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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

It is always easier to go to law than to come away again.

Withdrawal of Mr. Bryan

Frue first break in the Wilson Cabinet comes with the resignation of the most conspicuous member of it. For almost 20 years, since the "Cross of

Gold" catapulted the obscure Nebraskan into the limelight of national publicity, he has held in his hands the destiny of a great political party. He sprang into the arena as an opponent of the existing order. Always since he has been in opposition to some settied and living program. He abandoned free silver, the heresy which made him, and he fought his second campaign on an anti-imperialist platform. In temporary eclipse in 1904, he rose from the ashes of that disastrous campaign again to assume full control of the remnants of his party. In opposition to everything, he ran against Mr. Taft in 1908. Yet in 1912, when blind fatuity split the Republican party wide open and a Democratic victory was assured, the crown fell not on his own head, but settled gracefully on a newcomer. But in the titanic struggle at Baltimore it was Bryan who determined the outcome of the battle, devitalized the Clark movement and breathed the breath of life into the gasping Wilson cause,

Yes, Mr. Bryan was the most conspicuous member of the Cabinet.

INCOMPETENCY FREQUENTLY

EXHIBITED THE nation recognized that the Ne-L brankan must be invited to accept a Cabinet position. His elevation, however, was viewed with distrust. He had given no evidence of executive ability. His long service in public speaking had dulled whatever capacity for concentrated work he may naturally have possessed. He had had no time for deep study and seemed to lack the intellectuality which is a prerequisite to success in a position that would tax the resources of the most diligent and accurate student of international law. From the very beginning he shocked the country by his contempt of the conventions and his insistence on lecturing about the countryside for pay. He inaugurated his incumbency by a curious and foolish error in connection with Ambassador Wilson, then in Mexico. Sent by the President to California to soften the anti-Japanese sentiment, he accomplished nothing. He seemed to be chiefly responsible for the sentimentalism which passed as a Mexican policy, and the nation repeatedly had cause to blush on account of the mediocre quality of statesmanship exhibited in communications passing between Washington and Huerta. Even John Bassett Moore in time became disgusted and quit. Under Bryan's direction the extravagant Colombia treaty was brought forth and later the Nicaraguan treaty.

OFFICES FOR BRYANITES

HE FILLED the public offices with trovehis henchman, Daniels, should be Secretary of the Navy, and later deluging the offices of the Government with Bryanites. Metcalfe, the editor of his Commoner, he sent to Panama. Santo Domingo suffered from his spoils system. He put a son on the payrolls. His "deserving Democrata" became a common joke.

A CONSISTENT ADVOCATE OF PEACE VET for one thing good and one thing axcellent he has stood through thick and thin. To be for peace has meant for him to do something more than talk peace. He has been willing, paradoxically, to fight for it. He has negotiated arbitration treaties with many nations and has made effective with them the walt-a-year policy, which is undoubtodly the longest step forward ever made for the prevention of war, assuming that the treatles are not "scraps of paper," To peace, to real peace, he has consistently dedicated himself, and he has been a devoted advocate of arbitration of all disputes either affecting or not affecting the national honor. Therein, perhaps, he has evinced his greatest weakness, for he has failed to grasp the idea that the only peace worth having is a clean peace. a reasonable peace, a peace conserving the with interests of the nation. He let his avidity for peace weaken and effeminize our foraign policy, whereas, of course, our forcign policy should have been strengthened by our sets wall-known averages to a resort | in Philadelphia.

to arms. Peace does not mean timidity; Mr. Bryan, unfortunately, gave it that com-

UNTENABLE POSITION IN PRESENT

His position in the present crisis was unout yesterday. His aversion to a stern demand on Germany should have manifested itself previous to the dispatch of the Lusitania note. Once that was delivered, there was no room for the United States to withdraw. It had to stand by its guns. Yet an amaged nation has awaited for days a reply to the evasive answer of Berlin, a reply that should have been sent within 24 hours. The delay has imperiled the position of the Government, for it has encouraged Berlin to befleve that our policy was indecisive and doubtful, that it was strongly opposed at home and that the situation was not so exigent as related. The retirement of Mr. Bryan, of course, will convince Germany that there is no longer any hesitation on the part of our Government, for the resignation means nothing if it does not mean that, yet all of the around lost cannot be recovered.

