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Published dally at Public Lapora Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia. Broad and Chestnut Streats 

o Place, Pall Mall, S. W.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

rier, Dallt Onlt, six cents. By mail, postpale f Philadelphia, except where foreign postage d, Dallt Onlt, one month, twenty-five cents by one year, three dollars. All mail sub-payable in advance. KEYSTONE, MAIN 2000 BELL, 2000 WALNUT

Letter, independence Square, Philadelphia. BRYBERD AT THE PRILADELPHIA POSTOPRICE AS SECOND-

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1915.

It is better to have no statue than to have men ask why you were honored in bronze.

#### Battleships Are Not Obsolete

AMERICAN naval constructors are not far behind the Germans, even if they have not surpassed them. Francis T. Bowles, a shipbuilder who learned his trade while in the navy, has just returned from Germany with a report that the exploit of the German submarines in operating 800 miles from their base is not remarkable. Five years ago the Salmon, an American submarine, went to Bermuda from New York and returned, a total distance of 1320 miles, or 660 miles from its base. Our designers can make a ship today which would doubtless surpass the Sal-

The importance of the submarine is recognized by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which has amended the naval appropriation bill so as to provide for five seagoing vessels of this type, instead of one as proposed by the House. Senator Smoot is anxlous that fifty should be built, and he has sought to offer an amendment to that effect carrying an appropriation of \$30,000,000

for immediate use. The Utah Senator is prematurely enthusiactic. The war has not proved that the battleship is useless or that future wars are to be fought under water. The German cruisers have acquitted themselves well as commerce destroyers, and the British battleships have thus far succeeded in preventing any serious raid upon the English coast by a German squadron. It is not likely that the Senate will follow Mr. Smoot's suggestion. It will be wiser if it waits until experts have decided what lessons the war has really taught before it enters upon any extravagant program in favor of one type of vessel.

## Senator Cummins Is "Willin"

CENATOR CUMMINS has not yet said that he is not a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination next year. He is not likely to say it. President Wilson can say that he is not a candidate in his own party because he knows that his party must nominate him or admit that it has failed miserably. But Mr. Cummins is not the whole Republican party, even if he is a large part what is left of the Progressive party. Other men besides the Iowa Senator are eligible. We shall not be so unkind as to cay thus early in the campaign that others would make stronger candidates. Opinions differ on that point.

Such strength as Mr. Cummins has comes from his radicalism. He is already toying with the question of prohibition, and has announced that the saloon must go. He would get the total prohibition vote on that issue if he would only announce his support of a prohibitory amendment to the National Constitution. Perhaps he may go thus far before the summer is over and let the country know just how he would abolish the saloon. He is as strongly in favor of peace as of temperance. And he favors many other wholesome reforms, but the prohibition issue to the one on which his friends are apparently counting the most. If they can prevent the appearance of a Burchard in their councils with an unfortunate epigram about the opposition his boom is likely to be with us for several months.

A Superb Animal Battling With His Master TT WILL do sport no harm if the notorious Jack Johnson fails to make an appearance at Juarez. This superb pugilistic animal, untrammeled by the discipline of social training, and nevertheless possessed of the means to gratify his brutal longings, by dedicating himself to a career of license and debauchers has managed to bring himself into general disrepute, and there are leaders among his own race who are inclined to think that he

has done it great harm. He leaped into fame in his calling, without prejudice. In circumstances which called for moderation and tactfulness he displayed neither. Instead, he is a fugitive from justice, a man without a country, a wanderer on the face of the earth. There is, it appears, a general desire in pugilistic circles to bring

his career to an end, but is it worth while? There are many citizens, not prejudiced by any means, who are convinced that the best thing to do with Jack Johnson is to leave him alone. He is flirting with a conqueror 'nore certain than any man's punch. sport of pugilism can well afford to let things rest as they are and not search the highways and byways for impossible "white hopes."

