EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 28, 2915:

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915.

The march of progress was never hastened by assassination, though wars have been precipitated by it.

THE EVENING LEDGER has received many L letters, signed with pseudonyms or with initials only, some of which end with the familiar "we dare you to publish this." While the EVENING LEDGER publishes letters to which the author's real name is not appended, it does so only when the identity of the writer is known to the editor. Anonymous communications are invariably thrown into the wastebasket.

Prevention Better Than Contrivances for Rescue

THE death trap has done its work. Now the investigators will do theirs. It is so easy to find out why a thing happened; so hard, it seems, to discover in advance how to avoid catastrophes.

It is apparent already that no extra supply of lifeboats or able seamen would have been effective. The object of the law should be to prevent accidents, not to minimize their effects after they have happened. Yet the whole purpose of the LaFollette legislation, which is about to drive the American marine from the oceans, is to provide means of res-There is nothing in it to assure such cue. rigid inspection that accidents are not likely to happen

The Eastland was a vessel notoriously unwieldy and dangerous. Cleveland was glad to get rid of her. Yet she plied her trade unhindered in Chicago. It may be comforting to think of the final tragedy as an accident, yet the accident really is that the catastrophe did not happen long ago. Fate, not the Government, delayed it so long.

Against the dangers of insidious iceberg, fog and storm, man is impotent, but there is one thing the Government can do and that is prevent the use of vessels that are not seaworthy. Strict requirements before vessels are given certificates will save more lives than all the LaFollette laws that ever were conceived of or put on the statute books.

The Law Is the Law

TN England the Nation, a weekly newspaper, advises the Government not to put cotton

power that can lift corpses from the grave or from the ocean's depths and restors to them the breath of life. We have received and are receiving from the Allleasno hurt for which full recompense cannot beigiven. We have received from Germany Injuries of the sort for which there can be no reparation.

It is incumbent on Washington, in a crisis which affects all neutral nations and will eventually affect even the beiligerents, to stand footsure for the law of nations. It must acquiesce in no aggressions, it must make no compromise, it must at any cost insist on the full recognition of neutral rights. That it intends so to do is fully apparent in the latest German note. No American need fear that Great Britain will be shown any special consideration. Her time Is not yet, that is all.

Go Ahead: Councils Will Fall Into Line

PHILADELPHIA is an old woman, al-ways looking for reasons why a thing cannot be done. She has the caution of age, instead of the optimistic vision of youth. The way to get the Republican National Convention is to go ahead on the assumption that Councils will authorize the convention hall. To assume that Councils won't is the sort of drunken fatalism that ends in dry rot and extinction." The man responsible for this thought is the kind of fellow who would drive a rallroad through the Ander. He would take a "Message to Garcia." What happened after he delivered it would not make much difference.

As far as the convention hall is concerned, Philadelphia has the money, has the plans and has the sites. The only thing it has not got is the authorization of construction on some particular site by Councils. Yet what is Councils but one of the instruments with which the community accomplishes its purposes? It may be a blunt tool; but it is not so blunt that the drive of the community behind it cannot make it work. It will respond to public opinion. It has done so before. There is no power that can prevent it from registering the will of the community if that will is properly expressed.

Councils is Republican. It is absurd to suppose that it will definitely warn the national party not to have its convention in Philadelphia. That is what a refusal to authorize the convention hall would mean.

Let the Chamber of Commerce put the full weight of its authority behind a definite site and there need be no fear of what Councils will do. Better a convention hall on any site than no convention hall at all. Better a straight fight to compel Councils to show its hand than no fight all.

It is an absurdity to suppose that Councils can checkmate the progressive program of the business men of the city. It is ridiculous to assume that Philadelphia's future is in the hands of politicians and not in the hands of industrial leaders.

The fight to get the convention has been launched. Let's see the Philadelphians who will dare to submarine it!

"Bill" Needed in Washington

THE nation needs its great statesmen at Washington. Admirable as Senator Vare has found the qualifications of his brother for the mayoralty to be, it is apparent that the same qualifications are greatly needed in a Congress not overloaded with brains. "Brother Bill" has been re-elected by a handsome majority to sit in the House of Repre-

DOES GERMANY CONTROL AMERICA?

The Recent Assertion of Jurisdiction Over Germans in Munitions Factories Here Raises a Vital Issue.

