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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915.

It is a long wait between seedtime and harvest for the man who neglects his fields.

Why Is It a Fool Question? WHEN a reporter asked Colonel Roosevelt about the rumors that he contemplated

tinguished faunal naturalist said: That's a fool question." But is it? And if so, why? Does the Colonel wish it to be understood that the foolishness of staying out of the Republican party is so obvious that it is unnecessary for him to admit it. Or does he think that the Republican party is heading toward him

so precipitately that it is as foolish to ask

about it as to ask about the intentions of

returning to the Republican party, the dis-

the sun just before dawn? The foolishness of the question impressed the Colonel so deeply that he had to characterize it half a dozen times. Does not the country know this consummate politician well enough to understand where he will be In the next contest? His discovery that there was even a reporter who doubted what his attitude would be must have shocked him, especially as he had come to town to describe how he had explored all the reaches of the River of Doubt and displaced uncertainty with certainty.

Vindication of Woman Suffrage in Chicago THAT women do not want the ballot and would not use it if they had it has been a favorite plea of those women who despair of the political capacity of their own sex and prefer, for one reason or another, to take no part in government. How fallacious this theory is the women of Chicago have proved. A quarter of a million of them rushed to the polls on Tuesday. They showed, too, that they had at least as good judgment as the men, for a majority of them voted as a majority of the men did, giving a magnificent rebuke to the gangster element in Chicago. Events have a habit of shooting the anti-arguments full of holes.

A New Era in Elections Promised

NOT in 50 years has a trial of more importance to the well-being of the nation been held than that concluded this week in Indianapolis, which resulted in the conviction of the Terre Haute political desperadoes, who for a long period pillaged and debauched the community in which they operated.

The Government maintained that the defendants in conspiring to cast illegal votes at an election in which there were Federal candidates conspired likewise to defraud the United States. That view has been upheld by the lower court. The case undoubtedly will be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court. If sustained by that tribunal the case will mark the beginning of a new era in the conduct of elections. It will mean that communities which have had grafted on them organized bands of political cutthroats can invoke the protection of the Federal courts, in many instances, and with Federal courts there can be no trifling. The Terre Haute culprits could not have been convicted in the local courts; in a Federal court there was no chance of their acquittal.

There will never be in Pennsylvania another election like that of last fall, if Judge Anderson is upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

The Internment of the Eitel Friedrich

N OW that the Eitel Friedrich has been insession the equivalent of a bond to secure the payment of the claims growing out of the sinking of the William P. Frye. The assumption is that Germany will pay the claims in cash and that the bond will be released at the close of the war.

The commander of the Eitel Friedrich was expecting a German ship to divert the hostile vessels lying in wait for him off Hampton Roads, but it has not appeared. The time limit expired, and the work of the Eitel and its crew is done until peace is declared.

The Canal Not for Americans

FIRE Hill interests wanted to get into San I Francisco, so they decided to build two fast ocean liners to run between Astoria. Ore., and San Francisco, connecting with their transcontinental line at the former port.

The two great ships, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, were constructed by the Cramps. To get to the Pacific coast they had to go there, of course, and quite naturally they went through the Panama Canal, each taking passengers for the trip, which was also a natural thing to co.

It appears, however, that they were lucky ever to get through the canal. The officials doubted if it was within their authority to let them pass, as they seemed to be railroadsweet and the Panama Canal act provides that vensels of such ownership shall not be permitted to use the waterway. The War Department, on the ground that the owneronly was in doubt, decided finally to let the els through.

Meantime the Interstate Commerce Com mission has subpostated about all the Hill callway interests there are to determine the usation of ownership, the idea being that the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Commay is really a railway subsidiary. Supcondit heavy and conspicuous punishment Ill be meted out to the vessels if it is dethat they are really railway-owned. he canal was built with the money of american taxpayers, among the heaviest of whom are the rultways. Yet the Government it appears, really certonaly considered for permitting the use of it by two great

steamers, on route to their home waters. There is nothing queerer in fiction than the sort of corporation-balting which has dominated the nation for the last few years, and nowhere in history, we surmise, anything more absurd than this entire proceeding, particularly when the theory underlying it is considered.

Does the Liquor Industry Invite Forfeiture of Its Franchise?