The Golden Injunction "K NOW THYSELF" was inscribed in let-It was the subject of the Lenten sermon by Stahop Williams, of Michigan, in St. Stephec's Church here yesterday. From Greece to Philadelphia, from the day of the oracles to this day in the twentieth century, these iwo words have contained the essence of practical wisdom.

The men who have risen have known themwives at the start. They have been intelbe taully hopest and have never tried to dethen themselves. If they have failed they have taken count of stock to discover the gues in their own lack of equipment, their on lack of deresight or their own lack of mos and industry. Their brains, their ne their wille, their physical strength, wa the tools with which they must tell way. They knew that they must st three tonic and their powers and Dustrations, If they were to use them

to any young person or any old person than WASHINGTON IS

This is true in matters of the spirit as well as in physical affairs. Every wise person will strip his soul bare and examine it to discover what it lacks. The coward must confront his cowardice and the traitor his treachery, the glutton his gluttony and the sensualist his sensuality if he would know himself. Then, if he is pleased with the prospect, he can continue in his sensuality. his gluttony, his treachery or his cowardice, and know himself for what he is. Try it tonight, when the rest of the world is asleep, and see what profit you can get from the

Be Worth-while Citizens Tonight TOHN G. JOHNSON declares that the Connelly-Seger-Costello ordinance now before Councils is legally defective, "and, I am in-

clined to think, fatally defective." There is every reason to believe that it was made so deliberately. This means that \$100,-000 of the people's money was to be used to hold an election, the result of which would be forwardsined to bastardy by the courts. Not only, then, was it the intent of the obstructionists to defeat rapid transit, but they purposed, in addition, to waste \$100,000 of other people's money in doing it, to say nothing of the \$500,000 already appropriated for the relocation of sewers preparatory to the construction of the loop.

Yet it is the men saturated with such extravagance who shout economy and expect to deceive this community.

The city wakes tonight. Not the weak, the timid or the subservient, but the big, strong men of Philadelphia, with a glorious precedent to urge them on and a broad vision to guide them, intend to speak their will, to inject some of their own spirit into spineless Councilmen, to let it be known that not one man, or three men, or a dozen men, through trickery or otherwise, will be permitted to strip the city of its future, hold it back, obstruct its progress, bankrupt its communal facilities and bind it indefinitely to an antiquated system which even Buenos Aires, in South America, has repudiated and taken measures to supplant.

The crisis is real. It cannot be mistaken. Either citizens will have the kind of city they want or the kind of city a few designing politicians want them to have. Citizens will either rule or be ruled, demand or be commanded, enforce their rights or be ridiculed and scorned. Not Councils as a whole, but an inner circle of obstructionists stands in the way, men already pilloried before this community, who in the past fe., weeks have revealed themselves, the interests they serve and the influences that impel them.

Let tonight's meeting be a smashing blow for the independence of Councils as well as the freedom of citizens in the ranks. And let it be such a demonstration that its voice will drive the legislative body into compliance with the purpose of the community.

History is in the making. Every citizen should make himself worth while by taking

### Real Burden Bearers

THE burden of unemployment rests more I heavily upon the shoulders of the wife of the man out of work than upon anyone else. She must feed her children. The instinct in her heart impels her to starve herself that her offspring may have food. She must be provident. She must make every scrap do its full duty. She must see that there is no waste. She must make 25 cents do the work of a dollar. And when the clothes wear out and there is no money for new she must pinch and scrimp and patch to make the old last until the husband can get work and money to supply the needs of his family.

The husband is not heartless. He bears his burden also. But it is the peculiar duty of the wife to look after the home. Her careful, self-sacrificing work in the back of the house, while they put on a bold front in the sitting room, is now saving many a family from hunger and preventing the appeal by many to the charitableness of neighbors for relief. The small savings are stretched to make them last till the lean days pass and the bread-winner gets an opportunity to win the bread. And the heroic women who are doing this splendid work are not complaining. They are fighting in the trenches for their homes as truly as any soldier on the Continent, and they deserve all honor and all respect.

