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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

The trouble with many men is that they are not equipped with a self-starter.

\$10,610 for Housing

PHILADELPHIA has a Division of Housing and Sanitation. That much is certain. But what kind of a division is another matter. The bill for its creation was passed by the General Assembly; the Mayor has just signed the ordinance of Councils providing funds; but what is the amount that our city legislators have thought sufficient to carry on a much-neglected and absolutely essential public work? It is \$10,610. It is about a third of what Councils think necessary to the housing of its little expedition to San Francisco. It is \$3610 less than the total of the modest salary list of the division's first year. And, at that, it is merely money transferred from the appropriations of other departments.

Not a Time for Strikes

LAST winter Philadelphia and the rest of the country were called on for contributions of thousands, even millions, of dollars to assist the unemployed. The country is not yet through the era of hard times. It will not be until the war in Europe ends and sound economy dominates the conduct of government at Washington. It is true, however, that demand for munitions has offered employment to thousands. It is the first employment many of these thousands have had in months. They need the money, their families need it, and it would be a positive tragedy were they to be led at this time into the desert by designing or other leadership.

The Hand of Venizelos

VARIOUS strategists have thrown the Balkans into the Great War, week in and week out, since Turkey first became involved. The failure of their prophesies so far is all that deters even the soberest of newspaper readers from seeing the imminent entry of Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece foreshadowed in this week's news.

Investigate!

THERE is only one word for the Oklahoma affair—investigate! The fire beneath number one turret on the Alabama may have been due to defective wiring. The fire beneath number one turret on the New Jersey may have had the same beginning. But the stubborn fires beneath number one turret on the Oklahoma, fires starting at a stage of building when defective wiring seems an absurd supposition, and proceeding with a fury that could hardly be accounted for by wooden shoring or cork calking, such a triple clincher to a chain of accidents is a little outside easy-going explanations.

"Love Us While We Are Dirty"

GILBERT K. CHESTERTON once wrote of "fooling the prophets." The game is played by the prophets, who indicate that according to all precedent and of absolute necessity one thing must happen. Then they go and do precisely the opposite. It makes prediction about Russia a particularly dangerous matter; but the hazard is a splendid one. The history of social progress in Russia is the history of disastrous wars. After the terrible Crimean War came the emancipation of the serfs in 1861. After the humiliating peace with Japan came the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, but a concession, none the less, which has broken the back of autocracy. In contrast the successful wars of Russia have been followed by oppression; the iron hand of war has heavily weighed on those who had made it prosperous. So it would seem that Russia must be destroyed before it can be saved, that it must undergo the last tortures of the body before its spirit can be purified. It has been said

that whosoever will save his life shall lose it. The opposite is no less true. And yet those who think of Russia as the monstrous Bear, who remember only its harshness and the bitter injuries of its daily life, cannot so dispose of its power and its grandeur. They forget that in all its tragic centuries those have loved it most who have suffered most, who had least cause to love. "Love us while we are dirty," cries Nikolai Gogol, "for all will love us when we are clean." So the Russian loves Russia!

The Fit Survive

HIDDEN among Mr. Roosevelt's exhortatory terms may be found the thread of an old idea, namely, that the fit survive. What becomes of the unfit is not of extraordinary importance historically. The fit make progress and progress makes life worth living. The pap which certain distinguished citizens have been feeding this country for years, whether calling it pacifism or something else, is amusing to students of affairs. It is the kind of stuff that was crammed down England's throat, the false reasoning that made a Cassandra of Lord Roberts and sent the empire into the crucial struggle of its history unprepared. Englishmen may thank Providence that the glory of the navy rendered impossible the entire devitalization of it, for those steel walls have served at least to give a chance to repair the blunders of other unpreparedness.

But it is amazing that after England's experience there should be found in the United States any sympathy whatever for the fallacies which led that empire into the deep pits. It is remarkable that men can gaze on "the inconceivable conflict" which has become an actual conflict and yet talk about the impossibility of any nation ever attacking us, of our incomparable isolation, of our ability to muddle through. Mr. Roosevelt says they are cowards. Not so, but they are more dangerous to the nation than cowards could ever be, for they are plausible and ensnare thousands by their sophistry.