THE assertion that the State declared Lagainst local option last fall is barren of accuracy. No party declared specifically against it, the omission of a local option plank from the Republican platform being nothing more than an evasion of the issue. That evasion Doctor Brumbaugh specifically remedied by his unequivocal declaration in favor of local option. His tremendous vote was in fact an expression of public confidence in his sincerity, and thousands upon thousands of citizens voted for him because they believed that he would utilize every power at his command to translate his definite policy on the liquor question

No party was bold enough to challenge local option sentiment by a definite declaration against it. The Republican party was dedicated to anti-local option only by secret agreements made by politicians who were incompetent to bind the Commonwealth. They, it is true, accepted a "slush fund" of thousands of dollars from the liquor ring and contracted to thwart the will of the people at Harrisburg. But for the Legislature to countenance that agreement and consider itself as bought and paid for would be so vile a betrayal of public interests that no party could survive the scorn that would be heaped on it as a result

What is it that the Legislature is asked to do? Not to legislate any man out of business, not to close one distillery or one brewery, not to lock the doors of one saloon. It is asked merely to give the several counties. the right to decide for themselves what they wish to do. It is asked to make the liquor question a county question, to give to the liquor interests in every county the right of appeal to the whole electorate of that county. Hopeless, indeed, and indefensible must any cause be that is afraid to stand the test of a popular election and lifts its hands in supplication to the Legislature to prevent the people from outlawing it if they desire. It is well for citizens to keep the point clear in their minds. Legislation against liquor is not asked; legislation to permit the counties to vote liquor out if they desire is what local option means.

The "personal-liberty" argument cannot stand analysis. Mr. Barchfeld's theory that the right to buy and drink alcohol in all its forms is "an absolute right of human liberty as much as the right to buy 'other food," is obsolete. The "right" to buy pistois, the "right" to use opium, the "right" to traffic in cocaine, the "right" to sell food that undermines the public health -all these so-called "rights" have been extinguished by common consent. But there is one right that is everywhere understood, for it is absolute, and that is the right of government to prohibit nuisances. When public opinion deliberately determines that the liquor traffic is a nulsance, the question of its right to exist vanishes immediately and it has no rights, but merely such privileges as the majority, through government forms, may see fit to give it. The liquor industry enjoys a franchise subject to forfeiture, a franchise which is extinguishable whenever the majority so wills. The right to outlaw "booze" is no longer debatable. It has been established and recognized in State after State, by court after

The liquor ring, then, holds no promise from the Commonwealth of passive acquiescence in present conditions.

License or no license is not now the issue. "Personal liberty" is not involved in any way in the battle, but local self-government is vitally involved.

Outlawed by industry, condemned by science, exceriated by moralists and deplored by conservative citizens, the liquor industry at this time must be on its good behavior and endeavor as best it may to correct the abuses most commonly associated with it, if it is to survive at all. For it to oppose the recognition of an established American principle, to barter with politicians, to try all the old tricks which elsewhere have brought it into disrepute, is to invite destruction. It is a time to compromise, not to stand bull-headed and obstinate; a time to yield in order to avoid ultimate ex-

The liquor ring is ill-advised and it is riding for a fall.

Madame Curie is just a woman after all. liable to automobile accidents like the rest

Once more is it demonstrated that Scotland Yard has no detective like a woman

Mrs. Pankhurst is still a militant, but now she believes in fighting the Germans to

Whether the appointment of women watchers at the polls in November is authorized or not the women will be there.

Not even Mr. Bryan has succeeded in persuading 110,000 men to sign the pledge in a week. He must take off his hat to the great temperance reformer, David Lloyd-George-

In any list of heroes of the war the name of Doctor Ryan, of Scranton, who has contracted typhus fever in the American Red Cross hospital in Servia, should have a place near the top.

The New Jersey courts, which have ordered that drinking water be provided in every third car of excursion trains, apparently have no comprehension of the thirst that can be acquired at Atlantic City.

THE "ISTHMUS" OF THE CARPATHIANS

"Steam-rollering" Across "Panama." Topography and Battle-If the Russians Are Successful at Dukla Pass, What Then?

