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I HILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1915.

You cannot know all of heaven till the hereafter, but if you have a good wife you can get a glimpse of it here.

Spain Welcomes Jewish Genius

LOCAL advices are to be taken at their I full value, Spain has lowered the bars to the Jew. The ancient persecution is no more. The land that once was Saracen and later ruled the Western Hemisphere is to give the Hebrew full rights to property and

The plea that seems to have won this great concession is ingenious, to say the least. The "Jewish genius for trade" was held out as a bait to reawakened Spain. If "the return of the Jews into England in the seventeenth century made that country the leading trading nation of the world," what might the race not do for Spanish commerce with South America?

Commercial pleas are, of course, the rowerful ones these days; but the intermediary for Judaism might have recalled as justly the fine place of the Jews in the arts. Rubinstein, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer and Heine spring quickly to memory, while in our own day we must not forget violinists like Kreisler, Elman and Zimbalist; planists like Godowski and Lhevinne; Aims Gluck among the singers, Bernhardt among the players, and such great men of the stage as Max Reinhardt and Leon Bakst.

70,000 Barrels Less

WHERE are those 70,000 barrels of Philadelphia beer which the city has failed to consume in these last three months? Why does the Collector of Internal Revenue discover a falling off of 5 to 15 per cent, in the amount of beer taxed in this city during March, April and May?

The secretary of the Anti-Saloon League "Without doubt Pennsylvania is undergoing a reformation." Some put it down to "Billy" Sunday. The brewers themselves suggest the shocking financial conditions of the country since things like prohibition crept into politics. A few malcontents put it off on the unseemly weather. But why not blame it on the war? The home market for Muenchener has been sadly depleted haps the Germans are shipping it out by submarine.

Mustering In the Nations

FTHEY say that Sir Edward Grey has "gone fishin" again, this time in the diplomatic waters of Bucharest. The consequences of his trip are said to be an agreement with Russia which will permit Rumania to enter the war on favorable terms. Old scars of thirty years have been healed; perhaps even the Rumanian territory which Russia then took is to be returned.

Farther south in the Balkans there are still a few difficulties to be met. Greece and Servia, for instance, protest against concessions of land in Macedonia, which the Allies are said to have agreed on as the price of Bulgaria's aid. But the adjustment of such disputes can only be a matter of time and

argument. In the end England and her allies will draw the whole of the Balkans into their league. In the eighteenth century England hired mercenaries from Hesse. Today she draws whole nations into the greatest and in every way the most remarkable war the world has seen.

The Chicago Strike

THE situation in Chicago was an indictment Lof the American genius for government. Because of a dispute over wages and hours of work the employes of the street railroad system abandoned their posts, and the whole city, dependent on the street cars, was inconvenienced.

The immediate issues involved in the atrike were trivial in comparison with the larger issues affected. All large cities are dependent on their transportation systems. Men buy homes two, three or five miles from their offices because facilities of travel have been provided. Without such facilities population would be congested in narrow areas with all the evils resulting from overcrowding, evils of vice, evils of physical deterioration and evils of race destruction. Rapid transit, which distributes population, is a civilizing agency,

In general, no way has yet been found to prevent the stoppage of the cars when the transportation companies and their employes fall to agree on the wages and conditions of The companies decline to increase wages. Then the men decline to operate the cars and they use every means at their dispasal to prevent the companies from hiring men to take their places. A state of industrial war exists, and the noncombatants must suffer. But the noncombatants are in the majority. They have it in their power to compel the combatants to aim their stege guns at each other and not at the innocent public. By public opinion and a firm Mayor

they mays done it in Chicago. The remedy most often suggested is compulsory arbitration without interruption of rame, but there are practical difficulties in the way of the application of this remady, the atsaired of which is popular sympathy with the workmen and popular hostlitty against the various . That sympathy manifeeted stated to Chicago. The Cux Council payer-I on ordinance under the suspension

of the rules, which was intended to prevent the street railway companies from hiring men to take the place of the strikers. The interests of the vast population which must get to business by inconvenient makeshifts seemed ignored, that a soulless corporation may be brought to terms:

Chicago has solved the local situation by the quick and decisive action of the Mayor and the Strike Committee of the Council. But the general problem remains. The American public is long-suffering and patient. Some day, however, it will rise in indignant wrath and smite the factious leaders who are responsible for such intolerable conditions. Then we may hope for reform.

