to the people of his parish are almost incomprehensible. to men more ambitious for position and power. There was such a man, perhaps, who came into your life. There was such a man, perhaps, who molded the community where you once lived nearer to Christian ideals.

A man he was to all the country dear

in his duty prompt attravery of He watched and wept, he prayed and felt,

He was the burden-bearer and burden sharer of his people. He was a soldier of the o'ross, risking his health and exhausting his strength in censeless fell and selfdiegorful performance of duty. He came to has white hairs and here figure prematurely. and there were those who speke of him then as a "igologisdown minister" of no further that the murels had kept the scroll, and record of his deeds and character had on written in human hearts forever. From ion contrar fittle parsoninge in the village, with black in the door yard, he was called, mor in a larger salary or a city sulpit, but the golden city and a mansion prepared

Tim hardships of peace proved too much nor discount Villa.

The submarines have a way of setting under things.

from a douples consulations bowever smallthe ample senson is almost ready to open

Hara magnificatured in Philadelphia are known all over the world and they cover a m of tule of sinners.

senator Fourose never has anything to and about morality, but Dr. firmsbangh is

As a matter of fact, the Delaware rould or obens without the Government, but the constrained would not get along without the

the stier is colors of labourate cruelty in the conduct of the year. Gorman character is not an unmuon e quantity and a nation does not change to validities over night. War is war. Perrupe the Allies do complain too much-

There has been too much other excitement something." Life is not a programming largery people to pay much attention to the through streets of cheering crowds, but a maintenant bills, but the conference Clayminister seems to be about as sensi-Rusning away from the lastleground of line as yould reasonably be expected in the

> it is an era of indiscreet diplomats. Our own sortion seems to have no claims for superiority. In fact, the rivalry among enveys to say wrong things at the psychological moment indicates that we must exert ourselves if we expect to hold the champlonship.

The auccess of the buy-a-bale-of-cotton movement in the South has been remarkable. If the people instead of the Government step the front in an industrial crisis of this kind, not only are the results accomplished better, but the underlying principles of our General and his people want- to see in the | constitutional system are preserved.

PASSED BY THE CENSOR

THERE arrived in Philadelphia this week A a copy of the "Courier of Political Exiles," the official paper of those sent to Siberia by the Czar. It is printed in Russian, but for obvious reasons is published in the capital city of Russia's ally, France. The Courier contains the first authentic account of the death of Dazheparidze, one of the 160 Social Democratic members of the second Duma, who were exiled to Siberia for affixing their signatures to the famous Viborg manifesto-

a Russian declaration of independence. Laying aside entirely the pathetic human side of the story, the account of the last hours of the Russian sounds strangely out of harmony with the honeyed words of the Czar, addressed to his "Dear Jews" and "My Loyal

Poles," In part, the Courier says: "At 8 o'clock in the evening the train approached a small station, Yamskaya, where we were to change trains, 'All out,' shouted the head of the convoy, opening the doors. Dsuheparidze rose together with the others, but immediately fell to the ground, crying, 'I cannot. I am all in.' Tzercteli and Macharadze picked him up and placed him on a dirty rug nearby.

"'How dare you sit down, you dog?" shouted a gendarme, whereupon his comrades picked him up and carried him out of the car to the station platform. We had to wait fully an hour for the arrival of the train for Kursk. Surrounded by a host of gendarmes, beneath the open sky, in the horrible cold and but the scant prison clothes on our backs, we waited in the snow, shivering, hungry and trembling for our lives lest one of the gendarmes take a fancy to shoot us. Dszheparidze alone was permitted to sit down on the ground, Beside him stood his wife with her 2-year-old child in her arms. After our arrival at the Kursk depot we were dispatched to the prison.

"All of us, 45 men in all, were locked up in a cell 12 feet by 8. All along the floor lay the victims of Russian barbarism. Not only was it impossible to pass from one end of the cell to the other, but it was impossible for one to stretch out on the floor. In a half hour the air in the room became intolerable. One of us took a chance and attempted to open a little window, but the soldier on duty ordered him back to the floor. In an hour Dazheparidze began to snore heavily. We pounded at the doors and demanded that some of us be transferred to another cell. At midnight the warden of the prison, Kalmikoff, entered and ordered that members of the Imperial Duma be given room in another cell nearby. That night Dszheparidze died without having received any medical attention."

TAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT was the I most vitriolic dramatic critic in Chicago. where he sat in theatrical judgment for the Record-Herald. He was feared by actors and managers alike, yet, when it was learned that he had been captured by the Germans in Belgium and was threatened with death as a spy, even his enemies in the profession were sorry. Of course, he was released, hence this story.

The other night two actors who had felt the sting of Bennett's pen stood in front of the Garrick Theatre discussing the war. One referred to Bennett's visit to the scene of conflict.

"Wouldn't it be awful," exclaimed the other with heartfelt worry, "if he didn't like the way they fought!"

THE original manuscript of Arnold Ben-I nett's "The Regent," also known as "The Old Adam," is now in this country, the property of Edgar Selwyn, the dramatist. How Selwyn smuggled the manuscript out of Bennett's house at Thorpe-le-Soken, in Essex, England, is an interesting tale. Mrs. Rennett is the feminine Cerberus who guards original manuscripts with a zest and care verging on the fanatic. No manuscript has ever been known to leave her possession before. Bennett and Selwyn were discussing things in general when the former offered the desired manuscript to the dramatist, "But how will I get it past your wife?"

queried the American. Here it is: just put it under your coat

and walk out," responded the Briton. "But it's a bulky package and she'll see it." "If she stops you give her this." replied Rennett. And seizing a pen he wrote on the cover of the bundle: "This manuscript belongs to Edgar Selwyn and is the property of no woman."

And that is how the manuscript was smuggled out of the Bennett home

TT WAS in the Pocono Mountains the fast 1 week-end. A number of legal lights, memhers of the Lehigh County har, including Judge Frank M. Trexler, were holding a friendly debate on the fine points of the law. Two men of the Pocomis passed by:

"Are all those lawyers?" queried the first. "Most of them are." replied the second. "and the others are Judges."

THE present attempt on the part of Russia to stop alcoholism in the army is not the first of its kind by any means. Czar Alexander made every effort to stop the drinking habits of soldiers and especially of officers. Whenever a case of inebriety came under his observation the punishment was swift and severe. One evening an officer of the imperist guards had dined neither wisely nor well, and was showing decided symptoms of intextention. Knowing the fate that would await him if caught, he took a droshky to drive to regimental quarters.

Suddenly, to his undisguised terror, he saw approaching the carriers of the Emission. Mortoning the carriages to stop, the Capp exclaimed augrits;

"Major, what are you doing here"" "Your Malesty," replied the still quickwitted officer. "I am just taking a dranger officer to the guardhouse."

The reply so pleased the Emperor that he pardoned the officer there and then BRADFORD.

CURIOSITY SHOP

An authority describer a "Bahemian" as a person, man or woman, who does not go into society, but who is happy-sec-lucky, unconventional, now flush, new short of money; who, having money, spends it freely, and, having none, hopes for it in the near future who malous the heat of everything and below life as it comes. Your trie Hohemian la philisopher, and, in spite of his anconventionality, he is at least as likely to be re-apectable as a leader in conventional society."

The "day of the came!" was November 4. 616, when Talba and Zobehr, rebellious Arab chieftains, were reasted to death by the Caliph Ali. Ayesha, the widow of Moham-med, is said to have looked on from the back of a camel, whence its name.

Estotiland was an Arctic country existing only in the imaginations of olden geographers. It was placed by them in the spot now occupied on the maps by Newfoundland, Labrador and the Hudson Bay district. It was alleged to have been discovered by two

Friesland fishermen, driven out of their course by adverse winds. In 1497 Cabot set sail to the mystic continent and discovered Newfoundland, Milton, in "Paradise Lost," refers to this land: "The snow from cold

The term "Galway Jury" originated in Ireland in 1635, during state trials held to decide the right of the English crown to Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, Roscommon and Gal-way. The four first named decided in favor way. The four first named to the king, with Galway opposing. In consequence the Sheriff of Galway was fined \$5000 and each of the jurors \$20,000.