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

THE simplest fashion in which to describe I the topography of the present battlefield in the Carpathians is to compare that mountain range to a long isthmus separating the Galician from the Hungarian plain. For most of its 400 miles' sweep from the German to the Rumanian frontier this istimus is very wide and covered by ranges which rise in folds one behind the other. Their average height is perhaps 6000 feet, but south of Cracow the peaks of the High Tatra are little short of 2000

At one point this 1sthmus narrows to less than 40 miles and the mountains sink to less than 1700 feet. Here is a great natural depression, comparable with that at Panama. This is the famous Dukla Pass, leading directly north and south from the headwaters of some small affluents of the Hungarian Theirs to those of similar affluents of the San and the Dunajec. Over this pass goes the main national highway from Hungary to Galicia. To the east two other passes, much longer and higher, the Lupkow and the Uszok, lead from the same Hungarian plain and carry light rallways connecting Rudapest with Przemysl and Lemberg, respectively.

Invading a Granary

The main Russian advance is coming south through the Dukla Pass, the engiest of all the passes and the broadest. As the Russians advance down this pass they will presently reach the points where the Lupkow and Uszok lines enter the Hungarian plain, and thus compel the Austrians defending these passes to retreat to escape being caught between the two Russian forces one at the Galician, the other at the Hungarian end of the passes. At the present moment the Russians are well south of the summit of the Dukla and approaching Bartfeld, in Hungary, which is in the plain and 194 miles from Budapest. They are also south of the crest of the Lupkow, but seem to have made no real progress at the Uszok.

Coming south by the Dukla the Russians, if they are victorious, will very soon reach the Hungarian plain east and west of a spur of mountains which divides two small river valleys. East of this ridge is the broad valley of the Upper Theiss, opening south and west and offering a level road to Budapest. If they can once reach the plain the Russians can use their Cossack cavalry to sweep this whole region, which is the granary of the Dual Monarchy. Even if they are unable to reach the Hungarian capital the destruction which they can spread through the wheat region may prove an irreparable disaster to the Austro-German cause.

Another circumstance must be noted. As the Russlans advance south in the plain they will very speedily reach the western end of the railway leading from Hungary to Bukowina. It is by this line that the Austro-German troops now invading Bessarabia and Eastern Galicia were transported and are supplied. By cutting this line the Russians would dispose of the only railwa; between Bukowina and Vienna, compel the evacuation of the crownland and probably the eventual evacuation of Transylvania.

A Rumanian Hope in Peril

That such an Austrian retreat would cail the Rumanians into the provinces which they have earmarked for their own seems certain. For Austrian retreat would be followed by fresh Russian advances in these quarters and Rumania would have to reckon that if Russia conquered Transylvania and Rukowina unassisted she would most probably insist on retaining them permanently, thus extinguishing the hope of a "greater Rumania," which for many years has dazzled. Rumanian

Still another consequence of Russlan triumph in the Carpathians must not be overlooked. At present one great mass of the Austrian army is holding the line before Cracow at the Dunalec and the Nida. But this line is not a protection for Austria, for Vienna or Budapest; rather it is the first line of the defense of Germany, of Breslau and Berlin. Hence, if Russian armies penetrate into Hungary and threaten the Magyar capital it is almost inevitable that the Austrian troops now east of Cracow should be recalled and the task of covering Silesia be left to the Germans. This would mean the end of the German at-

tack upon Warsaw; it would probably mean the withdrawal of the Germans from the Bzura-Rawa line to the Wartha, the evacuation of Lodz, the relinquishment of the Polish

conquests. It would put the Kaiser on the defensive on the whole castern front. It might lead to the eventual evacuation of East Prussia, if the pressure of the allied armies in France and Belgium made fresh demands for reinforcements.

MONTON

Three Towns by the Shore Precisely as long as the Austrians can hold

the Russians on the line of the Carpathians the country offers the defenders all conceivable advantages. But to judge from recent reports the Russians are slowly "steamrollering" their way to the plain. Once this is reached, with three railroads and a natural highway at their backs and a level plain a hundred miles broad on their front, the Russlans can deploy their masses and resume the tacties which won for them in Galicia in August and September of last year.

For the observer the real test of Russian progress must be the occupation by the troops of the Czar of Bartfeld, Ungvar and Munkaes, the towns at the foot of the Carpathlans and on the shore of the Hungarian plain. Once these towns have fallen, Russian success in the battle of the Carpathians cannot longer be denied.