You Can't Do It, Gentlemen

You can't put it over, gentlemen. You meet at your banquets and over your champagne talk of whom you will or will not make Mayor of Philadelphia. Your mouths water for the tens of millions which the municipality will spend during the next four years. But your jealousies rise up between you. You are afraid, each one of you, that the other will get more than his share. You boast of your disregard of the people, who, you say, will take whatever candidate you care to give them and swallow him and you whole. You plan a usurpation of the franchise and pretend to be sure you can do with the city as you will.

It can't be done. This taxpayer has had a taste of efficiency in municipal government; that taxpayer knows that he will be mulcted in double damages unless the city treasury is protected. It is all right for Tom. Dick and Harry to say that they are tired of reform, that they want the old gang back. They do not. The majority of citizens hate graft: they cherish no love for sleek men who grow fat on public plundering. When the time comes to vote for right or vote for wrong they will line up and vote for the right. And they resent, as every good citizen must, the purpose of the gang to meet in secret and decide in advance how they shall vote.

The next Mayor of Philadelphia, like the present one, will be an honest, God-fearing. carnest man, with an eye single to the public weal. Not even the Organization, with all its leprous power, can put over any other kind of candidate. The leaders understand this. They talk otherwise for appearance' sake, but they know that the good old days are over, that never again can they place a mongrel instead of a buildog to guard the treasury doors.

Leaders may make candidates, but the people make mayors.

Personal Freedom in Kentucky

THE Kentucky gentleman living in a "dry" L county may still secure liquor for his personal use in spite of the Webb-Kenyon law, intended to protect the prohibition districts. This rule has just been laid down by the Supreme Court in an appeal by the Adams Express Company from a conviction by the State courts for delivering a case of liquors to a man in Whitley County. The company was convicted under the State law, but the Supreme Court holds that the shipment was a valid exercise of the right to engage in interstate commerce, and that the State law itself was not violated, as there was no prohibition against the delivery to a man of liquer for his personal use.

This decision will be disappointing to the dry" advocates, who have been looking to the Webb-Kenyon law to prevent the introduction of liquor into dry territory. But they will not stop their fight. Other cases involving other phases of the issue will be carried to the highest court until it is discovered wherein the statute is defective. Then a demand will be made on Congress that the law be modified to meet the views of the Court. Of this there can be no doubt, for if anything is certain in American politics it is that the districts which desire prohibition are to be allowed to have it, and to make prohibition prohibit, if it is humanly possible.

Where Is Kipling?

KIPLING the Silent. The retirement of the man who was once the "unofficial laureate" of England is in some ways the most remarkable freak of the Great War. Where is the man whom all the world should have expected to step forward, brush the other literary fellows brusquely aside and run the scribbling end of Briton's battle? In 1899 he wrote "The Absent-Minded Beggar" for the music halls. Now he furnishes a few commonplace verses about the "Hun at the Gate," reports some impressions of the volunteer camps, and-the rest is silence.

The man who cried madly for military empire; the man who wanted-as Gilbert Murray put it of the average literary man-"something harsh and real " * * blood and swear words and crude, jagged sentences"; is it merely age that has mustered out such a one? Perhaps it is quite as kind to remember that this is a different sort of war. Britain is not busy insisting martially and bloodily on taking up the white man's burden. She is fighting a military despotism which is not unlike the inner dream of the Kipling of the ninettes.

War, by the irony of fate, flirts with peace-

It is no longer a reproach to say that a nation's defenses are up in the air.

Villa seems determined to like the United States no matter what the other party's opinion may be.

When Henry Ford comes to the Fourth of July celebration will he ride down Chestnut street in a jimey?

General Obregon insists that he is not dead yet, and that one arm is all he needs anyway to whip Villa.

Thomas A. Edison deserves his Princeton degree, for he has doctored more science than half the men who bear it. There are to be no litney chairs on the

Boardwalk and no one regrets it but the men who want to operate them. T. R. may be right if he means that moral cowardice is a sin, but every one knows

that it is wrong to characterize physical

cowardice to that way. The use of agricultural machinery works for the production of munitions of war seems to indicate that we are turning the plowshare into mpid-fire guns instead of bearing the swords into plovshares in these degen-

COLONEL HOUSE. MYSTERY MAN

President Wilson's "Personal Representative" Back From Europe. His Unique Place in American Political History.

By RAYMOND G. FULLER.