The exciamation, "God save the mark," or-iginated in an Irish superstition. If a person, on teiling of an injury sustained by some one touched the corresponding spot on his person, he was able to avert similar injury by exclaiming "God save the mark."

IN A SPIRIT OF HUMOR

Comparisons

The little taxpayer appeared worried. He owed one cent and was nervous and uneasy.
"If I were as easily affected by debt as he," said the ruler of the land and sea, "I'd St. Vitus' dance." Which explains to some extent the differ-ence between the individual and the State,

On the Battlefield

"We shall conquer," exclaimed the general to his troops. "Our hearts are in the fight," "But," queried the troops, "are we in it?"

A Literary Color Scheme

Most poets are blue because they are not There's No Accounting for Taste

"Dies in a policeman's arms."-Newspaper The Deduction "What foolish things a fellow will do when

"Oh, Margy, has he proposed?" From Solomon Jr. It doesn't pay to be too forward, especially

in a head-on collision. The Countersign

"Now mind, Mary, if a sentry asks you who you are, you must immediately answer, 'Friend.'" "Yes'm; but what am I to say if he asks me how baby is?"—Punch.

Applied Arithmetic

Puzzled Diner-What have you got for din-Waiter-Roastbeeffricasseedchickenstewedlambhashedbakedandfriedpotatoe s ja m p u d-dingmilkteaandcoffee.

Diner—Give me the third, fourth, fifth, eighteenth and nineteenth syllable

> One Word, Please Where'er 1 go there haunts me A word of strangest sound; It mocks at me and taunts me

When I am getting sleepy, About the morning bell, The zephyrs sing to me, "P-R-Z-M-Y-S-L!" In early dawn Across the lawn The crickets shrilly swell That P-P-P And Z-Z-Z

When spurs of trooper rowel Their horses in attack, That town without a vowel Gets up and slams 'em back, When other hamlets skimpy Such consonants repet. dearly love to hynn P-H-Z-M-Y-S-L!

And R-M-Y-S-L!

In sound it is. The bullets' w Where seris at last rebel This P-P-P And Z-Z-Z And R-M-Y-S-Li

Ah, me! the music verbat That lies within the word! Its consonantal burble. Beats anything I've heard. When guests are getting gaps You ring old boredom's knet Fig. bidding them, "now, say P-Ti-Z-M-Y-S-L."

It belows the buzz I been it does-The droning of a shell!-

-John O'Keefe in New York World.

Horse of a French Color

The Groom-Well, Bill, you won't see the guy nor's home any more; they've taken him for the arms. The Gardener-Oh! I suppose now he's going to be what the Prenchies call a "horse de combat,"—London Opinion.

An Alternative

Mr. Newlywed Did you sew the button on my coat, darling? Mrs. Newlywed No. love. I couldn't find the button, and so I just sewed up the but-tonhole.—Judge.

The Lesser Evil Mr. Boron. Shall we talk or dance? Miss Weereigh Pm very tired. Let us dance. Boston Transcript.

A Culinary Sherlock Holmes

"Walter, give me the menu."
"We have hone, but I can tell you what we

"You must have a fully good memory,"
"Not at all, I simply look at the table-cloth."—Pele Mcle. Tales of Three Cities

There was a young man in N. Y. Who mean would not with a PY. Said has "All my life I layer of with a nife Roast beef, cent and muston and PY.

A fisherman from Terre Haute Once bronced of a fich he had caute;
Hat the fisherman's danter
knew more than she nuter,
And etted, "It was one that you baute!"

There was a young follow in Butta Who went out a butteful tune. Next morning in beal. He put for on his boad And normaned: "thewhydidilitums." New York World.

Hampered Ambition

Play As been as there was unother boards; the fightlenon you had somelody to

-But as there were only the two of no there was netody to talk about. Judge, THE SWIMMER AT ELSINORE

(SINE)

Above the Swedish shore a bar of gold Shown in the gray—the colored torches light Amount the clouds—rese, naure, chrysolite e, all w and theker in the young house hold.

oblidion; threel waves me swift sufoid With mittering sprays of pearls; to where This wirns my blood and makes my heart more sold!