MR. BRYAN'S withdrawal means, in the first place, a definite Mexican policy, which will take the form, if necessary, of reconstruction by force of arms, within definite limits. What is far more important, It is an assurance that the note about to reach Berlin will have in it no jot or tittle of weakness, no gamble with sophistry, but will be a clear, definite reiteration of a position deliberately assumed and from which there can and will be no retreat whatever. Why should there be? By treaty and by that hitherto accepted code known as international law we have a guarantee that our rights shall be respected. No more we ask, and with no less can we honorably be satisfied. Mr. Bryan would be apologetic and lenient for peace's sake; the Administration will be decided and exact in its demands for humanity's sake.

MEANING OF THE RESIGNATION

POLITICAL EFFECTS

S TO the political effect of the Cabinet A upheaval, Mr. Bryan is a riddle. He has an enormous following in the United States. Undoubtedly, being no longer a member of the Administration, he will feel free to criticise it, although it is scarcely likely that he could attract a great number of adherents by preaching against the policy decided on in relation to outrages against American commerce. If, however, he should decide to play upon prohibition as upon a lute, he has it in his power to split the Democracy beyond any hope of recovery. Indeed, his action may forebode a situation next year which will make Republican success as certain as Republican defeat was

SATISFACTORY TO THE COUNTRY TET the country will breathe more easily

I and look with more confidence to Washington now that Mr. Bryan is no longer Secretary of State. He did not fit the job because he was not fit for it either by training or by instinct. Yet, withal, whatever his failures and his faults-and they are many-he is one of the greatest and most powerful of living Americans.

Outlawed by His Own Efficiency

R. FORD is going to have no \$100,000,000 M corporation in Michigan. Instead, if he is not careful, he may find himself in the penitentiary. The man stands convicted of having achieved a colossal success. He has made more money than any of his neighbors ever made. He must be crooked, an exploiter, an undesirable citizen.

But he cannot get the better of Michigan. No, sir! Don't the State statutes say that no business with a capital of more than \$25,000,000 shall be incorporated? Of course they do. So Mr. Ford must go somewhere else, where the prosperous wicked thrive, to get the kind of legal standing he wants for his company. The Michiganders do not intend to have any live octopuses roaming about if they can help it-that is, no octopuses of over \$25,000,000.

Strange, isn't it, that any State or Government should want to limit success and prevent the doing of big things in a big way? But what community wants a hundred-million-dollar factory instead of honey-mouthed agitators who can talk workmen into preferring hot air to hot biscuits? Yet it may be that Mr. Ford, in spite of the condemnation of his own State, is so callous that he is not ashamed to look at himself in the mirror.

Crimes of Dyspepsia

WHEN H. G. Wells based a whole novel on the dyspepsia of his hero some people thought it a little extreme for anything but a burlesque. It was all very well to explain that Mr. Polly "suffered from indigestion now nearly every afternoon in his life, but as he lacked introspection he projected associated discomfort upon the world." But wasn't it taking matters a little too seriously to write even jocularly: "Drink our teachers will criticise nowadays, both as regards quantity and quality, but neither church nor state nor school will raise a warning finger between man and his hunger and his wife's catering."

Now, however, comes the warning finger, no less a digit than Judge Gorman's, of the Juvenile Court. Speaking of the EVENING LEDGER's free cooking lectures at Horticultural Hall, he throws the weight of law and penclogy into the scale: "I'm not afraid to say that dyspepsia causes a great deal of crime. If your cooking classes will lessen the prevalence of dyspepsia, I can heartily assure you that it is a great thing. This maiady causes as much crime as degeneracy."

Men who want ships know where to come

The celebration on "the Fourth" will have more than its usual Varciety.

War cannot make heroes unless it finds the stuff of which heroes are made.

If McCombs is at odds with the President, so much the worse for McCombs.

One cent troller cars in Cleveland are doing almost as much business as the jitneys

PREMIERSHIP OFTEN A STORM CENTRE

Incidents From the History of the Cabinet, Showing the Primacy of the President in All Affairs of

By RAYMOND G. FULLER

WHEN Woodrow Wilson was nominated for the Presidency at the Bultimore convention it was the power of William Jennings Bryan that did it. After the campaign few politicians expected that Bryan would be in the Wilson Cabinet. Some doubted that he would be asked, while others were sure that, if invited, he would decline. They believed that a "temperamental incompatibility" existed between them, and it was so. The difference was clearly apparent to all who had considered their separate careers. Despite the display of political strength which Bryan had given at Baltimore, where he had made Wilson President, nobody thought he would become President "de facto" in the approaching Administration.