By ST. GEORGE BOLTON

ONE of the causes of the War of 1812 with Great Britain was the British insistence on acting in accordance with the policy expressed in the saying, "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman.

They denied that a British subject could transfer his allegiance, and they impressed into their service American seamen who had been naturalized and had forsworn alleglance to the King.

The United States could not admit the validity of any such act or grant the soundness of the principle underlying the famous British boast that a man who was born British must die British and was at all times subject to the law of the British Empire. A nation whose citizenry was to be recruited from people of all the nations of the earth must insist on the right of the immigrants to choose for themselves whom they vould serve.

The diplomatic archives in Washington are bulging with letters in which the right of immigrants to American citizenship is disussed. As long ago as September 23, 1800, John Marshall, then Secretary of State, in urging the payment of an award by Spain to naturalized Americans who had been British subjects, a payment resisted by Spain on the ground that the claimants were not Amer-Icans at the time Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the colonies, declared that when the laws adopt an individual no nation has the right to question the validity of the act, unless it be one who has a conflicting title to the person adopted.

And in 1812, James Monroe, who was then Secretary of State, wrote to the British Minister in the course of a letter demanding the release of impressed seamen that "it is impossible for the United States to discriminate between their native and naturalized citizens; nor ought your Government to expect it, as it makes no such discrimination itself." It was not until 1870, however, that the

British Parliament formally renounced the old doctrine, "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman," and passed a law recognizing the transfer of allegiance from England to another Power.

The Purpose of Pan-Germanism

Modern Germany, with its Pan-Germanic theory, has striven to retain the loyalty, if the formal allegiance, of Germans, wherever they may have migrated. The Kalser has devoted himself to keeping alive their interest in the Fatherland. It was in pursuit of this policy that he sent his brother, Prince Henry, to the United States a few years ago, and has kept in close touch with the German colonies in South America and has sought to persuade the South African Boers that Germany was their best friend, although the Boers are Dutch and not German

The publication in Berlin last week of an official declaration that Germans working in munition factories, particularly in the United States, are liable to prosecution for high treason is an attempt to exercise criminal jurisdiction over Germans wherever they may be and to punish them for acts done outside of the territory where the German laws run. It is a formal announcement that Germans who wish ever to return to the home of their ancestors must earn their living in some other way than by making weapons that may be used against Germany if they wish to escape imprisonment.

Although the United States has a treaty ich Clarman North German Union in 1868-recognizing the right of Germans to transfer their allegiance to the United States, it would be as easy for Germany to punish those who disregard the recent notice as it has been for it to punish those who have been naturalized here without having first served their term in the German army.

f ought to have told you that the man were going to dream." The almost impossible to tell you how to get the right dops on the correct thing to wear at dimer or an evening party in the summer. It would probably be best for you to go out to the country club early wearing your tuxedo and corrying your evening dreas suit, your business clothes and the finnel trousers and black contant tent. Event the tent in a small but compart forest and then, climbing brickly to the top of the highest tree, gaze carnetly upon the

pact forest and them, climbing briskly to the top of the highest tree, gase earnestly upon the clubhouse veranda through a telescope. In due time the gassis will come out on the veranda to inhale their cocktails. Then you can see what they are wearing and, sliding down briskly from your tree, hasten to your little tent and adern your person in the appropriate raiment.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Securing the Sympathy of the German-American-Justice for Mr. Lovekin and the Women of Maine.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-At a time when mighty influences and newers of inestimable strength are at work in endeavor to keep our nation from the guilt unjustifiable war, or from the dire conse-ences of war for which we may not be fully prepared, it is somewhat encouraging to read in some of our daily papers editorials of the same and evenly balanced character of those of the EVENING LEDGER.

And yet, not with the view of praising you, but rather with the idea of pointing out some of the un-American and very questionable methods of these favorable to Germany in this world conflict has this letter been written.

