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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1918.

No man ever deceived you save he whom you trusted.

The Second Note to Berlin

HAD documents descendants and were there a posterity of glorious pronouncements, the line would leap from the Magna Charter to the immortal Declaration, run nobly down to the Emancipation Proclamation and find at length a worthy scion in the great utterance which has gone to Berlin as the deliberate and irrevocable position of a people apt in the practice of humanity and impregnated with the principles of liberty. "The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every Government honors itself in respecting and which no Government is justifled in resigning in behalf of those under its care and authority."

"Thank God I am an American," every citizen can say this day, for he is part and parcel, bone and sinew, flesh and blood of this new declaration, which voices the heart of human aspirations, of civilized ideals and an unerring allegiance through famine and sorrow, pestilence and flood, through all vicissitudes, to those fundamental and inherent principles without which human kind must sink into the pits of barbarism and he dark caverns of despair.

RELIES FIRST ON HUMANITY. 18 peculiarly inspiring that in this latest A note the Government brushes aside the mere legal aspects of the situation. They are all in our favor, the precedents, the customs, the accepted law, but in making its representations the United States relies first "upon the principles of humanity" and only secondarily on "the universally recognized ings of international law." It ex-

presses confidence, too, in "the ancient

friendship of the German nation."

It has been apparent from the beginning that the question of the legality of the methods employed in destroying the Lusitiania was irrelevant to the main issue, for "the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German Government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy." The princi-

cumstances unparalleled in modern warfare." Men may differ, and many Americans do, so far as some of the technical elements entering into that colossal tragedy are concerned, but one and all, we take it, can cry "aye, aye," and stand with thrilled conseience unalterably on the proposition so aplendidly stated by the President.

pal fact is that more than a thousand inno-

cent souls "were sent to their death in cir-

FRIENDLINESS A FEATURE OF NOTE. AN EXCELLENT feature of the note is the friendliness everywhere evident in it. Of "Philip drunk with carnage" no impossible demands are made. Instead, the way is left open for Germany gracefully and easily once more to put herself in line with civilization, correct her tactics and continue her former pleasant relations with the United States. There is no note of hate in the document, no Insimation of reprisal. Rather there runs through it the thread of sorrow and regret: serrow that the outrages were ever committed and regret that Berlin should be slow in rectifying, while there is yet time, her error. Grievously have we been outraged, but as becomes a patient people we bear no anger in our hearts and are more concerned about guaranties for our future safety than

pant acts. SUBTERFUGE BRUSHED ASIDE.

THE United States interprets the Garman reply relative to the Cushing and the Guiffight to be an acknowledgment of the right of neutral abips to navigate freely all parts of the open sea, in spite of paper war gones. We refuse to accept the German theory in the Falaba uffair, for in that came concombatants were not protected in their tives, as is required by the law of nations. We give a sharp rejoinder to the shallow chaling of Berlin relative to the status of ship and cargo in the matter of the Lordmain, by refleating strongly that the Oscage on to their was practically maniting, in | a model for unselfah bereism.

that they assumed a wilful neglect on the part of this Government to fulfil its neutral duty. In fact, "the United States performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regular constituted officials,"

OUR RIGHTS NOT DEPENDENT ON BELLIGERENTS AGREEMENTS

THE United States expresses its willingheas to convey to Great Britain any suggestion Germany may care to offer relative to a better understanding as to the methods of warfare at sea. But it wishes Germany distinctly to understand that the vindication of American rights does not and cannot depend or wait in any way on agreements the belligerents may happen to make. We are the champion of neutral rights, which are our own rights, and they shall not be subordinated to the fancied necessities of any other nation or nations,

OUR DEMANDS

WE REFUSE to admit the validity of the war zone at sea, in so far as it operates in any degree whatsoever as an abbreviation of the rights of American ships or of American passengers on belligerent ships.

We deny that the lives of noncombatants can lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the destruction of unresisting merchantmen, whatever the nationality of the ship, and reiterate our position that there is an obligation in all cases to discover the truth about a suspected merchantman before taking any measures whatever against her.

We demand that Germany take the proper means to put these principles into practice, and ask for assurances that this will be

We could ask no less with any selfrespect; we can accept no less in any cir-

POWER TO COMPEL RESPECT

'IT be a threat of war to demand that a A nation hitherto friendly with us observe the laws of nations, then the note is a threat of war. But to that opinion we do not incline. Indeed, if worse comes to worst, if blood has blinded Germany, it is not by recourse to arms that we shall assert our power to compel respect. We have a navy amply able to prevent the recurrence of the particular acts of which we complain, not by carrying on war, but by acting as a defending convoy.