Am I in say, in water, or in air? For all seems one—I glide through lucent

Through turqueise blue, through chang-Through targuese file, through changing hues of redVermilion, scarlet, wild rose, and the glare
Of ruby fire; on golden stars I lean,
Then float 'mid tangled rainbows in an
emerald bed.
—Maurice Francis Tgan in Scribner's. DONE IN PHILADELPHIA

WHEN you come to think of it, it is rather remarkable that we have had our old friends the minstrels with us for more than 60 years. They have weathered every innovation in theatricals; the decline and fall of the stock ventures; the advent of the traveling companies, comic opera, vaudeville and now even moving pictures. And they are going on, but not telling the same old jokes,

night after night. All my efforts to run down to its dark origin the libel that minstrel jokes are venerable resulted in failure. Some of the best jokes I recall were first passed over the footlights by a minstrel company. Only after they became public property did they find their way into periodicals.

Having become a venerable institution many years ago, there naturally arose a dispute as to the place where negro minstrelsy had its birth. Probably not so many cities as claimed Homer for their own contended, but certainly Philadelphia and New York had their advocates.

I am willing to admit a prejudice in favor of this city, and as no other place on the globe ever supported minatrelsy for so long a time we seem to have something of a proprietary right in this form of entertainment.

The beginning was very modest. Before the word had been heard in connection with such an entertainment there were black-faced acts on the American stage. One of the first big hits was made by Thomas B. Rice in his "Jim Crow," which has got into the vocabulary of the language. No one could call that nondescript act minstrelsy as we have known it, yet it had its influence.

THEN came black-faced banjo acts, such As Billy Whitlock used to do; others similar to George Washington Dixon's "Zip Coon," and still minstrels did not appear on the scene. All of these acts were familiar to Philadelphia theatre-goers in the 30s and early 40s. Dixon resided here for a time, and during the epidemic of cholera in 1832 published a weekly "Cholera Gazette." He sang "Zip Coon" at the Tivoli Garden, on Market street west of Thirteenth, and every

boy in the city was whistling the refrain. Billy Whitlock in his autobiography gives a version of his connection with the organization of the minstrel show. During the winter of 1840 he and his partner, Master John Diamond, whose real name was Frank Lynch, were playing at the Walnut Street Theatre, and when the night for their benefit approached Whitlock conceived the idea of introducing a novelty.

Whitlock asked Dick Myers, a violinist, if he would play the violin with them and form a trio on their benefit, and Myers agreed. So, on that occasion, for the first time in public, Whitlock said, banjoists were accompanied on the stage by a violinist. And even that does not look like a minstrel show, does it? Yet it was from this germ that the big, sable semicircle which we recall with pleasure grew into the minstrels.

TN its early form minstrelsy was essential $oldsymbol{1}$ ly musical. The first band of minstrels that traveled around the country had Master Ole Bull as one of its members. There were Virginia Serenaders and New Orleans Serenaders, and while all the acts were done in blackface, they were of a musical character. They gave some clever travesties on the Italian opera, which was then attracting the attention of the musically inclined, and from all accounts these burlesques were not only bright and witty, but were admirably set, so far as musical numbers went.

One of the first minstrel troupes which performed in this city was the New Orleans Serenaders. They were here in 1849, and probably earlier, and they gave a performance in old Musical Fund Hall. In the company was Nelson Kneass, a song writer and musical composer, whose songs were sung all over the country at the time. There may still be persons who recall the strains of "I Hear the Hoofs," "Go Way Black Man," "Rosa Clare" and "Nelly Was a Lady." I feel confident that the last named at least will be remembered, for it was sung in the days of Carneross' Minstrels, in the little Eleventh Street Opera House.

THERE were also in the company Max Zorer, George Swaine, Thomas Burke, Master Ole Bull, J. H. Collins, Sam Sanford and J. C. Rainer. Sanford, whose real name was Lindsuy, took his stage name from another performer, Jim Sanford. His uncle, William Lindsay, also was in the business.