What, indeed, may not be the significance the oratoric efforts of an ex-Secretary of State. who, with the advantage of a close acquaintance with the former policy of our State De-partment, and a seeming determination to make himself heard, gives forth expressions of ill cealed hostility to our President in rhetorical phrases which engage the attention of large following? And, on the other hand, we find this effort to secure the sympathy and votes of German-American citizens counterbalanced by the hoarse and dire mutterings of an ex-President, to whom the policy of the Administration seems weak, and who would have unhesitatingly plunged his nation into war with no possible reasoning as to its causes or its results. Indeed, beside the strongly pro-German tone of German dailles, we find in our own city our supposed legal counselor address-ing an audience of several thousand hyphenated Americans in a frenzied appeal for a protest against the policy of our national Government. But in the midst of all this passionate pro-test against the shipping of munitions to the Allies and denunciation of our present Administration, combined with hypocritical protesta tions of loyalty to our Government in case of war. It is gralifying, even encouraging, to ob-serve that the more sober-minded citizens

of foreign birth or extraction are either maintaining a rigid silence or else by their acts and expressions are openly expressing a preference for the American flag first. And not less encouraging is the absolute inability of the German Government to distract attention her barbarity by references to alleged misdeeds of England, or to evade the issues of humanity raised by America. So, too, is her failure to enlist American sympathy a tribute to the better judgment of our people. With our President at the helm we can truly expect an honorable peace if practicable, or we can awair with somewhat of the spirit of '76 a just war, if necessary.

JOSEPH McC. BROWNLEE. Philadelphia, July 22, 1915.

HIGH PRAISE FOR MR. LOVEKIN To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-I notice with much pleasure that in the list of 14 Philadelphians deemed eligible to aid Mr. Edison on the Invention Board, which you published in your edition of July 15, you have given the name of Mr. Luther D. Lovekin a place. The list is a fine one, and its only mis-take is in putting Mr. Lovekin's name at the bottom of the list instead of at the top. Speaking as an engineer of more than 40 years' serv-ice and from a close personal knowledge of Mr. Lovekin's remarkable abilities. I have no hes-Itation in saying that the transposition sug-gested would do no more than pay to those abilities a proper and well-deserved tribute. Mr. Lovekin's position as chief engineer of the New York Shipbuilding Company does not re-flect in any full measure the merits of his qualifications, even though the marked and unsurpassed excellence of the naval vessels built by that company show in no small degree his designing ability. He is a noted inventor along

THE "SERVANT" IN THE HOUSE

What a Woman Thinks of the Greatest Domestic Problem in America-She States Its Elements and Suggests a Way Out. Pays Her Respects to the Sterner Sex.

By COROLYN BULLEY

THE question of hired girls is an extremely | to cook out of any other. Eventually she dangerous one to tackle. For landing you wiftly and uncomfortably in personalities, It is only equaled by the national pastime. 'Discussing T. R." Indeed, it is far more oppressingly near than that great household duty.

Some people declare vehemently, "It is all woman's fault," others blame it (or rather undefine it) on men, while again the nature and habits of hired girls come in for a severe drubbing. But everybody agrees that there is some-

thing vitally wrong at present in the regime of housekeepers and houseworkers.

Now that is quite hopeful; because when you get everybody truly convinced that there is a wrong abroad in the land, you have done a considerable slice of the work toward getting it righted.

Among other things, why expect all women to be either born or made not only housekeepers, but teachers of the gentle domestic arts as well? Suppose when a man "gets himself a house and gets a wife beside," he be expected personally to instal a plumbing system in his house, and keep it in repair afterward.

The Reductio Ad Plumber

"I don't know anything about plumbing," says he. "How can I fix up a plumbing system?"

"Shocking!" retorts the world (and his wife). "Every home needs a plumber. What were your parents at when they reared you to years of discretion in ignorance of man's Noblest Art! However, if you can't do the work yourself, and perhaps you can afford not to do it all, anyway, here is a nice young man, a 'Moran' (one of those products of our society whose mentality can never be developed beyond the point supposed to be attained by all normal children of say 12

years), you can teach him to plumb." "Worse and more of it!" cries the dis

tracted man. "How can I teach him, who is in the first place unteachable, what I don't know myself?" "That is silly," he is told. "The subject

must have been written up in books. You can find out all about it if you try." "Oh, well," says he cheerily, being a young

and hopeful husband. "No doubt we can both learn it together in the course of time." "Course of time, nothing!" rejoins his wife. 'Can't you see, my dear, that as we begin living in this house right away, now, this minute, you've got to get some sort of device going while you learn the proper system ?"