Yet our great strength lies not in armament, but in the fact that we can bring the Kaiser to his kness without firing a shot. Let our inexhaustible resources materials and wealth, our enormous facilities for producing the things by means of which war is carried on, be placed unreservedly at the service of the Allies, and there can be but one end, and that a quick one, to the Kniserism which threatens to overrun all Europe. Our wealth, without risk, could leap into the conflict. Our factories could determine the outcome in Galicio. We are, indeed, the financial and munitions treasury of the world. Where our help goes, there, too, goes victory.

SINCERE DESIRE FOR PEACE

ET so sincere are the American people in their desire to keep aloof from European entanglements, so loath are they to break the historic friendship which binds them to the Fatherland, so anxious are they that they may be spared from any sort of active participation in the world's great tragedy, so firmly are they set in love for peace, that throughout this entire land a secret prayer goes up that Berlin will receive the note in the spirit which dictated it, that Germany will come to her senses and not commit the fatal blunder of adding this nation to the list of her already great number of enemies.

GREAT MISSION IN THE WORLD

DUT as for us, we have done what we could; have made what concessions we could. We carry, as it were, the colors of civilization and humanity; a calm, clear voice for justice on the seas; a holy mission to see to it that the ideals it has taken nineteen centuries to establish shall not be overturned, repudiated and stamped on. To that mission we are dedicated and to it we shall cling, be the cost what it may, for, God helping us, we can no other.

Not the President only, but a whole people have spoken. They will stand back of their representative in this crisis to the end.

As to Mr. Bryan

TT IS regrettable that the American people I should be humiliated today by the spectacle of the man who only a few hours ago was Secretary of State issuing, at the very moment when one of the most important diplomatic utterances ever made by this Government is in process of delivery, a statement devised to deprive that utterance of its force, to devitalize the public purpose, to embarrass the Government and to lend encouragement to defiance of our just demands by a foreign nation.

It was Mr. Bryan's privilege to resign. He might have done it, as Burns did in England, quietly and soberly, because his conscience led him into such a course. He has chosen instead, with a tactlessness unprecedented and a shamelessness unparalleled, to be guilty of as monstrous an indiscretion as history holds any record of. He asks for the fair judgment of the American people, as if they have any interest in judging between the course their Government has decided on and the reckiess pronouncements of a man who seems to be without any conception whatever of either decency or good taste in public affairs.

Let Mr. Bryan bury himself in his megalocephaly.

Germany need not feel stuck up. Great Britain will get a note, too.

They are saying in England now that a man who can work and won't must be made

When a man with his ribs broken in an attempt to prevent a runaway team from hilling a lot of children asks, as he lies in the inchalance, "Was any one hurt?" he deserves

ARCHIMEDES, KRUPP OF CLASSIC WAR

The Great Mathematician Who Turned Inventor to Save His Native City-How He Burned the Fleet of Rome With Sun's Rays.

By PETER STAINFORTH

THERE were stinkpots in those days. Asphyxiating projectiles, chlorine cylinlers and incendiary bombs were still awaiting the enterprise and scientific skill of Krupp, Kultur & Co., but even the Chinese of pre-gunpowder days knew the efficacy of evil smells in discouraging the martial spirit of the enemy. Burning tar shared the glory of stinkpots in the defense of many a classical fatherland, and many a miner and sapper found his underground trench filled with smoke just when he was ready to drop out the underpinnings of some walled town. But all such bits of "frightfulness" wers primitive expedients beside the martial arts of Archimedes of Syracuse. He was the Krupp of classic war.

A Mythical Marvel The fame of this great mathematician and inventor is based on a number of triumphs, ranging from the locating of "pi," through the Archimedean screw for raising water, and his famous remark, "Eureka!" to the part he played in the slege of Syracuse. There is something Germanic in the case with which he prolonged the Roman attack on his native city for three years and turned what was expected to be a short and swift conquest into a blockade,

His most famous exploit in this regard is probably as mythical as a good deal of the wspaper talk about new German engines of destruction. It was the burning of Rome's battle fleet before Syracuse by concentrating the sun's rays through mirrors. Certain of the more reliable journalists of 212 B. C. fall to mention the incident, but the reports of others have gained credence from experiments conducted by Buffon in 1747. With a 50-foot reflector made up of 168 mirrors, six by eight inches each, Butfon melted lead at 140 feet and set fire to

wood at 160. The remarkable skill of Archimedes in the devising of machinery of war is seen entirely in defense. And because the town to whose aid he came was a seaport, his most startling invention, aside from the giant burning glass, was a great crane and grapnel for seizing and upsetting any ship that ventured near the walls. Nowadays we come up from the bottom of the sea and drag our enemies down with us. Archimedes swooped down from the air with a hand of fron to upset and sink the largest galleys.