THE mystery of Colonel House remains . Colonel House is back from Europe, where he is supposed to have discharged an "unofficial" mission for President Wilson. In the four months which he spent abroad he talked with all the bigh Government officials of England, France and Germany, except King George and the Kaiser. But the nature of his mission, or even the fact that he had one, is not likely to be told by Colonel House himself.

He was interviewed, of course, at the earliest opportunity. 'It's a trip I take every year," he said. In reply to a question, "I did not talk peace," he answered. Asked If the United States has lost its standing as an influence for peace, he replied, "I do not that it has ever undertaken the task."

'You have information for the President's ear, have you not?" he was challenged. "Oh, yes, it would be the duty of any American citizen to give the President any information which might be of value to

"You are on your way to Washington?" "I may go there in a day or two, maybe three or four days."

But Colonel House is not a sphinx. A sphinx has an undeniably obtrusive quality. "Who Is He?"

This man, who was dubbed early in 1913 the President's "silent partner," and more recently "Envoy Interrogatory and Minister Mediationary," was first heard of by the country at the time of the Baltimore convention. It has been more or less credibly reported that the Texas delegation, when it reached Baltimore, was so enthusiastically for Wilson that Champ Clark's delegation from Missouri was afraid to sit in the next section. And why? Colonel House, that's all. Inquiries were then made, "Who is this olonel House?" It was discovered that he had made the careers of most of the Texas Governors for twenty years back and of several United States Senators. Yet he had never been present at a political gathering of any kind, had never made a political speech and had never held office. He had had a great deal to do with the shaping of laws in the Texas Legislature during those twenty years. Yet he had never been seen about the Capitol when the Legislature was in session.

Influential in the Baltimore convention in this same self-effacing way, he was likewise influential in the campaign. Not much light has been thrown on the secret of his power, but perhaps the following account of his appearances at national headquarters is as illuminating as anything that has yet been written of Colonel House: " * * "The slender, gray-haired, gray-mustached man appeared at the offices and somehow or other all the doors were open to him. He never remained long at one time and never raised his voice, but generally what he said counted

"A man who was connected with the committee tried to explain what Colonel House did, and he said as nearly as he could work it out the Colonel had gone around keeping things quiet by suggestion. 'He would come into an office,' said this man, 'and say a few words quietly, and after he had gone you would suddenly become seized with a good idea. You would put that idea forth and receive congratulations for it; it would work out first rate. Long after, if you thought the thing over, you would realize that the idea had been cozed into your brain by Colonel House during a few minutes' quiet conversation. You did not know it, and the Colonel did not want you to know it. As a matter of fact, before the campaign was over in his quiet way Colonel House came near being the biggest man about the works, although he did not hold any position and would not take one." So, perhaps, the description of Colone

House as a man of mystery is inaccurate. It is the quality that is rare, the quietness which distinguishes him. His energy, his ability, his power, even his character, seem to be kept in hiding, or rather, in a sense, held in reserve. He is not given in the slightest degree to self-advertisment, a fact which represents a positive, not a negative, trait. And further, this is what President Wilson has said of him: "He is one of the best poised men I ever met. He can hold a thing at arm's length and discuss it without ever getting mixed up in it." That's not so mysterious as it is difficult.

"The Silent Partner"

The Colonel, who received his title by grace of a Texas Governor, might have been member of the Cabinet if he had given his assent. He brought about Bryan's acceptance of a place, and suggested to Mr. Wilson the names of Burleson and Houston. At least such was the political gossip when the Cabinet was in process of formation. When the Farmers' Union of Texas wished to protest against the new tariff bill they sent their objections not to Wilson or Underwood or any of the Texas Senators and Representatives, but to Colonel Edward Mendell House, And Colonel House, with all his political influence and, incidentally his wealth, estimated at a million and a half, bears no resemblance whatever to a political boss in the ordinary acceptance of that term. Men of his stamp should be welcome in American

His acquaintance with Mr. Wilson began when the latter was Governor of New Jersey. They are regarded as intimates, and they have had a number of "good talks," yet it may be added that they meet infre-

quently. Colonel House was born in Houston 57 years ago, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1881. He is married and has two married daughters. He has a home n Austin, a summer home at Magnolia, Mass, and an apartment in New York city, He is strictly temperate in his habits, gives liberally to charitable enterprises, likes to help men get on their feet on the road to success and finds his chief recreation on

SOLDIERS AND WHISKERS

From the London Chron The suggestion that soldiers should be clean The suggestion that soldiers should be clean-shaven would not have commended huseff to victor Emmanuel II. who held it incumbent on a soldier to look feroclous. One of the first acts on assuming the royal dignity after the hattle of Novara was to change what he called his milksop's appearance" by applying black dye to his haid and mustache, which were naturally fair. This his continued to use until his death, always applying the dye himself, for he havel barbers ar valets to occus many him.



MUNICIPAL

IMPROVEMENT

PLANS

Congressman William S. Vare, Who Is Said to Have the Chance of a Lifetime to Prove Himself of "Party Calibre." A Personal Sketch

MEN OF THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

By HERBERT S. WEBER

will figure prominently in the mayoralty compaign does not seek to determine the fitness of candidates, but only to present the personalities behind the names. This is the fourth article of the series

HETHER William Scott Vare will be W the choice of the Vares for Mayor or not, it is beyond question that the brothers are the greatest organized power in the Republican party in this city as far as the se-



WILLIAM S. VARE.

lection of a Republican candidate is concerned. If Vare does not want the job for himself, and if the McNichol and Vare factions decide to support a compromise candidate. the brothers will unquestionably be strong enough to "shade" the ultimate Republican selection far nearer to their point in the political spectrum than Mc-Nichol's.

But what are the primary colors of this political spectrum? Sometimes there are only two, Gang and Reform. This year there are four, and an analysis of them may elucidate the business of "shading," the phase into which the campaign seems now to be developing, in the absence of an early crystallization of enthusiasms around dominating personalities. The four types of mayoralty possibilities

(reflected in corresponding sections of the public) are (1) Gang men, (2) Organization men, (3) Party men and (4) Independents. It is a rough classification and only a conventence. William Vare has a "shade" which

is expressed by the man in the street sometimes when he says, "He's better than Mc-Nichol or Penrose, anyhow." So for practical purposes call McNichol and Penrose Gang men, the Vares Organization men. A typical party man is Brumbaugh. A typical Independent is Blankenburg. Between the last two "shades" there is only the difference of method. The most interesting thing to watch for

ow in the campaign will be the answer to this question: Has William Vare advanced sufficiently in his progress toward Party calibre, of the Brumbaugh order, to encourage an open debate among prominent Republicans, who are not professional politicians, as to who would be a good man for Mayor, and, then, if a good, free man should develop a "boom," support that "boom" (it might conceivably turn out to be his own); or will be enter into an understanding with McNichol to unite with him in support of a "good man"-just "good" enough to be a strong Republican candidate in the eyes of the people, but not really good enough to be above dividing the spoils equitably between the two factions in the Organization?

In a word, he has the chance of his life now to align himself with the Party rather than with the Organization.

From Cash Boy to Congressman Augustus Vare, born in the southern section of Philadelphia in 1813, and his wife Abigail raised a large family in "The Neck," a section whose contemptuous nickname is the best proof that it was not in line for benefits. The three children to attain disfinction were George, born in 1859; Edwin, 1862, and William, who was born on Christmas Eve, 1867. The family homestead was at 4th street and Snyder avenue, on their small farm. Everybody kept pigs in that part of the world, and the Vares did, too, and pigs have to be fed. Edwin Vare drove a garbage wagon for a city contractor named Policek, who got into financial difficulty and was ably helped by his employe. In his study of the larger problems of the garbage collecting husiness Edwin roon fitted himself to become a contractor himself.

William was the only one of the brothers to go entirely through the grammar school. At 14 he became a cash boy in the Wanamaker store. He rose to become a cierk inthe auditing department. Later he became a huckster. He sold vegetables from house to

The series of personal sketches of men who | know everybody in the old 1st Ward. At 21 he was a member of the Ward Republican Committee. The boss of the ward was one "Mart" Slack. The Vares fought him for the leadership of the ward, and in 1896 captured it from him, siding with Durham against Dave Martin. Durham was grateful. The ward was later divided into the 1st

ANTICIPATION

and 39th Wards. William moved into the upper end to lead the new 1st and George and Edwin remained to control the 39th. They all "boomed the Neck," and gained many improvements for the section. Their leadership quickly spread to the 26th, the 2d, the 36th. And as each came under their control it was benefited. It was in many ways a democratic leadership that they assumed. Each kept on being "one of the boys" at ward meetings. Their leadership was to spread to all South Philadelphia and Southwest Philadelphia, with strong followings in other parts of the city. It is a "personal feeling"; indeed, Congressman Vare's is said to be the largest "personal following" of any man of his political rank in the United States.