The world is nearly convinced, at last, that there will be just as many marriages, and more of them happy ones, if girls marry because they have an active desire to do so, and not simply because there does not seem to be anything else for them to do. But it is perfectly just criticism that, if we want to rush about doing every sort of thing except or beside housekeeping, we are much to blame for the lack of system in the housework proposition, for not organizing the household arts and standardizing labor, as men have done in the field of plumbing. I am morally certain that in time we are going to do all these things. Of course, that doesn't help the situation for this year's crop of brides, who are setting up housekeeping now, this minute, and no doubt the process is going to cost the world many masculine digestions and dispositions. But we shall arrive. Don't forget that we are a

comes back, works along steadily enough, perhaps, but can't possibly finish a day's work in three or four hours. So as the s o'clock whistle blows she departs, leaving an ungodly scattering of dishes in the kitchen, the drawing room furniture herded in the hall, and upstairs the mattresses turned over the bottoms of the beds to air, with instrutions to the family not to try to use the hede till she gets back in the morning to fix them But let us go back to that "Moran." Practically the only person who can be persuaded to become domestics for the present-day housewife are the maim, the halt, the blind and the "Moran"-in other words, persons who would be jolly unpopular anywhere else, In short, as things are now, we are up against plowing and sewing barren soll. against making bricks without straw, Women and girls who can get any other remunerative employment under Heaveneven clerking in our department store basements, which is considerably under Heavenwon't do housework.

People say that is because we have made housework Hell. Well, we pretty nearly have, and we need to make it considerably more attractive-but I don't think that is the explanation. Walting on table is no worse than standing behind a counter in a ten-cent store selling asbestos mats and curtain rods for eight hours every day. To watch the family roast is not a more satanle. imposition on a girl than to have her hang over a stove in a factory all day, and fillsmall tin boxes with soft, hot, brown stove polish. No, but call your domestics, your hired girls, by that fatal synonym "servants," and you have the whole fundamental social wrong before you in symbol.

Women Want "Servants"

No matter what some people may be, the fact remains that what many men and women have had, and what as many more hope to buy with fresh-earned fortunes, is servants, not employes. To be frank, they want an obsequious creature of their bidding whose subservience to their commands sets them off as important persons. And the really immoral part of it is, they will put up with no end of incompetence in a "servant who knows her place"-can't put this case too strongly, because, you see, this survival of an age of rigid class distinction, beside being violently undemocratic, is atigmatizing certain labor in an absurdly arbitrary fash-

When we women can make of the necessary work that is to be done in our houses a standardized, respected profession, and can give the hired girl at least as elevated social position as the ten-cent store clerk now enjoys, we shall have achieved more comfort and domestic happiness for ourselves and for 'the working girl" (whose determination to be "the working girl," not "the lower class," is the most hopeful thing in modern society) than we now produce through any four dozen of the charities to which we devote our spare hours and dollars.

We women are not unlike the rest of mankind in that we never seem able to see a fix coming until we are in it. The few rare ones who look ahead can only howl in the desert, like all the prophet men. But, then, this domestic social mess we are in now will have been entirely worth while-and, after all, it has not been so very terrible-if in the end we shall have given the hired girl her long-denied caste, and if, which is equally important, we shall have made it possible for the women who do not like housework, are not fitted for it and can't possibly be successful at it, to go forth and do the things they are fitted for.

on the list of absolute contraband. "Some such similar action," it says, "united against us in active warfare the whole civilized world 100 years ago, even in the end dragging us into a dreary fight with the United States." It also points out that England protested against cotton being declared contraband during the Russo-Japanese war, and continues: "American cotton States wish to know whether Britain's command of the seas is to justify her in making or unmaking international law as it sults her convenience of the moment."

England does not make international law, She cannot vary the rules to suit her convenience. She has no jurisdiction over American rights. Her arbitrary edicts we have not recognized. The only law we know anything about is the law that existed before this war broke out, and that is the law which this country will obey and which it will expect all other nations to obey.

It is beginning to dawn on the British that rigid adherence to the principles of international law is of far more importance to the Empire than any temporary advantage that can possibly be gained by opportunistic viofation of accepted precedents.

No Interference in European Affairs; Defense of Our Rights Always!

WE ARE not concerned with a great principles on which the prosperity of this nation rests are written for the most part in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independance. One of the most important, however, found expression in the warning of Washington that we beware of foreign entanglements. His close adherence to that policy brought down on his head the bitter denunciation of men of his time. But he never wavered. Europe seethed and injustice reigned in those days, but the American Republic took no sides. It permitted itself to he interested in only one way, namely, in the protection of American rights. To this it findicated its young strength and eventually had to fight, first France, and then England. It hesitated in neither case when it was evident that there was no other way out.