Inventing the Trench

In repelling attacks from land, the Krupp of classic days faced an art of offense that was marvelously developed. Then, as now, it was generally admitted that, given time, no fortifications could stand against the "engines" of attack. These were the catapult and ballista, the ram, the "tower," the "rat," the "tortoise" and that oldest and newest weapon, the trench

The Greeks were the first masters of the science of offensive war. They invented the approach trenches, which flourish in European dispatches under the German title, "laufgraben." They were used principally to get close enough to the walls of a town to start subterranean tunnels to undermine the walls. The "tortolse," a rude hut of woven branches or leather-covered planks. was a quicker, but less secure method. A handful of men could hide beneath it and push their improvised roof forward till it touched the walls, but an unkind enemy, such as Archimedes, might be lurking with to catch its edge and

A much safer method was the "rat." This had more length than the tortolse. It was, in fact, a but pushed forward at the end of a long, covered tunnel, through which constant communication with the headquarters could be kept up.

By means of the long tunnel, a "rat" could be used to swing a ram or heavy metal and wooden beam against the lower stones of the wall. The ram was in many ways the most important instrument of slege; the breach it created meant the probable fall of the city. To make its use doubly effective, it was often carried in the bottom story of great towers on wheels which were shoved against the walls by soldiers concealed within. From the top, drawbridges were let down on the city wall and attacks could thus be delivered not only through the breach caused by the ram, but on the battlements above.

Throwing a Ton of Rock And while such operations were going forward, both sides depended on those other engines, the catapult and ballista, to fling

burning arrows, Greek fire, steel darts (considerably larger than those we now drop from aeroplanes) and great rocks. The average ballista could manage stones up to 600 pounds before Archimedes put his mind to it. For the defense of Syracuse he devised engines to throw stones weighing 1800 pounds to a distance of 600 yards on direct range and 1000 yards through a curved trajectory.

As weapons of defense against the ram there were two favorites. Both of them doubtless owed much improvement to Archimedes. One was a sort of buffer or pad, lowered down the side of the wall to fall between the stones and the end of the ram. Another was that old favorite, the grapnel, so adapted that it could be thrust down to grasp and hold the swinging head.

There was one very modern weapon of warfare in those days, with which, however, Archimedes had nothing to do. It was the distortion of news, such as was practiced against Germany at the beginning of the war, when the Teuton nations had no means of communication with America. If the inhabitants of Syracuse, after revolting against a king whom Rome hated, had not been deceived into thinking the Romans still threatened their independence the war would never have come.

On the surface, Archimedes' death was worthy of any Belgian. According to the generally accepted legend Roman soldiers who entered the city immediately after its fall found the mathematician in his garden absorbed in a geometrical drawing in the sand. Perhaps they thought it the design of some new war weapon. Perhaps they forgot the commands their general had given for Archimedea' safety. At any rate, they slew him as he meditated.

HALF THE WORLD

More than half of the entire population of the world is at war since Italy has joined in the great Suropean conflict according to the figures compiled by expert statisticians. These show the entire population of the countries engaged in hostilities as \$52.0000 The composition attempts of the following strength of the following Street Street at \$17.00000 and



"THANK GOD THAT I AM AN AMERICAN!"

MEN OF THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

William Robert Knight, Jr., Coroner of Philadelphia County. He Has Been One of the Fighting Men of Politics for Thirty Years — The First of the Organization Candidates.

By HERBERT S. WEBER

I the inner councils of the Organization. One way is to "go along" with it through thick and thin. The other way is to fight it. William Robert Knight,

ganization, to fight it. He went down with the ruins of David Martin's leadership and, instead of paying homage to the victors, he helped to organize a third party of Dave Martin to power. which fought the Republicans in city and State. W. R. KNIGHT, JR. The Organization re-

Jr., Coroner of the

County of Philadelphia,

chose, at a critical time

in the career of the Or-

spects a fighter. And that is why Knight was to rise from the ranks to become Coroner. He showed strength, and he showed that strength a second time when he swept the wavering Republicans in his third party back to the support of the Organization ticket in a memorable convention.

The first of the Organization leaders to appear in the field this year as an avowed candidate for the Mayoralty, he hopes to harmonize the factions of the City Organization in a campaign fought on strictly local issues. He is considered the choice of the Vare men; unless, indeed, Congressman Vare should decide to seek the nomination for himself. And yet Knight was for Earle against Vare in the primary campaign and election of 1911. Many persons consider him a Mc-Nichol man. The Coroner says for himself that he is a Knight man.

He is on the best of terms with men of all factions in the Organization. He shares with them a hearty disapproval of the present administration. But he has behind him duly recorded historical facts when he says that he is not against Rudolph Blankenburg on the ground that the latter is a reformer. For Mr. Blankenburg and Mr. Knight were classed together as reformers, as members of the protesting Union party, in the infancy of this century.

Boyhood Experiences

If it is a requisite for a Mayor that he should have been, as boy and man, one of the hard-working people of Philadelphia, Knight has that requisite. He left school at the age of 12 years to go to work in a brickyard. That meant getting up at 3:30 in the morning-tough work for a boy of 12, but calculated to give him a strong sense of self-reliance if he stood up under it. Knight is made of the stuff that stands up under hard work, and as an evidence of this he holds today not a trace of regret for the experiences of his early youth. He must have been a husky youngster, for in a year's time he was making money at the rate of \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day in the brickyard. That was in spring and summer. In the winters the boy worked in the textile milis of Kensing-

This strenuous work-a-day life kept up for five years, until he was 17 years old, when he was apprenticed-indentured, as they called it-to Henry Disston & Sons, who made saws at Front and Laurel streets, where he worked 17 years. He has always lived in Kensington, and the house where he lived as a child was only two squares from his home of today, 3661 Frankford avenue. He is of English ancestry, his father baying come to this country at the age of 17. But the family soon became thoroughly Americanized, the elder Knight fighting on the Union side in the Civil War. His son was born in the first year of that conflict.

The Coroner has been in politics since attaining his majority. His first recognition came in the mid-nineties, when he was ap-

THERE are two ways of winning a seat in , sheriff. He was soon to taste the bitterness that comes to those who are loyal to one side in a factional fight. He fought Crow and stood up for Martin, and was rewarded by being promptly removed from office when Crow won his contest.

Those who stood with Martin in those days had to take hard blows, but Knight has never regretted his friendship for that leader. He fought on with Martin, as he expresses it, when Martin and he were the last two men fighting for their cause in the city. Appointed license clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1897, he held that office until again he was removed by the return of the enemies

It was then that Knight gave his allegiance to the man who was considered the reformer of his day, Peter F. Rothermel. There was no question about Rothermel's honesty and fitness for the office of District Attorney. He had been fearless in that office and so upright that the Quay-Durham-Ashbridge-Lane machine was through with him. Rothermel's opponent was John Weaver.

The Union party had the instability that is characteristic of third parties in Pennsylvania. Knight remained a member of it. It soon became evident that the Republicans and Democrats, who made up its membership, were coming to a parting of the ways over the nomination of a gubernatorial candidate. Pattison, who had twice been elected Governor, wanted to break away from the Guffey element in the Democratic party. Knight had thought well of Pattison, but he declares that the former Governor held himself open to the Guffey people while still working with the Union party.

Pattison took the Democratic nomination. Pennypacker won the Republican nomination, Pattison had estranged many by his support of William Jennings Bryan. Judge Pennypacker, personally, was a type of Republican whom honest men could support. The result was that the issue was a straight fight between a Republican and a Democrat, which in Pennsylvania means a Republican victory on a national alignment.

Would the independent Republicans vote for Pattison or for Pennypacker? This was the question that was left to the Union party convention to answer. Knight carried the convention for Pennypacker.

On March 1, 1963, Knight was appointed by President Roosevelt United States Shipping Commissioner of the Port of Philadelphia. He held that office until August 1, 1907. In this work he came in contact with the activities of the Seamen's Union, which, he found, was taxing its members exorbitant sums for its services in obtaining jobs for them. He fought this practice and his friends declare he sought to obtain fair labor conditions for the much-abused scafaring men.

However, his work as Shipping Commissioner did not satisfy the City party and the Civil Service Reform Association. An investigation followed and it was testified by a City party detective that Knight was not in his office on the Monday before election day. His resignation was demanded on the score of undue political activity. According to the testimony Knight virtually refused to obey the civil service rules.

Civil Service "a Fraud"

"If Secretary Taft can go through the country taking part in the discussion of politics," he said, "I can see no harm in my taking a humble part in the politics of Philadelphia. The quicker the country learns that civil service is a fraud the better." He added that he defied any one to find any fault with the conduct of his office.

Mr. Knight, shortly after this, was appointed Assistant Director of Public Works in the Reyburn administration, the foe of civil service. When Director Steams topointed, under Sheriff Clement, clerk to the algued and Muckey was appointed, Enight deputy aberist, and he later became deputy relations his position and was appointed Di-

rector when Revburn removed Mackey, two hours before the close of his administration. Knight was instrumental in having much of the work of making bollers for the city and the repairs of streets and buildings owned by the city done by the city's own employes directly instead of by contractors. In this way the workmen received labor union

wages. He was a leader in the fight against grade crossings, and while in Councils (where he served for 12 years) introduced the ordinance for the elevation of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Front and Norris streets,

As Coroner he insisted on the carrying of 'jacks' by trolley cars and made suggestions which safeguarded the exits and entrances on the pay-as-you-enter cars.

Coroner Knight was born March 18, 1861. He married Miss Sarah Smith in 1884 and has two children, William Harrison Knight and Mrs. William S. Nicholl, the wife of a physician.

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