The key of the whole operation is the Dukla, the narrow Panama-like isthmus between the Galician and the Hungarian plains. Here the Russians seem to be putting in their main effort, and they are meeting with their most conspicuous success. All other operations are subsidiary to this main thrust through the shortest, lowest and least difficult of the

RIGHTS OF ENGLISH COLLEGE GIRLS

From the London Dally Mail. smoke? Cambridge has

Some time ago, one understands, some of the students who are accustomed to smoke at home wished to smoke in college. It was decided to take a referendum-not of pupils, but of parents -and the principal has sent a circular letter to them inviting their views. Undergraduates await the time when the Newnham smoking concert will be a feature of May week. Senior members of the university are inclined to frown 'If you let the girls smoke, you will have to

dve them degrees." The referendum is, happily, being taken during vacation, and doubtless the students will regard the conversion of their parents as a sort of holiday task. In some cases they will be preaching to the converted. As a mother said foday, "The girls take the same examinations as men-and men work better when they are smoking. Why should the girls be handi-

Why shouldn't we smoke?" said a girl to me. 'Of course, we shall be met by the old argumentum ad feminam of the days when Greek and trigonometry were thought to be rather improper. A cigarette is as ladylike as a tripos. Have you got a match?"

PROF. HENDERSON, CIVIC MARTYR

O's SUNDAY afternoon, April 11, at the Auditorium Theatre, Pitarent torium Theatre, Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois, will lead a host of the people of Chicago who would do honor to an unpretentious university professor. Men and women who have attained fame in widely various fields will render tribute to a simple citizen who gave up his life for the people of his community. Miss Jane Addams, Graham Taylor, of the Chicago Commons: President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch are a few of those delegated to pay the respects of the city to Charles Richmond Henderson,

civic martyr.

The occasion is impressive. As truly as a soldier it the trenches Professor Henderson surreindered his life for the common weat. During the winter just past Chicago suffered crue from the unemployment of a large section of its workers. The voteran of many campaigns against evil social conditions. Professor Henderson took command of an industrial commission which was delegated by Mayor Harrison to work out a remedy for this great blight of modern times.

Although loaded to the breaking point by an Although loaded to the breaking point by an accumulation of responsibilities, Professor Henderson did not filinch. He had been warned that he must take a furiough from active service if he would save his life, but the needs of the myriads of hungry men and women and of the impotent little children drove him on. When finally the stress of overwork mastered him and he lay in bed in Charleston, S. C., awaiting the end and recking nothing of the price he had paid as an individual, he said: "The lesson—of unemployment—has cost more than can be set down in figures, but it may after all offer compensation in a more thorough and complete social organisation for dealing with that national pest which corresponds in our day to the famine and black plagues of medieval times." famine and black plugues of medieval times."

And the commission he had led had endeavored, he declared, "to look straight at the facts; to do all that they could to mitigate immediate

to do all that they could to intigate immediate distress; and at the same time to evolve plans large enough in their scope to correspond to the immensity of the task." Chicago obviously has not rid itself of the plague of unemployment, but toward that cure, which can come only when all the ritisens are aroused. Charles Richmond Henderson gave the last full measure of devo-

During the almost quarter of a century since the founding of the University of Chicago Pro-fergur Henderson had been a sealous revent

of his city, his State and his nation. He gave to the people the resources of a rich and charm-ing personality. There was something of the old Roman senator in the sharply cut outlines of his figure. His head was that of the orator. None of the old students of the university or of that greater body of citizens who had accepted his leadership can forget the luxury of his eloquence. For Professor Henderson brought to 1915 the graciousness and the compelling persuasiveness of the old-time public speaker.

He was a practical leader. He took his soto the people and made it a matter present betterment. Few citizens of the State so concentrated the popular mind upon remedi-able ills. Professor Henderson aroused Illinois to the unnecessary dangers of industry and he hoaded the occupational diseases commission out of which came many safety first laws. Year in and out he called attention to the evils of the old prison system, and in the course of this work he was made president of the International Prison Association.