The rape of Belgium and Luxemburg and the atrocities thereafter committed have sickened America. But officially these outpares are none of our business. That has been the policy of the Government, a policy for which there is an abundance of historio procedent and with which the great mass of Americans are in full accord.

But when Europe begins to repeat the aggregation of a century ago when the belligerents attempt to fence in the oceans, when they prey an American commerce. suurder our citizens and selse our property. there is no course left open to us but insistsuce on our immunity from attack. Here again the Government follows precedent.

In may be that the time is not ripe for a apirited protest to Great Britain, which has slready bern warned, and against the dacanno of whose prize course a caveat has mere filed. Cartainly, the defense of Adurtthat is up the granter importance than the defining of Americally property. For the such a why that he knows how to be one if

sentatives and assist in the making of laws for the whole nation. He must be needed down there, where statesmanship is at a premium. It would be selfish, indeed, of "Ed" to withdraw him. We have no doubt that at least 100,000 Philadelphians would be glad to sign a petition urging the eminent Congressman to stick to his last and continue to be a maker instead of an executor of the

How Will They Vote?

BOUT 600,000 metal trades workers in fac-A tories producing arms and munitions, it is officially announced in New York, will demand more pay and shorter hours. They base their move on the prosperity of the factories affected.

How will these 600,000 workers vote next year? For a tariff policy that assures low wages or a tariff program that renders higher wages probable?

They are undertaking now to take advantage of an abnormal situation. How about a few months ago when they were unable to get any wages at all? Peace wages, not war wages, is the prize worth striving for.

The workman who wants to protect his wage will vote to protect the factory that pays it.

Now It Is Poisoned Poland

BLEEDING Poland now becomes Poisoned Poland. It is not enough that Germany. Austria and Russia should be raging back and forth over this unhappy land, involving an innocent people in their bloodshed. This time Poland's prayer is to be saved from the terrors of Germany's asphyxiating gases. In Its appeal to President Wilson the Polish-American Committee calls attention to an entirely new development in the use of gases. "If used henceforward," they say, "it will polson our citizens, make the water and the crops unfit for use and poison our wells and cattle. The effect after the war, we believe, will be to cause the population to dis out slowly as a consequence of chlorine poisoning."

Surely a terrible penalty to pay for the accident of living between the Russian and German belligerental

The Germans may get to Warsaw, Napoleon got to Moscow.

Mr. Hearst says there are no statesmen left in Washington since Mr. Bryan left. Doubtless Mr. Bryan will agree with him.

Mr. Wanamaker's proposal to pay \$100,000,-000,000 for Belgium need not be taken too seriously. "Thure sin't that much monsy."

All of our statesman seam to be in favor of an "adequate" navy, just as the Democratic platform was, but why doesn't some one of them say what he means by "ade-Quate"r

The difference between militarium and preparedname in the difference between valaime your buy to be a soldier and valuing him in

Treaties Full of Loopholes

The European nations, with practically no exception, have insisted on military service from all their citizens, wherever universal service is required. And this, too, in spite of agreements with the United States intended to protect the naturalized allen in his rights of citizenship here.

The treaties are so drawn as to leave many loopholes. A man must first receive the consent of his home Government before he can become an American citizen with the same rights as a native-born American. If he be naturalized here without receiving that consent and then return to Italy or Austria or France or Germany, he is liable to arrest on the charge of trying to escape his military duty; and if he is within the active military age, he must serve his term before he is released. But it is not easy to get that consent.

M. Vignaud, Charge d'Affaires in Paris, wrote to John Sherman, Secretary of State in 1897, that "before or after his naturalization abroad a Frenchman may ask his Government for its consent to renounce French national character; but if he is of the age during which active military service is due, this consent is never given, or given only under very exceptional circumstances. I do not know of any successful applications of this character."

But, M. Vignaud said, the consent would be given if the man had passed the military age; yet the American Embassy has consistently refused to make any applications for such permission in behalf of naturalized Americans, "as such a step might imply an improper admission on our part," meaning that it would involve the admission of the American Government that its naturalization papers are not valid without the approval of the Government to which the man had forsworn allegiance.

If Germany should try any German-American for high treason because he had worked in the Bethlehem steel plant, for example, there would doubtless be a new diplomatic correspondance which would make that over the Lusitania seem tame,

THE SUMMER CLOTHES PROBLEM From the Chicago Herald.