It is a free country. Let those who will, believe that their dreams are facts. But let the millions of others, who can tell a spade when they see it, demand by voice and vote that a defense adequate to the needs of this great nation be provided. Let them insist that the Government be prepared to defend national rights. Let them insist that there be naval and military efficiency. We want no militarism; we do want preparedness. The difference between the two is vast, whether the pacifists can see it or not.

General Moran's Busy Berthas

PAT MORAN'S distinguished leadership carries our Phillies steadily forward. Even Sir Roger Brennan's Chicago Cubs have been unable to stay their victorious progress, but have been sadly mangled in their clashes here. To be sure, the path to the pennant stretches far ahead, with Brooklyn running neck and neck with Chicago and New York, Pittsburgh and St. Louis thundering three abreast at their heels. It is the keenest race the National League has ever known. That eighth-inning rally which literally matched victory out of the jaws of defeat yesterday was merely an indication of the Phillies' fighting qualities, Chicago is a game rival, but when two evenly matched teams meet it doesn't take much to furnish the balance of power. The Phillies' aggressiveness is furnishing it now. They are showing the same qualities that the late Mike Murphy, the peer of America's trainers, referred to in explaining the victory of one of his teams: "There's no way to lick a team that won't be licked."

No National League pennant has ever waved in a Philadelphia breeze, but if good generalship, clean baseball and aggressiveness can accomplish it, we may be treated to that sight next October.

German View of Bashful Dogs

And the Germans also, with what the Allies would say is characteristic assurance, have observed that "A bashful dog never fattens." And the Allies would also say that the Germans have done their utmost to discourage bashfulness in themselves and in their dachshunds. As you get into Asia you find conflicting views about dogs. The Tamils, of southern India, whose shins are an easy mark for sharp teeth, say that "On finding a stone we see no dog and on seeing a dog we find no stone," as though a dog exists only to be stoned. A little farther east, in China, we discover that "Dogs have more good in them than men think they have," a saying that could not have become embedded in the proverbial wisdom of any but a kindly race with a friendly feeling for all created things. And the democracy of the dog is recognized by the Chinese when they say that he "has no aversion to a poor family," and his faithful intelligence is admitted in the saying that "The dog understands his master's nod."

GETTING THE LAWN MOWED

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "There's no fixed rule for mowing a lawn," declares the Marion Star, but our own observation is that three days' unremitting effort directed toward one's young son brings the best results.

THE GRAND JURY REPORTS

Yes, now the July Grand Jurors have finished their labors. Searching and probing along while the weather was hot; Turning the light on their somewhat unfortunate neighbors; And now they are through, they've reported; summed up, it is "Swat." Solemn and short is the jurors' report, and this is the gist of its meaning: The Bureau of Health is in need of a wealth, At Blockley, of nice metal screening. For, behold, the officials of health have the public admonished, To kill off the fly pestilential—in which they were wise; But alas, in the kitchen of Blockley the jurors, astonished, Saw thousands and thousands and thousands and thousands of flies! Rather polite was the jurors' invite And yet, it could not have been hotter; For this is their tip to the board—quite a tip—"We get your own flies with a swat."

DOGS ARE THE SAME IN ALL NATIONS

But the Feeling of the Nations Toward the Dogs Differs—Their Attitude Revealed in Their Proverbial Wisdom.

By JOHN LUM

FISHER AMES, not the revolutionary hero, but one of his descendants, once remarked to me that a dog is a better friend than a human being. "For," said he, "the dog will lie at your feet, ready at any moment to respond to your mood, while a human being will go off in a huff if you do not respond to his mood."

Ames bred Alredale terriers and exhibited them in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, until he won a championship for one of them, and then he lost interest in the subject. His mood for dogs passed, but whenever it returns the dogs will respond as though he had not neglected them for other amusements.