John G. Johnson was learned in the law before the University made him an LL. D.

It is understood that the "Chin-Chin" dresses for spring wear are intended especially for afternoon teas.

There is some reason to suppose that the Legislature is considering a carnival of good things for the Organization this session.

It does not make much difference who the next Republican candidate for President is, he will not have Champ Clark running against

John D. Long says that there would have been no war if there had been no German army. But would there have been any Germany?

Adam blamed the woman, but when the bankruptcy court closes up the affairs of his sons of the present day they blame "the trusts" for their failure.

Albert J. Beverldge and Gifford Pinchot have been studying military strategy in Europe. Perhaps they have discovered the reason for their defeat in the great battle of Armageddon.

Marse Henry Watterson thinks that Representative Bartholdt should be expelled from Congress because of his German sympathies. But this is too severe punishment for a mild advocate of world-wide peace.

When Congressmen try to arouse the military spirit by saying that New York is not safe from a fereign invasion, do they expact the rest of the country to forget that New York was taken by the foreigners long

Francis T. Bowles, builder of warships by profession, who has been in Germany on pusiness since December 12, returns home with the opinion, for public consumption, that "Germany will win." The Kalser also restly. No better advice can be given | may that Gormany will win.

# NOTHING AT ALL

The Rest of the Country Is Responsible for Whatever Is Done There. The President Ought to Establish a Zone in Which Mr. Bryan Should Not Express Opinions.

By J. C. HEMPHILL DON'T take your politics from Washington," said Senator Chilton, of West Virginia. "Go out into the country if you really want to find out what the people are talking about and what they think on public ques-

That is very much the same idea that has been expressed by the President on more than one occasion. In his first talk to the newspaper folk he charged them that he cared absolutely nothing about the editorial opinions of the papers, but that he was much interested in what went out from Washington in the shape of "news"; that he wished they would send out from Washington what the people of the rest of the country were thinking about, and that is what they have been doing, because Washington, as such, counts for nothing. It has no political standing. It has no opinion on any subject that need be considered by any candidate for any political office. Its people have less to do with their own government than the Filipinos, who are the subject of such tender solicitude on the part of our very generous Government.

Washington Itself Starts Nothing

Washington is simply the clearing house of the opinions of the rest of the country as represented by the chosen spokesmen of the several States; the opinions of its own citizens count for nothing. Washington proper "starts nothing."

"The country" to which Senator Chilton would appeal is alone responsible for whatever is done here, and the country ought to be ashamed of much that has been done, and of nothing so much as of the very sharp distinctions that have been made by the majority of Congress in its treatment of honest capital and honest labor. That there is honesty on both sides is admitted frankly in private conversation but discredited in official action. The lobby is right or the lobby is wrong, according as it represents one side or the other. The caucus is right or the caucus is wrong, according as it decides one way or another on predetermined policles touching certain questions involving political issues.

When a manufacturer or a shipowner shows his head the word passes down the line to hit it. When a case involving the true rights of labor has been taken through all the courts, from the lowest to the highest, and has been decided according to law and the evidence, the "lobby," headed by a former Democratic candidate for President as a paid attorney, appears, and, backed by the Congressmen holding "union cards," seeks to sack the treasury to the extent of more than a quarter of a million dollars for the sake of these who have been fairly convicted of violating the anti-trust law, the same law the violation of which by the "men higher up," in the opinion of the holders of the "union cards," should subject them to imprisonment in the penitentlary. To this base use has the much-heralded cry of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none," come

What Everybody Ought to Know And this is "official Washington." The country ought to know more about it, fairly and squarely. The sugar planters in Louisiana, the cotton manufacturers and their employes in the Carolinas, the iron miners and their laborers in Alabama and Pennsylvania, the beet growers in the West, the railroad owners, managers, engineers, brakemen and shopmen all over the country, and the farm ers ought to consider the question without prejudice. The President ought to tell the country about it, that only "official Washington" is to blame for it, and that the trend of much that has been done here has been toward State socialism, which means the end of representative government in the United States.