From the Chicago Heraid. I Nothing is so important to a man as to be dreased properly at an evening function. When you are invited to a dimeer during these sum-mer months call up other mates that you know are going to be invited and find out what they are going to wear. They will all the like war comears, but never mind: call them up anyhow and get some kind of an ties.

and get sums kind of an idea. That if you put on your first part clothes you will also the other round-up at the club dimest comme that every mule is wearing his reductry office of max poing-away clothes with tax since. On the other hand, if you wear yous office clothes every hand, if you wear is and provide other started in full avening draws. The mitters will book started only at you and pour is comp will book started only at you and pour is comp will book started only at you and pour is comp will pour only as you and pour

many lines of engineering and is probably today the leading mind in practical steam engineering problems. The records of the Patent Office will bear witness to the variety and ingenuity of hts successes in evolving means to accomplish results, and when it comes to inventive genius as a requisite Philadelphiane should be proud to doff the cap to Mr. Lovekin as one who has no peer in the community. I congratulate you or

the selections you have published. A. B. WILLITS, Rear Admiral United States Navy, late Director

of Navy Yards. Philadelphia, July 23, 1915.

INJUSTICE TO MAINE WOMEN To the Editor of the Evening Ledger;

Sir-Maine is one of the States where any bill assed by the Legislature can be beld up until the voters have expressed themselves upon This year the Maine Legislature passed a law that women in factories should not made to work more than 54 hours a week. But the law has not been allowed to go into effect. It has been held up by a petition signed by 13,000 male citizens of Maine-the signatures of women would not have been legally validcalling for a popular referendum on the ques-

tion. The people are to express themselves; at least, about 50 per cent, of the adult citizens of the State are to express themselves. The other 50 per cent, that share of the population most directly and vitally concerned in the ques-tion at issue, has no legal right of expression when this law is authoutized to the population spice. when this law is submitted to the popular vote. Could there be a more striking illustration of the reason why women, wage-carning wo working under conditions established by law, should want a chance to help in framing those laws? ELEANOR G. KARSTEN. Bryn Mawr, July 24.

LIMITATIONS ON FREE SPEECH To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-E. A. Crewe in answering "American agioner" makes the mistake of confounding Sir-E. A. Crewe in answering "Amarican Legioner" makes the mistake of confounding free speech with license. In this colony, whose dependence on England is as complete as that of a babe on its mother, it is a prime necessity that the enemies of Great Britain should be considered our foes, too, and these who side with Germany and her allies should understand that they cannot plead "free speech" as an ex-cuse. By the way, if E. A. Crewe believes that free speech still survives in the States let bits that a Philadelphia or New York "Dobby," or policeman, so and has will speedily be con-vinced to the contrary. If Mr. Crewe was as sure as I am that only-England's strong arm stands between us and the wrath of a certain about "pro-German lines" or a miserable 3480.-000,000 worth of cotton lost or detained, thank Heaven that his country has such a guide and mentior as Heaven that his country has such a guide and mentor as JOHN BUILL Falmyra, N. J., July 33, 1915.

Sir-I thank you for the neat display you made of photographs of the Weinh airis i gave you on Wednesday of this week. It was gave you on Wednesday of this week. It was the neatest display of any paper in the city and the material was more readable. JOHN T. RICHARDS, Division Secretary, Y. M. C. A. Phyladelmha. June 22

Philadelphia, July 23,

HIS GREATEST FEAT From the Christian Intalligencer.

A correspondent of the New York Sun quotes a renormable triterie of a negro preaches to a white preacher who had consented to compy the blane bruther's pulots one Stadlay. He said "This noted divine is yound of a rentage real of de age. He knews de unknewable, he has the the indenkie at he had minimum de semere-table?"

Big Social Problem, and Big Social Problems move slowly.

The Eight-Hour Housemaid

Not that I mean to suggest, by the way, taking the organized plumbers as our pattern of standardized labor. Just picture it: A young woman wanders in leisurely about 10:30 in the morning to do our housework, pokes at the dirty dishes, looks over the dusty rooms, and finally announces that she cannot do any work on the job until after lunch, because she has to go back to the office to get her duster, soap and tea towels. Of course, she couldn't guess what she had to do till she came to see. No, she can't stay

to get lunch, because she has left her union

cook book at the office, and she isn't allowed

THE AILING FARMER

His Cure Was Not Effected Till He Bought An Automobile

From the Indianapolis News.