Leaving uside the question of Bryan's fitness for the post, it may be said that the influence of the American premiership in Governmental affairs has not, in past history, depended solely on the calibre of the man appointed to that high office. Men of the highest ability and force have, indeed, increased the dignity and importance of the position. but even the best of them have been slighted and subordinated by the Presidents. The present instance reaffirms the fact that the primacy of the State Departmentsometimes within its own domain-is largely an idea or sentiment which the growth of our unwritten constitution has falled to establish on firmer foundations.

After Blaine had effected the numination and election of Garfield the opinion was widely held that Blaine as Secretary of State would be President "de facto." From the 'Stalwart" writings of the day one would gain the impression that such actually proved to be the case. But through Garfield's long Illness the President kept informed of the course of public affairs and never yielded to his able Secretary any of his prerogatives as Chief Executive. Blaine was quite willing to be the recipient of extraordinary powers, but during the whole period the Government, as some one has said, was "a government of departments.

The Unofficial Title of "Premier" After three years' service as Secretary of State in the Administration of Harrison, Blaine resigned because of difficulties with his chief. In the controversy between the United States and Chill Mr. Blaine was overborne by the President. Harrison took matters entirely out of the hands of his so-called 'Premier" and himself issued the ultimatum to the Chillan Government. At the very beginning of the Administration Blaine received what he considered a serious personal affront in Harrison's refusal to let him appoint his on as First Assistant Secretary, as Webster and Seward had done. These and other incidents led to the break. It is worth noting, by the way, that the title of "premier" was first applied to Daniel Webster and then as

a kind of slogan of his political adherents. Recent notable examples of the subordination of the Secretary of State in his own department may be cited. The country has known few abler Secretaries than John Hay, but McKinley acted in direct opposition to the opinion of Hay when he decided to demand the cession of the Philippine Islands from Spain. Roosevelt acted solely on his own judgment and initiative when he intervened between Russia and Japan,

Farther back in the history of the Cabinet we find that Jefferson did not once seek the advice of any of its members regarding the Louisiana Purchase, one of the most momentous events in the history of the nation Jackson and Grant had "Kitchen Cabinets." Secretary of State Fish, in Grant's Administration, resigned because the President had ignored him in dealings with the San Domingan Government, but did not actually leave the Cabinet, as he felt that he ought to remain for the good of the party. Webster and Clayton are among the Secretaries of State who resigned in times of Cabinet agitation. Buchanan, interested while Secretary of State in the dispensing of Pennsylvania patronage, became bitterly offended with Polk because of the President's disregard of what the Secretary considered his rights in the matter. From this and other causes a general break-up of the Cabinet was impending when Polk proved himself master of the situation and established himself in full control of the department heads.

Conflict in Washington's Cabinet

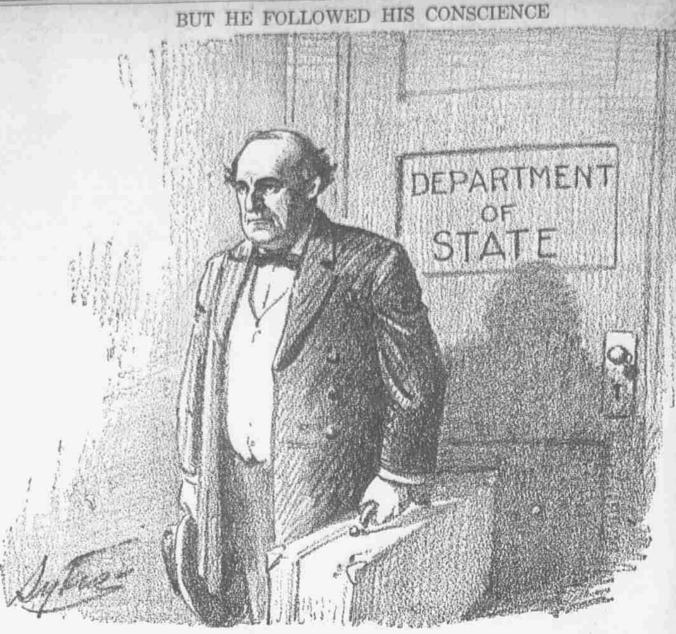
Conflict in the Cabinet has been really violent in several Administrations. Washington had his troubles, as all readers of history know, with the rivalry and wrangling of Hamilton and Jefferson. That, of course, was before the day of one-party Cabinets. The council table became the scene of such quarrels that Jefferson, some years after his withdrawal, wrote that "Hamilton and I were daily pitted in the Cabinet like two cocks." These quarrels led Washington to settle down to a strictly party council for the last two years of his Administration. The story of Lincoln's relations with the

Civil War Cabinet has been often told; how Seward, the Secretary of State, offered to relieve the backwoodsman of the burdens of being President; how he essayed to dictate the domestic policy and the foreign policy; how he learned that Lincoln was President in fact as well as in name; and how Lincoln, with consummate tact and infinite patience, hore with the attempted Interference of Seward and other members of the Cabinet and with their quarrels, and yielded full praise of their ability and acknowledgment of their service. The priority of the Secretary of State among department heads dates from the second Administration of Jefferson, or perhaps. as he himself once said, from his own incumbency of the secretaryship under Washington. Madison, as Secretary of State under Jefferson, was designated as the Administration candidate for the Presidency, a precedent which has long lain on the shelf. Madison. did not greatly distinguish himself in the office of Secretary, and the same is true of Jefferson and Monroe.

CHEERFUL SENILITY

ever knew the joy of living-Finding losing taking giving Loving helping eating drinking Dreaming hoping resting thinking— I'll my twoscore race I'd run Lord, but being forty's fun!

Wasn't recommended to me! Thrill was now when it went the Had been told that it was tough-lold that thirty's old enough. Guess, though, they were only fooling. Now I'm wild, impatient, drooling For some more years. Bet it's nifty When a feiler can be fifty! Strickland Gillian In Judge.



LABOR WISDOM FROM AUSTRALIA

John C. Watson, ex-Premier, Defends Compulsory Military Service and Says That Forced Arbitration of Industrial Disputes Is Successful.

'FROM Stable Boy to Premier" is the title | which an American publisher would | give to a campaign biography of John Christian Watson, the distinguished labor leader of Australia, now visiting Philadelphia and other American cities. Mr. Watson was born in Valparaiso in 1867 of Scottish parents. His family migrated to New Zealand while he was a lad, and there he learned the printer's trade. He went to Sydney, N. S. W., a few years later and accepted the first Job that offered. This happened to be that of stable boy to the present Marquis of Lincolnshire, then Earl Carrington and Governor of New South Wales. Not long afterward he secured work at his trade. His ability, coupled with sound judgment and discretion, was recognized by his fellow workmen and he became a leader. He was chairman of the chapel in the printing office where he worked and devoted himself to settling disputes between the men and their employers and was proud of his ability to keep things running smoothly. In the course of time he was elected to Parliament on the Labor ticket and demonstrated his ability as a lawmaker. When the Labor party won in 1904 he became Premier at the early age of 37 years. He is now managing director of The World, of Sydney, a new daily newspaper established by the Labor party. One does not have to talk with him long to discover that he has risen by sheer force of his native ability.

Compulsory Employers' Liability He is naturally interested in the protection of the interests of labor, and has been largely influential in the passage of the advanced legislation of the Commonwealth. "We have had employers' liability laws for

some time," he said to a representative of the Evening Ledger, "and every employer of labor is compelled to pay definite fixed sums to his men when they are injured. The compensation begins with \$5 a week and it is increased with increased wages. But it never rises beyond the maximum of half what the man was earning. If a man is cilled at his work his dependents receive \$2000. The employers have adjusted their business to the system, and are in the habit of adding a certain percentage every year to the ordinary fixed charges to cover either the cost of insurance against loss or to create a fund out of which to pay the damages to the men injured. When we put up our building in Sydney at a cost of \$400,-000 we insured every man working on it to protect the men and ourselves. The system

working satisfactorily. "As to the hours of labor, they are not definitely fixed by statute. We have an arbitration board, which uses its discretion in deciding how many hours those employed in each trade shall work. The board adjusts the hours to the varying conditions of employment. Coal miners, for example, may not remain underground more than eight hours, and time enough must be allowed them to get from the drift where they are employed the mouth of the mine above ground within the fixed time. Lorry drivers, on the other hand, work ten hours, but they may be driving their wagens for only eight hours, the other two hours being devoted to harnessing their horses in the morning and caring for them at night."

"There has been some demand for compulory arbitration of labor disputes in the United States. How does the Australian compulsory system work? Do the men abide by the awards?"