City Contracts They got street cleaning and repair con-

tracts, and the gratitude of Durham was shown by the fact that their street contract bills grew from \$195,000 in 1902 to \$950,000 in 1904. They got the South Broad Street Boulevard. They came to the point where they divided the city contracts with McNichol. More than \$27,000,000 in city contracts went to McNichol in ten years. More than \$13,-000,000 went to Edwin H. Vare and his agents in the same period. From 1909 to 1912 McNichol and Vare "divided the city." Mc-Nichol took the work north of Market street and was paid \$7,223,965.18, and Vare took the work south of Market street and drew \$7,081,-882.32. Enormous awards of damages in favor of owners of swampy land were made along the Vare boulevard. Edwin Vare is said to have netted \$1,000,000 clear profit through having paid 10 cents a cubic yard for dirt to companies dredging the river and selling it to the city at 62 cents a yard for "filling" the low places in League Island Park. The dredging people delivered the dirt themselves, so not a cart had to be put to work by the contractor.

But it is said the Vares seriously regret having taken the Gang side in the gas lease fight. They sided with Durham, who had been grateful to them. And in the revolution of 1905 they learned, in being involved in the worst of Gang scandals, what it meant to use their power for the reward of a Durham.

William Vare was 37 years old then. Suppose that by that time he no longer was closely identified with his more wealthy brother's contracting interests. Was he young enough to profit by the lesson of secing an infuriated citizenry rise against him and his confreres and remodel his political philosophy accordingly? 'The mind "seta" in its mold, but men have been known to change their philosophy later in life than 37.

He aparently believed the people thought he had changed in the next six years, for he presented himself as a candidate for Mayor at the primary of 1911. The wealthier brother offered to seek no more city contracts, so that his brother William should not be suspected of favoritism. People said: "He has made his money; now he wants to do the right thing." But, "Where did he get it?" became a slogan for those who wanted to know why William Vare was such a rich man if he had not been in the contracting business. He said he had made it in land speculation.

His First Defeat

It was the brothers' first defeat. Earle wen the primary by a vote of about 108,000 to Vare's \$5,000. The Vares sulked and let the majorities in their wards dwindle sufficiently to permit Blankenburg to win the election. William Vare went to Congress. This is the "shelf" for some beaten leaders, but he evidently thought of Congress at the comparatively youthful age of 41 as a place to identify himself with the rejuvenating influences in the Republican party in Penherivania. He was now to put the emphasis of his power upon State fastes, which was, at the final, a most olever and farmening move-

tion, a watchful eye and grasp, but appear before the people as a man who had broken into a wider field of political thought which was not for a McNichol to enter. To be known as the Congressman who was boosting Philadelphia in Washington (fathering a bill for the expansion of League Island's battleship-building facilities with the support of the Secretary of the Navy) and who took part in "local" politics only in seeing that the Republican Governor's program was supported. And then, perhaps, to hold back from the strictly local question of a mayoralty contest, as is befitting a national figure, encourage an open primary and align himself with the Governor with the best start toward the Presidency of any Republican in the

Has Vare Broadened?

With this as his dream, he could well afford now, at 47, to put aside the Mayoralty for four years, perhaps forev :, and try to live down his past by means of a clean slate unrelated to his municipal record.

That he thinks it's worth while trying-

to appear more than a reformed Gang man, more than a mere Organization stalwart. nothing short of a first-class party man-is proved by a glance at William Vare. Therean earnest, appealing look in his small blue eyes and almost a pout on his firm mouth, the corners of it drawn sharply in; it is the expression of a man who wants to be liked and thought well of by people, emphasized by a certain play of sensitiveness. spite of the shrewdness, and by a boyish freshness of skin. He has a high forehead and a square chin, a determined jaw. The thin lips show cautiousness enough, and his stocky, portly figure suggests a merchant of non-speculative tendencies. In a word, he does not look like a self-assured, overbearing

boss, openly defiant of public opinion. William and Edwin Vare married sisters; the former married Miss Ida Morris in 1897. They have three daughters, whom the Congressman sent to one of the many public schools in South Philadelphia which he had worked to give that section. His home is at 2238 South Broad street and he has a large cottage in Berkeley square, Chelsea. Congressman Vare is a Methodist, He belongs to several orders, being a Moose, a Red Man, a Shriner and an Elk.

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