Farmer Hopkins had been alling for some time. He did his chores in the customary manner one expected of a Hopking. He paid manner one expected of a Hopkins. He paid just as much attention to the drove of hogs over in the pasture lot. He followed the plow just as he had followed it for 25 years. He swore softly at times, maybap, at the contrari-ness of old Ben as he went down between the rows of corn. After the day's work was over he milked the three Jerseys and bedded down the horses in his old painstaking manner. But with all of his thoroughness there was an alr of preoccumation. The clean white beards of air of preoccupation. The clean white boards of the barn door on the inside were covered with rows and rows of figures. His wife going down there on her daily egg-hunting expedi-tions had noticed the figures and wordseed

rows and rows of figures. His wife going down there on her daily egg-hunting expedi-tions had noticed the figures. His wife going down there on her daily egg-hunting expedi-tions had noticed the figures and wondered what they meant. Could it be that after all their years of married life her husband was engaged in some transaction which he wished to hide from her, that he should do his figur-ing on the barn door instead of at the old-fashioned secretary in the living room? The figures of the secretary in the living room? The figures of the secretary in the living room? The figures of the secretary in the living room? Surely he could not think of selling her? He had always boasted of the trim little mare's speed; hew he compared her to a small. The children had all married and moved away and it secred to the wife that he should be tor himself as he secred to be doing. One evening when he had come back home from a drive to the town alone he meaned to be its a more theritif mode. He told his wife the children were savey all year and only got hack in the summer. To go ese them meant a long ride to the town, and then a longer ride on the train. Then he adroitiy shifted the horse needed shows; they were itable to stoken and die. They roust he fiel whethes they worked or not. They could not be driven hard in the hot sum. It always tooks a horse two hours at the least to make the 14 milits to town. At last the faithful wife was gatting stot nother and here looking over at the stot notes he had been looking over at the stot notes has here looking over at the stot notes he had been looking over at the

stad (rotter he had been totaling over at the county fair. Bo-so-would she mind if he bought an au-tomobile! They were so much more quicking to year they caused so much more quicking to year the cause and that she instants on year to been at a road that they have been to year to year famile and the table from the total go to year famile and the table family and the main room by the more and a more the total had been room in the first point invit best and had been room in the the ground invit best and had been room in the the ground invit best and had been room and in he first driving

Don't suppose I advocate making the hired girl "one of the family." I fancy she herself wouldn't be the last to object to that. Imagine a lawyer or an architect who expected all the young men in his office, no matter how interested he might be in their personal welfare and development, to become members of his family circle!

No doubt in the end women are going to emerge from all this not only liberated, but chastened souls. In the meantime, however, do we not live, love and die pretty much as usual?

lesson Farmer Hopkins learned that whereas when a plow is to be guided to the right pres-sure must be exerted on the left handle, when an auto is to be guided to the right the stear-ing wheel must be turned to the right. "And gasoline isn't so high, after all

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW President Wilson has not been caught in the clumsy net spread for him by the Germans.-

Montreal Herald. Who will venture to mediate between Jane Addams and the Colonel on the peace question? -Springfield Republican.

If President Wilson is not the man to draw a Nobel peace prize by service in ending tos war, Pope Banedict XV is likely to be .- Nebraskn State Journal.

If the Mexican guerrilla leaders have done If the Moxican guerrina leaders have one nothing, neither has Washington, and each der the country is more and more impatiently wos-dering what may be Mr. Wilson's interpreta-tion of the phrase "a very short time," as ap-plied to the Maxican situation.-Detroit Free Dress

Say what you please of Roosevelt's "impul stveness," siveness," "jingolem" and the like qualities which are misapplied to him. As a leader of the people and a door of things that need to be done in the people's interest he is worth million Bryans any day-Colorado Springs Gazatte.

> THE CHAPEL ON THE HILL There is a church of God Upon a hillock nigh; Ita pavement is Its vault the dreamy sky.

And there at fail of day My dear ones love to be. To hear the organ play And in the chancel see

God lighting, one by one, His candles, pure and bright, To guids His holy nun In safety through the night. -Harmann Magedorn, in Collier's Weekly-

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHERTNUT AND TWELFOR STREETS BIG MID-SUMMAR JURILER! LILLIAN SHAW Pamona Bell Pamily: Barmond & Caverny: Bum A Calanas, Gallagher & Martin, Ghara

GRAND Handar Fris Analysis

BEST IN ANY PAPER To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: