

Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
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Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.
LONDON: Broad and Chestnut Streets, Atlantic City.
NEW YORK: 170-A, Metropolitan Tower Building.
CHICAGO: 117-A, Home Insurance Building.
ST. LOUIS: 117-A, Union Trust Building.
ST. PAUL: 117-A, Union Trust Building.

NEWS BUREAUS:
NEW YORK: The Post Building.
PHILADELPHIA: The Floor Building.
ST. LOUIS: 117-A, Union Trust Building.
ST. PAUL: 117-A, Union Trust Building.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:
By carrier, DAILY ONLY, six cents. By mail, postpaid outside of Philadelphia, except where foreign postage is required, DAILY ONLY, one month, twenty-five cents; THREE MONTHS, one year, three dollars. All mail subscriptions payable in advance.

BELL 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000
Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1916.

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. Howles, 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 460 miles from its base. Our designers can make a ship today which would doubtless surpass the Salmon.

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 anxious 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 enthusiastic. 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'

SENATOR 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 of what is left of the Progressive party. Other men besides the Iowa Senator are eligible. We shall not be so unkind as to say this 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 is 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

IT WILL do sport no harm if the notorious Jack Johnson falls to make an appearance at Juarez. This superb pugilistic animal, untrammelled 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 debauchery 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 more certain than any man's punch. The 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

"KNOW THYSELF" was inscribed in letters of gold on the temple at Delphi. It was the subject of the Lenten sermon by Bishop Williams, of Michigan, in St. Stephen's Church here yesterday. From Greece to Philadelphia, from the day of the oracles in this day in the twentieth century, these two words have contained the essence of practical wisdom.

The men who have risen have known themselves at the start. They have been intellectually honest and have never tried to deceive themselves. If they have failed they have taken account of it and discovered the cause in their own lack of equipment, their own lack of foresight or their own lack of brains and industry. Their brains, their bodies, their will, their physical strength, these were the tools with which they must begin. They knew that they must command these tools and their powers and their faculties, if they were to use them to their best advantage and to their own glory.

WASHINGTON IS 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 questions.'

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 policies 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 Congressman holding "union cards," seeks to sack the treasury to the extent of more than a quarter of a million dollars for the sake 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 penitentiary. To this base use has the much-heralded cry of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none," come at last.

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 farmers 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.

Real Burden Bearers

THE burden of unemployment rests more 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 charities 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 him.

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.

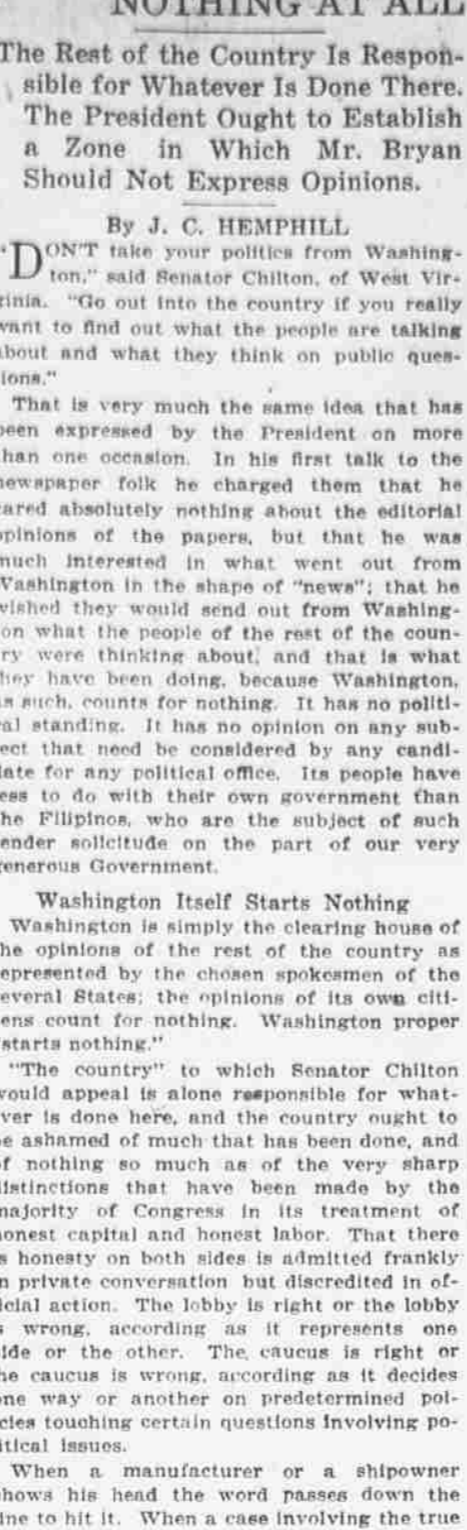
Albert J. Beveridge and Gifford Pinchot have been studying military strategy in Europe. Perhaps they have discovered the reason for their defeat in the great battle of Armageddon.

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 foreign invasion, do they expect the rest of the country to forget that New York was taken by the foreigners long ago?

Francis T. Howles, builder of warships by profession, who has been in Germany on business since December 12, returns home with the opinion, for public consumption, that "Germany will win." The Kaiser also says that Germany will win.

UNBALANCED



-From the New York Tribune.

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 strategic movements are not to be expected when the battle ground is in the icy 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 out 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 contend 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.

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 with one army corps. Therefore the result will be that, falling in this attempt, Rumania's 300,000 men will join forces with Russia, or with Serbia; for only in this way can they be of any military value.

FIFTH AVENUE, 1915

The motorcars go up and down.
The painted ladies sit and smile.
Along the sidewalk, mile on mile,
Parade the dandies of the town.
The latest hat, the latest gown,
The tedium of their souls beguile.
The motorcars go up and down,
The painted ladies sit and smile.
In wild and icy waters draws
A thousand for a rock-bound isle.
Ten thousand in a black duffle
Perish for justice or a crown.
The motorcars go up and down.
—Moran Magazine in Collier's Weekly.

COUNTING THE STARS

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

From the University of Wisconsin Bulletin.
D 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 beyond 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 brilliancy 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 temporary stars.

Ragtime Once in a While

From the Ohio State Journal.
A music expert out East has been lauding ragtime music. He justifies it because he regards it as "an expression of the exuberance of the American people." But calling it an exuberance does not commend it. We have heard a lot of a good deal of insanity by singing ragtime. But that is no judgment against it, for he may do the same submitting his mind absolutely to puritan control. You will notice that people who are always singing or summing these light and frivolous airs are not endowed with deep and steady minds. They are happy enough, but it is a happiness that does nobody any good, or that serves either. A ragtime now and then may be relished by the wisest men, but it is not food for a real life. It is like living on wax kisses and cream puffs.