The Esquimaux have put Ames' remark into a proverb based on a long experience in the Arctic wilds. They say that "A man's best friend is his dog, even better than his wife." The Brahmin blood of New England and the bubble-eating seal hunter of the North react in the same way when brought up against the facts of life. Men seem to be the same in all climates, and we have the authority of the Spanish for saying that dogs are the same also, for their proverb-makers have concluded that "Dogs have teeth in all countries."

As one traces the proverbial comments on dogs through the concentrated wisdom of the nations, their similarity is most impressive. For example, the Latin told one another to "Beware of a silent dog and still waters," concluded that "Dumb dogs and still waters are dangerous," and characterized an insidious traducer as "A dog that bites silently." The Russians, who were slightly influenced by the Latin races, say that "Dogs bark and the wind carries it away," but the French, Spanish, Germans and English, who have inherited more than they wish to acknowledge from ancient Rome, all agree that "Barking dogs don't bite," and we have also in English the warning to "Have a care of a silent dog and still water," which is clearly a free translation of the Latin original.

When Dogs Are Friends

There is a world of friendliness for animals in the English saying that "You cannot teach an old dog new tricks." It calls up the picture of a youth making a companion of his dog and treating him as he would a younger brother whom he was instructing in archery or showing how to use a sling. The early English pup must have learned how to beg for his dinner and must have delighted his master by retrieving a stick thrown in the brook before he learned to hunt with the intelligence of a thorough training. The Italians put the same idea in the saying that "An old dog does not grow used to the collar," while the English have another version of it in "An old dog cannot alter his way of barking." The French tell us that "There are good dogs of all sizes," but this has not prevented them from discovering that there are dog-haters who will stop at no villainy to satisfy their grudge. Thus, "A man who wants to drown his dog says it is mad." France is so near England that this saying crossed the channel and became acclimated in spite of the fondness of a nation of animal lovers for one of their best friends. But the saying did not originate in France. It goes back to the Romans, who said that "Whose is desirous of beating a dog will readily find a stick." The Italians inherited it from the Romans. When it got to Denmark it took this form: "He that wants to hang a dog is sure to find a rope," or to say that the dog bites the sheep. And the Germans tell us that "When a man will throw at a dog he soon finds a stone."

Barnes Favored Hughes in 1911

"It may surprise you gentlemen," said he, "but my candidate is Justice Hughes. We want to nominate a man who can win, and Hughes has a better chance of winning than any other. You know I do not like him and that I fought him when he was Governor; but we are not seeking to gratify personal grudges. We want victory." During the succeeding months there were many other conferences. Colonel Roosevelt was active, and it was understood that he favored Hughes. President Taft was consulted, and an effort was made to get him to let it be known that he was willing to stand aside for a stronger man. The negotiations were proceeding so satisfactorily that a member of Justice Hughes' family is said to have told his friends that the Justice would be the candidate of the party. Then Taft actively entered the race with the determination that he should not be the only Republican President to whom a nomination was refused. It was not refused to Hayes, for he declined to become a candidate for a second term so long before the plans for his successor were made that there were no complications growing out of his claims. When the position of Taft became definitely known Justice Hughes issued his historical withdrawal and the fight was on.

Hughes Never a Candidate for Anything

The mental attitude of Hughes toward political office is unique. He has never been a candidate for any office, in the sense that he sought it. When he was conducting the insurance investigation in New York and astonishing the lawyers by the thoroughness of his knowledge and delighting the people by his fearless pursuit of crookedness, wherever the trail led there was an attempt to capitalize his popularity by making him a candidate for the mayoralty; but he quickly stopped it. He said that there was nothing political in the investigation in which he was engaged and that any attempt to make it appear that it was a Republican attack upon graft would destroy whatever value it had. He was so positive about it that there was no more talk about nominating him for any office at that time. But he was soon drafted into the service of his party to run for the



HUGHES AND THE PRESIDENCY

Although the Justice Has Declined to Allow the Use of His Name, Men Are Still Talking About Him as They Did Before the Last Campaign, When He Withdrew in Favor of Taft.

By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS

CAN a man be nominated for the presidency against his will? No one has ever declined the nomination when it has been made, though Alton B. Parker refused to accept a nomination save on a platform with a money plank of his own drafting.