Sanford may be said to have been responsible for the vogue negro minstrelsy has had in Philadelphia. He opened Sanford's Opera House, at Twelfth and Chestnut streets, in 1853. When the place was burned he took the old church building on Eleventh street, which had already been transformed into a playhouse by Cartee. This was the beginning of the history of the Eleventh Street Opera House, where minstrelsy was preserved for more than half a century.

 $I^{\rm N}$ SANFORD'S company at the time was Julien, as he appeared on the bills, but the singer subsequently revealed himself as Ira D. Sankey when he engaged in evangelistic work with Dwight L. Moody.

The last time I saw Sam Sanford was almost 20 years ago, when he danced Bob Ridley at the Walnut Street Theatre with Primrose and West's Minstrels. He was then a very old man, but very nimble on his feet. GRANVILLE

The Female of the Species

From the Ohio State Journal.

It takes a man a long time to get back into the exing of his regular work after a vaca-tion, but a woman without a moment's delay regumes the charge on the red ants in the refigurator with all the zeal and verve with which she left off.

THE IDEALIST

What is the most powerful phrase in the loglish binguage? I put the question to a gathering of folks so presence there indicated their fa-

milliarity with the literature of history. Of course, the phrases that have thundered down through the years predominated "(live me liberty or give me death!" "Don't give up the ship!" Lincoln's ennobling

give up the ship!" Lincoln's ennobling
"All that I am I owe to my mother"—the
afferings seemed interminable.

Up rose a modest-appearing young
woman, "Friends," she said "are we not
up too fur among the mountain tops? These
suggestions are real thrillers, I confess, and
I certainly shall not attempt to detract from their magnificent grandeur. But give me a phrase that makes me happy each day. Isn't that the right conception of 'power-ful'?" We admitted it was. Then We admitted it was. Then she explained:

am employed in an office where the "I am employed in an office where the former boss was a veritable grouch. And, of course, his grouch was contagions. Everybody seemed scared; afraid to move out of a circumscribed path. Naturally, enthusiasm and initiative both lay dormant. That the highest efficiency was not secured from the employes was attented when this man was relieved of the office's management by the company's president.

"In came a new man. The first morning of the office of the office of the office of the office of the company's president.

he walked briskly down the long aisle battween our desks, but not too briskly to give a bright, cheery 'Good morning' to each of us. You would have thought that a bomb of sunshine had exploided. Typewriters were pounded harder, clerks moved about faster and the office boy actually ran. The best part of it is that he kept it up, day after day. In fact, he's doing it yet. And we all swent by him. It isn't the 'Good morning,' friends, it's the fact that these simple words show us that we work with him rather than for him. And 'Good morning' started it all."

You employers who arrive in the morning with yesterday's troubles still bearing you down, try a simple 'Good morning' to those who serve you.

the serve you.

It will accelerate your own red corpuscies as much as theirs,

VIEWS OF READERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

Contributions That Reflect Public Opinion on Subjects Important to City. State and Nation.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger;
Sir-"Done in Philadelphia" promises to be an interesting feature of the Evening Ledger, but many of your readers, I believe, would like to see the reviews line a little better with history than the Bradford article did a few days ago. A better view of Franklin can be had than the following extract gives by reading Franklin's story of the occurrence mentioned;

How Franklin managed to get this office d how he turned the tables on Bradford by bribing the postboys to neglect Brad-ford's Mercury and take care of his Ga-zette is very characteristic of the great philosopher, who was not all philanthropist where business was concerned.

Franklin says that Samuel Kelmer and David Harry had both failed and left the city, and "there remained now no other printer in Philadelphia but the old Bradford, but he was rich and easy, did a little business by straggling hands, but was not anxious about it. However, as he held the postoffice, it was imagined he had better opportunities for obtaining the news, his paper was thought a better distributer of advertising than mine, and therefore had more, which was profitable to him and a disadvantage to me. For though I did indeed receive and send papers by the post, yet the public opinion was otherwise; for what I did send was by bribing the riders, who took them pri-vately, Bradford being unkind enough to forbid it, which occasioned some resentment on my part, and I thought so meanly of the practice that when I afterwards came into his position I took care never to repeat it."