Forced Military Service

"Yes, they do as a rule. Of course, the law eays that they must accept the award, and fines are provided for those who disobey the orders of the commissions. We find that the men who are employed the year round at regular work prefer to accept a decision that may seem unfair to stopping work while it is fought out. But the men with irregular employment, such as coal miners and dock laborers, do not hesitate to reject the award. They are accustomed to periods of idleness, and they would as soon be idle while they are fighting for better pay as to be idls while they are waiting for work. A week or two of loafing more or less does not matter with

"What is the attitude of labor to compulsory military service?"

"You know we have not had compulsory service very long in Australia, not more than three or four years. I did something toward creating the public sentiment in favor of the new law. Labor favors the system. We have a democratic government and we are not afraid of arming ourselves. You know that tyranny cannot resist an armed people very long. When every man had his bow and arrow the kings had to grant the demands of the people. And the same rule will hold when every man has his rifle. The troops have been called out occasionally to suppress labor troubles, I am sorry to say. We do not like that, but we do know that if Australia is to be defended we must defend it ourselves. When you have to choose between two evils we think that it is better to choose the lesser. So for the sake of the greater good of the national defense we are willing to run the risk of the lesser evil of the use of troops in domestic trouble. "We have already seen the advantage of

our system of compulsory military service. When the war broke out we were in much better condition to offer men to the home Government than we would have been without it. We have already sent 40,000 soldiers to Europe and we have more in training. Every man who left Australia was fully equipped and ready for the flaid time to provide the equipment and we are not making rifles as fast as we should like to; but we are making them. Our system, you know, provides for taking the boys from 12 to 18 years and training them in cadet corps in the use of a small rifle. They learn how to shoot and something of the discipline of a soldier. From the age of 18 to 25 they are trained with the regular army rifle and have to spend a certain number of days each year in camp in charge of training officers. We have a college for the education of officers to command the men in training. They will constitute a permanent paid body of instructors and commanders."

"Is the system popular?" "The young men are delighted with it, They get a week or two in camp every year, and camp life pleases them. And they do not suffer in their employment, because we have a law providing penalties for any employer who discharges a man because of his absence on military duty.

Weakness of the United States

"We ought to have started military training of the citizens long ago. We do not belleve in Australia that the time has come when armed force is unnecessary, and we believe that it is better to hegin preparation for national defense a long time before the nation needs defending. The position of the United States is ridiculous. You want to fill a large place in the world, but when you tell the nations what you want done they will do it if they care to, and if they do not care to they will pay no attention to what you say so long as you are unable to enforce your demands. We want to be prepared in Australia to resist invasion. If argument would do it we have the men there who could outargue any enemy that might appear. But we are afraid that the armies that might want to get a footing on our soil might not understand our language, and we have the reluctance of the British to learn the language of any other nation. Compulsory military service was opposed, of course, by the extreme socialists, by the pacifists and by those who for religious reasons do not believe in war. We met the objections of those with religious scruples by permitting them to serve in the medical corps and in the other non-combatant branches of the national army. The objections of the others we ignored."

MR. BRYAN'S SUCCESSOR

Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State,

Is a Famous International Lawyer. Robert Lansing, who automatically becomes acting Secretary of State with the retirement of Mr. Bryan, is one of the most distinguished international lawyers in the country. He was born in Watertown, N. Y. in 1864, and he still makes that pleasant city his home. He was graduated from Amheret College in the class of 1836 and returned to Watertown, where he studied law, and in 1839 entered on its practice with his cousin. year after he was admitted to the har he married the only daughter of John W. Foster, of Washington, an International lawyer of wide practice, who became Secretary of State | TROCADERO "HAPPOT FIRST OF

under President Harrison when Blaine resigned.

His father-in-law appointed him an associate counsel for the United States in the Baring Sea arbitration in 1892, and he entered on the study of international law, which he has continued to the present. In 1896 and 1897 he was counsel to the United States Bering Sea Claims Commission, and in 1903 he was employed by Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, to argue the case of the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Commission in London. And he served as counsel for the United States in the North Atlantic fisheries neretiations and in various arbitrations at The

Mr. Lansing has been counselor of the State Department since the resignation of John Bassett Moore on April 1 of last year. Since the outbreak of the European war he has prepared all the diplomatic notes, or has supplied the data used in their preparation. The President has looked to him as the legal authority of the Administration on all disputed points in international dealings. He is a man of dignified and grave demeanor, who impresses every one with his mastery of the subjects with which he has to deal. In recent weeks Mr. Bryan has not known what decisions had been reached by the President and Mr. Lansing until the announcement was made in Cabinet meeting. And Mr. Lansing himself has attended the important meetings of the Cabinet and sat at the table as an equal with Mr. Bryan.

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