JUSTICE HUGHES.

And the vice presidential nomination has been declined only once. The question is interesting today because men of all Republican factions are talking of Justice Hughes as a candidate on whom they could agree and because Justice Hughes has said that he disapproves of the use of his name, not only for the reason that he has no desire to re-enter politics, but because "as a member of the Supreme Court he is not available." This protest was issued on May 4. At about the same date in 1912 he issued a similar refusal to have his name considered. President Taft, who had appointed him to the Supreme Court, was a candidate for re-election, and Justice Hughes, with the delicacy befitting a gentleman and a Judge, declined to enter the race against him. He was in the running, however, all the previous winter. In the autumn of 1911 there was a conference of Republican leaders at the Union League Club in New York for the purpose of discussing possible candidates. It was admitted that Mr. Taft could not be re-elected. Whatever his genius may be, it is not political. He had made so many political enemies that he was one of the weakest candidates who could be nominated. He had scarcely a friend among the big leaders. So it was important that something should be done if the Republicans were to win. The conference at the Union League Club talked about the qualifications and strength of a number of men. When they had all had their say, William Barnes, who had listened in silence, arose in his place and spoke substantially as follows:

Believes the People Rule

But the fundamental principle in the political philosophy of this man was evidently that the people rule and that their verdict must be accepted, regardless of its effect upon the promotion or demotion of any man. He put it up to the voters in this way and made them understand that they, and not he, were on trial. They could have what they wanted. If they wanted the kind of an administration which he had given to them, he was willing to continue it; but if they wanted another kind, they must assume all the responsibility. Of course, he was re-elected, and he served out his term and returned to his law office. Of such stuff is the man made whom Colonel Roosevelt said in Portland, Ore., on Monday the Progressives could support for the presidency. He has not been connected with any factions. He was in the safe seclusion of the courtroom during the bitter fight of 1912 which resulted in the most disastrous defeat the Republican party has known in its whole history, and since then he has been attending to his judicial duties. When he was summoned to political office in New York against his will he obeyed. Whether he would respond next year to the call of the Republican national convention is an open question. There are men who maintain that he would do what no man has ever done before and decline the nomination after it was made, and there are others who believe that his sense of duty is so acute that he would turn his back on the judicial career which is to his liking and strive to serve his country as President if it should so will. But Justice Hughes himself probably does not know at this time what he would do if he should be nominated for the presidency with any degree of unanimity.

GIBES AT VOTES FOR WOMEN

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—I note with interest the conversion of Miss Minnie C. Lavin, once an anti-suffragist, to the cause of suffrage within a very short time on the postoffice plaza; in fact, it took but a few minutes to effect the change, and "she was carried away with what the speaker said and remained spellbound for one whole hour." Far be it from me to criticize the fair sex, but it is really ludicrous, and only goes to prove how readily and how easily women may be influenced. Now this is not generally the case with one woman addressing another, but as it has proved to be so in this instance, how long would she hold any opinions of her own when addressed by the other sex? I feel sure Miss Lavin will not lose her femininity and, as she says the ballot will raise women's wages and thus the wherewithal to marry, I trust she will look up the history of suffrage in Colorado for the last 40 years and give us some facts about the raising of wages out there. HENZEL Philadelphia, July 20.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The death of Frank would be a pitiful climax to such a record of cruel persecution as can hardly be paralleled in history.—New York Times.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE
SPECIAL!
Miss Belle Blanche
WILL ACT AS BARMAID
1:30 to 2:30 P. M.
AT KEITH'S BAR IN THE CRISTAL LOBBY
COOKING GOOD SHOW IN THE
COOLEY HOUSE IN THE WORLD!
"PLEASANT ENVIRONMENT"
"GOOD COMEDY"
THE MARKET ST. ABOVE 10TH
Laura Hope Crews
THE STANLEY
NICK'S OBRIEN HAVEL & CO. BAR
GRAND
TODAY 2:15 P. M.
MORROW & COOK, LADYBIRD PICTURES.