Mr. Bryan, who has been much censured for his neglect of his proper official duties, persists in perpicious political activity. In an address to the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Banking Saturday night he expressed the opinion that the passage of the Federal reserve act had "broken the political power of the bankers," and immediately afterward declared that "if the President of the United States, the Senate and the House had not been free from financial bias you could not have had this great benefit, the reserve act." The President himself upon the passage of the act expressed his acknowledgments to the Republicans in the Senate and House, who are commonly accredited with very close political connections with the bankers of the country, for their highly prized assistance in putting this law on the statute books, and the Treasury Department of the United States will cheerfully testify to the invaluable aid it has received from the bankers of the country in the measures of relief it has undertaken for the benefit of the business interests of the country; and this was precisely the sort of "political power" the bankers exercised before the new law was passed.

Bryan Outside His Zone Not content with his statement, which could only have the effect of discrediting the bankers, Mr. Bryan charged his audience thus: "Don't forget your depositors. I am told that more than 85 per cent. of the depositors is the public, while the remaining 15 per cent. are the owners of the bank. One of the failures of bankers is to forget their depositors, and for that reason I have tried to have legislation passed which would protect them." Government ownership of railroads followed the free coinage of silver, and Government guarantee of bank deposits is the paramount issue now commended to the people. Mr. Bryan's statement to the bankers was utterly misleading and as mischievous as it was misleading. Bank depositors are already amply protected. The law provides for that. The law has provided for it all along. Hankers do not forget their depositors, else they would have no depositors. Not every man can be a banker more than every man can be a Chautauqua lecturer.

Banking is a legitimate business. It is regulated by law, and under the new banking law it is very securely guarded. It would be as much the function of government to guarantee the merchant against loss on the goods that he sells, the farmer against the failure of his crops and failing prices on the stuff that he raises, the manufacturer against the fluctuations of the markets and the lecturer against the fickleness of the multitude. which occasionally grows tired of platitudes eloquently prenounced, as it would be for the

UNBALANCED

Government to guarantee bank deposits. Besides, Mr. Bryan has no authority to speak for the Government on questions of finance. That business belongs especially to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, who does not interfere with the affairs of the Department of State. If the President would declare a zone into which Mr. Bryan should not attempt to sail his lightly ballasted craft there would not be so much misunderstanding among the people "out in the country" as to the sincere purposes of the

## COUNTING THE STARS

Not So Formidable a Task as It Seems. Two or Three Hours Would Suffice.

From the University of Wisconsin Bulletin. DID you ever try to count all the stars you could see? Or, thinking this a hopeless task, did it ever occur to you that five thousand would be a generous estimate of their number? This is true: The stars of the sky, visible from any one place, may be counted in a few hours under ordinary circumstances, if the night is clear. They do not exceed two or three thousand, the exact number depending upon atmospheric conditions and the keenness of the individual eye.

Yet, however many are seen, there is always the vague impression of more just beyoud the limit of visibility. In fact, much more than half of what we call starlight comes from stars that are separately too small to be seen, but whose number is so great as to more than make up for their individual faintness. The Milky Way is just such a cloud of faint stars, and through the telescope breaks up into shining points, each an independent star.

These faint stars, which are found in every part of the sky, as well as in the Milky Way, are usually called telescopic, in recognition of the fact that they can be seen only in the telescope, while the other brighter ones are known as lucid stars.

Nearly nineteen centuries ago St. Paul noted that "one star differeth from another star in glory," and no more apt words can be found to mark the difference of brightness which the stars present. Even prior to St. Paul's day, the ancient Greek astronomers had divided the stars in respect of brightness into six groups, which the modern astronomers still use, calling each group a magnitude.