All forms of social insurance and working-nen's compensation came within his purview. The investigations he made for his own State resulted in books which became national assets. resulted in books which became national assets. Then two years ago, as a representative of the University of Chicago, he was delegated to travel around the world and to interpret "the social programs of the West" to India, to China ind to Japan.
Full of honors, the author of many hooks, and

one of the famous figures of his university, Professor Henderson might easily have avoided the burdens of battle, and have rested comfortably in the triumphs of his past. But un-happliy his spirit would not yield. Like few nien in his city he could talk to rich and to poor. He could interpret the classes to each other. He felt his opportunity too great and the need of his people too sore for him to enjoy the deserved repose, and to the end he gave the deserved repose, and to the end he gave A great preacher, an inspiring professor,

A great preacher, an inspiring professor, an incessant scholar, Charles Richmond Henderson made a large impress upon his State. Unlike so many ecclesiasts who are diverted from the pulpit to the professorial chair, he never surrendered the driving force of his Christianity. Instead he carried it to the campus and to the wider forums in which he was an influence. He made his religion as inspiration for a greater, a more generous humanity. And on March 2, at the age of 6, when the infinite weariness of the world overmastered him, he accepted the versicit.

WILLIAM I. CHENERY.

READERS' VIEWS ON TIMELY TOPICS

McNichol as a Guardian of Homes-News of Lincoln's Assassinaation-"Asthma Simpson's Daily Laugh-How To Spend \$50,000.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-All honor to the man who, in these days when the home is assailed from all sides by ultramodern doctrines, dares to stand by the teachings of his parents, grandparents and great-grandparents! Whether these teachings apply to modern conditions of life is beside the question. We admire the man who has convicons and is not afraid to state them. Senator McNichol is the champion of our homes, and, as he has said that placing the ballot in wonan's hands would take the scrubbing brush, the broom and the rolling-pin out of our domes-tic life, who can say otherwise? If any one wants to see true affection, unspoiled by mod-ern issue, let him or her visit Senator Mc-Nichol's legislative division, which includes the Tenderloin. Here are no homes spoiled by doc-trines that Senator McNichol's grandfather never heard of.

A CRUSHER

Women are not interested in the conservation f the home or of family life, anyway, and if they had the vote, would only use it for such anti-home purposes as urging shorter working hours for children and women, cleaner streets, local option, and all those other fads that no tie ever was so foolish as to broach in the 200 ld days. CHARLES S. HIRSCH, M. D. Philadelphia, April I.

CONCERNING WOMEN VOTERS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-May I ask the courtesy of your columns to correct the gross misquotation of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young in the Chicago Tribune. In a letter, published in the Chicago Tribune of March 1, Mrs. Young says:

"Evidently I failed to make clear to the Tri-

bune reporter my reason for concluding long ago that one cannot predict what women will do in politics. Opponents of suffrage for women have contended that women would have no individualty in voting; that they would simply 'follow the leader.' Recently, before the follow the leader. Recently, before primaries were held, the air was filled guesses about the woman's vote, as if women would all vote the same ticket. As to the probable transfer of the 35,000 votes east for Judge Olsen by the women, only one prophecy is safe. Before casting her vote every one of those 35,000 women will weigh carefully the merits of the candidates up for election. believe in women as independent voters. With a full appreciation of the difficulties attendant upon reporting for the press, I have made it a rule not to rush into print whenever I think I have been misunderstood. In this instance have been misunderstood. In this instance, however, I cannot ignore that which places me among those who despise the women voters,"

MARY C. MORGAN,
Philadelphia, April 5.

REGULATION OF AUTO SERVICE To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—As a solution of the jitney and general auto transportation problem, would suggest an "automobile Broad street station," established to maintain a public passenger service department, where owners may enlist their motor cars for active co-operation, and make it possible for roadway travelers to hire, lease or otherwise acquire automobiles at reasonable rates. Roadway rapid transit should be systematized on the same plan, in consideration, as railway rapid transit, and the safeguard of an "auton bile transit voucher," issued under the auspices of the Department of Public Safety, would help to insure control and go a long way to prevent many of the ills now prevailing in rental motor cars. H. C. HARBACH. Germantown, April 3.

NOT ALL ARE ENGLISH

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger;
Sir-Your description of the manufacture of shrapnel shells by the Bethlehem Steel Works is making the rounds in various pro-British and rabid anti-German Anglo-American newspapers. This is a perfect shame and an outrage Attention has been drawn to this matter by the German authorities, and as soon as the war is terminated an enormous indemnity will be denanded of the United States for this pernicous violation of neutrality. Have you no regard whatever and have you

sense of propriety, notwithstanding the that there are more than 25,000,000 persons of German origin' in this country? We are not all English, and the sconer you know this, the better. GEORGE ALBERTS. Kansas City, Mo., March 31.