As to another point: Wallace's History of the

Bradford Family shows the location of A. Bradford's offices. SAMUEL W. HOSKINS. Philadelphia, September 22, 1914. ADMIRATION FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Americans in their attitude toward the Sir-Americans in their attitude toward the present European war are not going to try to judge the German people. They are going to render their judgment, and are doing so now, on the question of Prussian militarism. That was the great fact behind all this conflict. Nowhere in this country is there very much hostility to the German people. We have as great a liking for them as for any people in the world. We admire and are greatly inthe world. We admire and are greatly in-debted to their achievements in all the arts of peace. American public opinion has no an-tipathy toward them, only criticism of the feu-dal ideal of government that are held by the ruling class, and any attempt to state the matter otherwise, such as some writers have lately made, is a rank injustice to the people of this country.

J. K. VARNUM, Philadelphia, September 22, 1914.

IN REFERENCE TO "PORK"

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-You state in your cilitorial that Senator Penrose voted for "pork." It is easy enough to criticise men in public life, but when a man has to go before the people and get their votes he would be a fool if he did not try to earn their favor. Popular government means having popular candidates. JUSTICE.

Philadelphia, September 23, 1914. THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Last winter Philadelphia had the snow off the streets days before New York was able to clear her highways. But why is it that Philadelphia can never get the dirt off her streets? There are thousands of citizens who would be glad to have you answer this ques-

W. B. IZZBAND. Philadelphia, September 21, 1914.

FOLLOW VIRGINIA'S EXAMPLE To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Virginia has gone dry, I think it would be a fine thing for Pennsylvania to do likewise, Local option may be all right, but it is a wellknown fact that gang politics and liquor always

Camden, September 23, 1914.

THINKS PENROSE A WEAK GIANT To the Editor of the Evening Ledger; Sir-You are quite right. In the minority Senator Penrose is about as weak a representa-tive of the interests of this State as could be reasonably expected. The war he wanted with Mexico would have done no good, because Pentroselsm keeps its followers at home to vote.

GOOD GOVERNMENT. September 23, 1914.

A Victory For Science

From the Savannah News. What modern medical science can accomplish is shown by the evident fact that the battle against the bubonic plague at New Orleans has Fifty years ago the outbreak of the plague

there would have caused even more widespread

and intense uneasiness than did its recent appearance, and no doubt the list of dead would have been very lengthy. Reports from New Orleans now are that there is not a single case of bubonic plague under treatment in the City.

That does not mean that other cases will not appear, but it is evidence that the medical authorities know how to stamp out the plague and that this country need never fear that it

cill sprend from city to city and State to

State, killing hundreds and causing terror everywhere. The victory of the medicine man has been accomplished without the hurraling that would accompany a victory on the battle-field, but it is just as worthy of praise. NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The country is heavily indebted to Senator Burton and his allies for a great victory won in its behalf.—Indianapolts News. If the prohibition movement should gain heads way in this section, it will be directed as sharpely against the brewery-financed salton in politics as against the beverages which it dispenses.

New York World. President Wilson does well to insist upon trice between the Colorado mine operators and their striking laborers. The mine operators will have to abow strunger objections to it than they have if they expect the public to sympatistic with them in their refusal of its terms.

Perceity may beget ferecity. Is there to be reprised for Rheims with shot and shell and reprisal for Rheims with shot and should torch if the Allies reach Gigmany, as it is no not unlikely that they will? If the opposes of Germany feel that they must fisht with the enemy's weapons if they are to win they have the control of the cont a terrible example to follow. - New York Times,

bill throws light on the current ideas of "gav-bill throws light on the current ideas of "gav-effiment by commissions of experts." It shows that, no marter how many experts we have, there will always be work for public opinion and the sturdy common sense of the plain citizen.—Chicago Herabi. citizen.-Chicago lieraid.

One year ago the impressive funeral of Mayor tack place at Triplity Church Since Gayner took place at Trinity Church Since then many, if not most, of the policies to which he was devoted have been it may be for good he was devoted have been—it may be for a remon—changed. His political and personal friends are in many camps. The monument project has been stalled. Truly the office of Mayor of New York does not fail to retain its sinister reputation of great dignity for an ap-piring man, but it is a graveyard of political tope.—New York Herald.