Thus a few of the brightest stars are said to be of the first magnitude, the great mass of faint ones which are just visible to the unaided eye are said to be of the sixth magnitude, and intermediate degrees of bril-Hancy are represented by the intermediate magnitudes, second, third, fourth and fifth. The telescopic stars show among themselves an even greater range of brightness than do the lucid ones, and the system of magnitudes has been extended to include them, the faintest star visible in the greatest telescope of the present time being of the 20th or 21st magnitude.

The word magnitude has no reference to the size of the stars, but only to their brightness. Some stars do not remain always of the same magnitude, but change their brightness from time to time, and this not on account of cloud or mist in the atmosphere, but from something in the star itself. These are called variable stars, and to their number we must also add certain extraordinary stars that flash up unexpectedly where nothing had been seen before, abide for a time and then die away. These are called new or tem-

FIFTH AVENUE, 1915 The motorcars go up and down.

The painted indies sit and smile.

Along the sidewalk, mile on mile.

Parade the dandles of the town.

The latest hat, the latest gown,
The tedium of their souls beguils.
The motorcars go up and down,
The painted ladies sit and smile.

In wild and for waters drown
A thousand for a rook-bound isla.
Ten thousand in a black defile
Perish for justice or a crown.
The motorcars go up and down
—Harman Hagedorn in Collier's Wessian

## IF ITALY AND RUMANIA JOIN ALLIES

Kaiser's Spring War Plans Contemplate That Event-Germany and Austria-Hungary See No Serious Menace in the New Foes-Madness With a Method

By DR. ERVIN- ACEL

Reserve Lieutenant of the Austro-Hungarian army, managing editor of the Hungarian-American Reformed Sentinel, city editor of the Hungarian Daily.

SOME thousands of Russians captured, some few yards gained by Joffre's men, some English ships torpedoed by German submarines and the chilly winter is gone. The fighting armies are frozen to the cold earth, and a pause in the hostilities, looking like a deadlock, brings temporary rest to the frozen and weary combatants. The winter campaign will scarcely develop any surprises, but while important strategical movements are not to be expected when the battle ground is in the lcy grip of Boreas, the spring will tell a different tale: for all of Europe is now preparing for that time.

The German spring plan is worked upon the event of Italy's or Rumania's joining the Allies. I venture to say that on August 3, when the Kaiser declared war on Russia, there were tucked away in some dusty corner of the drawer of Von Moltke's table the mobilization plans against Italy and against Rumania. Those of which we now know-against the countries of Russia. France, England, Belgium-were not the only ones then prepared, you may be sure. I am very well informed.

Italy and the German Wall

If Italy enters the war she will try to break through the Austro-Italian frontier and to land troops on the Adriatic shores of Hungary. But there the mountains are so strongly fortified that a successful invasion is impossible. If Italy wishes to support the Allies in the best manner, she would transport her troops by way of Torino-Lyons to the Franco-German battlefields. This would mean that General Joffre would have 1,200,-000 more men to contuse their skulls on the German iron wall stretching from Basle to the North Sea. With the new English army the forces in France will surely outnumber the Kaiser's forces three to one.

On the other hand bear in mind that the German western army is protected by a triple line of fortifications stronger even than those of Antwerp; and furthermore the fact that in accordance with the modern strategy of the great Von Moltke, a stronger army can win against its enemy only by extending its battlefront. If the numerically stronger army stretches out its line, the weaker must do the same to avoid the certainty of being surrounded. Under ordinary conditions the smaller force will be thinned by the extending and cut to pieces. The German attack in August on Paris and the French-English counter attack proved the truth of this theory.

But can General Joffre extend the Franco-German battle line? In no case. For it rests its left elbow on little Switzerland, its right on the shores of the North Sea. Therefore the Germans are strong enough to withstand the Allies even with Italy added to their number. And do not forget that Italy must leave a considerable army in Tripoli.