AID TO A HOSPITAL

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I think the person who has \$50,000 for the purpose of a memorial could not put the money to better use than in the erection of an addition to a hospital. There is a variety of such institutions in this city to select from and some of them could use the money to great advantage.

As an aid to medicine the best result would be obtained with such an amount by putting the entire lump sum into a building, leaving the business of maintaining it to the institution itself. The building and equipping of an X-ray department or as operating building or a new ward ail could be readily accomplished with \$50.000.

The hospital authorities would gladly name the building after the persons designated by the donor, and the amount of good that would result cannot be overestimated. Such institutions as the German Hospital, the University Hospital. the Pennsylvacia Hospital and the Jefferson Hospital would be glad to get such a donation. Speaking as a medical man I, of course, would select a hospital as the object of my philan-

thropy. At the German Hospital we are now planning improvements which contemplate the enlargement of the building along Corinthian avenue in which an X-ray department will be located. The money for this purpose is being raised largely by subscriptions, and there is still an opportunity for any one who wishes to add to the fund. Any such uses of money I consider the heat form of a memorial bayler. alder the best form of a memorial having philanthropy for its object.

JOHN B. DEAVER, Chief Surgeon, German Hospital.

Philadelphia, April 6.

WHEN LINCOLN WAS SHOT To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I rend the article on the assassination of

Lincoln with much interest, and I thought it might be interesting to you to know that I was the first person in Philadelphia to know of the assessination. I was a telegraph operator, and it fell to my lot to be the "all-night" man on that eventful night, at 3d and Chestnus streets. Some time after 11 o'clock the War Department Office in Washington called me and said that John Wilkes Booth had shot President Lincoln in Ford's Theatre. As I am nearing my threescore ten, you can readily understand the possibility, and also the plausibility of the

WILLIAM P. CURL, Sr. West Philadelphia, April 5.

ACKNOWLEDGING AN ORDER

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Inclosed find a 2c. stamp, for which send me the Evening Ledges of April 5. On account of the prize fight returns gupply was exhausted before we could get it Being rural New Jerseyites, we more than look forward to the daily paper and more than enjoy its contents, especially the daily laughs afforded by "Asthma Simpson." Much credit

is due Billy Liverpool, VIRGINIA LIEBMAN. Vineland, N. J., April 6.

NOWHERE NEAR RIGHT

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—Since West Virginia has voted dry I have noticed the State has been short of funds to pay a few salaries. Hotel men and their supporters are using this argument to prove that the money derived from their license is needed to carry things along. How near are they right, as far as West Virginia is concerned? Chester, April 6.

A MEMORIAL PARK

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—The inclosed clipping was, I think, in your issue of March 27. My suggestion would be to use the \$50,000 for a small park or playground in one of the closely built-up and dingy parts of our city. For in-stance, in the neighborhood east of South street

bridge, or somewhere in Kensington.

An open space gives sun and air, and so improves the health of the neighborhood; if there are trees, it beautifies also. Under their shade the mothers can sit and rest or sew, the children can play, and the men smoke and read papers. The park, or playground, could bear the name of the persons for whom it is a Philadelphia, April 2.

THE WEAPONS OF THE FIGHT So let it be. In God's own might We gird us for the coming fight, And strong in Him whose cause is ours, In conflict with unholy powers, We grasp the weapons He has given— The light and truth and love of Heaven.

A HYMN OF GRIEF A British response to the German "Hymn of Hate."

By A. J. PREECE. O fellow-men of kindred race, My burdened spirit seeks relief; To God I turn, and bring a hymn Of deep regret and solemn grief.

We are at war; our bloody strife Defiles God's earth, and air, and sea: The crime to Him let each confess, Nor argue where the blame should be.

Mistakes, perversions, envies, wraths, Within us working, shun the light, And only God, who probes the depths Can weigh and measure these aright.

Whate'er our name, or power and place-When passed this turgid day of blood-is fellow-men we all must face. That greatest day—the day of God.

And so the measure of our guilt— The how? the when? the who?—I leave; We are at war-we fellow-men! "Tis o'er this ghostly fact I grieve.

crime appalling-yours and ours!

With brothers' blood our hands are stained! Humanity at large is wronged; All nature outraged; Heaven pained.

So thus to God I bring my hymn Of solemn grief and deep regret, and lift my aching heart, and pray That love may triumph even yet.