What Rumania's Entry Would Mean The same thing is true in reference to

Rumania. If she should throw her sword into the balance of the conflict, she will be compelled to retain a garrison of about 100,000 men at the Bulgarian frontier and another 100,000 men to guard her shores against an attack of the Turkish fleet. With the remaining 300,000 she will try to invade the South Carpathians. But the South Carpathians are twice as wild and rugged as are these same mountains in the north. where the Russians came over into Hungary; moreover they can be defended easily one army corps. Therefore the result will be that failing in this attempt, Rumania's 300,000 men will join forces with Russia, or with Servia; for only in this way can they be of any military value.

Rumania's entrance into the war will be

important to the Allies mainly because Russia can then send troops to aid Servia. Confronted by the Russian-Rumanian-Servian line the forces of Austro-Hungary will retire beyond the Save, the Danube and the Carpathians. This position will be easy to defend and will require but a comparatively small force. Probably the men now fighting against Servia together with those now stationed at the Rumanian border will constitute a sufficient defense. The fact that Austro-Hungary brought so quickly into play against the Russian invasion quite fresh first line troops, till then garrisoned secretly in Transylvania, shows that the allies of Germany are prepared to meet any emergency that may arise in the south.

If Italy and Rumania both join the Allies there is no doubt as to what turn the general scheme will then take. In France the German iron wall will have to withstand the furious attacks of the combined Italian, French, English and Belgian armies. In the south along the Italian-Servian-Rumanian frontier, the Austro-Hugarian troops all fight a desparate defensive war beyond the Alps, the Save and Danube, and the ridges of the Carpathians. In the east the main armies of General Hindenburg and of Austria-Hungary will continue to grind between their powerful jaws the millions of the Czar.

As the new complications that may arise from Italy and Rumania taking sides with the Allies. Germany and her confederates have no fear. Germany and Austria-Hungary are resolved and prepared to struggle to the bitter end against any and all of their neighbors that may take up arms against them. This may be a madness, but Germany has put method into it.

Aspirant for Literary Rewards From the Detroit News.

Frank Goewy Jones, freed from the Ionia re-formatory on parole, has seated himself at a typewriter mounted on a kitchen table and de-clares that he is determined to pay of \$50.000 in debts with the proceeds of fiction writing. He has his wife and child in his modest flat-for inspiration. He declares that he will pay more than the 50 per cent. of his gross earnings, as specified in the conditions of his parcie, and after the half million is disposed of will establish a fortune for himself through the labors of his impediation.

of his imagination.

The name of Mr. Jones has not loomed large as an author. He stands at the threshold of whatever sort of career is to succeed his disastrous achievements in industry and finance. We do not know just how familiar he is with pul lishers nor how clearly he realizes that he is one of a vast hopeful army whose members are one of a vast hopeful army whose members ready to forego everiasting fame, if need be, and to write with an eye single to the market. He has one advantage over these in that his list of creditors is larger, the outside pressure Another advantage is his stronger. Another advantage is his self-cons-dence, and this, we hope, for his suke, for the rake of his wife, his child, and those to whom he owes the half million, will not be diminished the adventures of his manuscripts among the

Ragtime Once in a While From the Ohio State Journal.

A music expert out East has been lauding rag-time music. He justifies it because he regards it as "an expression of the exuberance of the American people". But the exuberance of the American people." But palling it an eguberance does not commend it. We have need to get rid of a good deal of our exuberance—not all of it, of course, but enough to insure for the sout that tranquility which belongs to it. It hurts the mind to be always engaged in antica. There the mind to be always engaged in antics. There is no doubt but a man may bring his brains to the warge of insanity by singing ragime. But that is no judgment against it, for he may do the same submitting his mind absolutely to puriture control.

puritan control.

You will notice that people who are always singing or numming these light and frivolus airs are not endowed with deep and steedy minds. They are happy enough, but it is a happiness that does notody any good, or themselves, either. A ragtime now and then may he reliabled by the wiscest men, but it is not fed for a real life. It is like living on any class, and creare purits.