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PRILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915.

The wealth of this country depends upon the labor of the average man. It also depends upon the ability of the exceptional man to multiply the value of the products of the labor of the average man, and both are entitled to their reward.

Position of United States Can Be Vindicated Diplomatically

FTHE British notes are diplomatically weak . in two particulars. It is plainly a mistake to urge Germany's violation of international law as an excuse for British aggression on the high seas, for it parallels the plea. of Berlin that German high-handed methods are excusable on account of English metheds. On this point the last American note to Germany was emphatic. It declared that the illegal actions of one nation could not be recognized by the United States as a reason for similar illegality on the part of another nation, so far as American interests were concerned. Secondly, the British claim that new conditions warrant arbitrary changes in international law, for Britain's benefit, is exactly the brief submitted by Berlin in support of murderous submarine activity. It is of extreme importance to England at this time to enforce the sanctity of international law as it existed before the war began, for to throw off its shackles is to invite Germany to do likewise.

For a blockade to be legal two things are necessary-it must be effective and it must be impartial. The blockade of Germany is neither. There is not even a nominal effort to blockade the Baltic ports. Trade between Sweden and Germany is unobstructed. The blockade, in other words, works against the United States, but does not work against Sweden. It is, therefore, not applied impartially against the ships of all nations,

The doctrine of continuous voyage is American doctrine, enunciated by the Supreme Court. The United States declared Its right to prevent trade between England and Bermuda, where it was clear that a particular cargo was not really intended for Bermuda at all, but was to be transshipped there and sent into the Confederacy. That is good law now. But England goes further. She is holding up practically our entire trade with purely neutral countries, even when it is non-contraband and there is merely a suspicion that Germany is the ultimate destina-

fact that the middleman takes care of the bulk of trade. It would simply become impossible if every purchaser tried to find a producer; and even if the average late-comer located the farmer with the proper goods still unsold he would meet a condition of competition such as boosts the middleman's prices today.

In general, the necessity for the middleman must be admitted and faced. On close in spection his drawbacks are principally those of degree. On the one hand, his organization isn't fluid or comprehensive enough to make quick adjustments in prices for new sources of supply. On the other hand, any impulse toward such beneficent efficiency is apt to be negatived by a hankering after big profits. Human disabilities make the middleman the evil that he often is.

Organization is naturally the only cure. It may be organization of the present middiemen, the large commission merchants, for instance, into an association rigidly supervised by the municipality, as in many European cities. It may be the institution of municipal markets and cold storage plants, as in Cleveland. Or it may be the creation of such co-operative stores and distributors as England has long known and such as are now establishing themselves in various Eastern cities. The new co-operative society in West Philadelphia will be watched with much interest and possible profit.

The Slogan

THE Republican party next year will not need much more of a platform and slogan than this:

Protection for { Our Shores. Our Industries.

That is a creed of good Republicanism and of good Americanism. It carries the note of sufety and prosperity,

The Committee of One Hundred Swings Into Line

THE Committee of One Hundred will be I ready for action. Once the cat of the Organization is out of the bag and jumping, the committee will be prepared to take the proper action to safeguard public interest. At the meeting of its Executive Committee last night, it showed its very evident intention of getting into the mayoralty fight in the way that will mean another Administration of the calibre of Mayor Blankenburg's.

Meanwhile the committee is doing two fundamentally necessary things. It is urging every independent voter to go out and register for the coming primary. Further, it is mulling over the advisability of creating a wholly new party, on strictly local lines, with good city government as its one object and no entangling alliances to rebuff the adherents of any national party. The issue may never come to that, but if it does the Committee of One Hundred will be prepared. And meanwhile the Organization will grow as nervous over such talk as over the names of possible independent candidates. A nervous organization is a boon to any

God of the Fields as Well as Churches

city.

ONCE upon a time it was sacrilege to U pray to God in any building but a con-secrated church. Now it is "doing Satan's and not Christ's work" to pray in the open fields. The unfortunate part of this attack on Sabbath services in the parks, as of that upon the "meeting house," is that it suggests the rancor of commercial competition. Such open-air services induce many to "leave their churches and Sabbath schools." The depopulation of the church grows apace.

There are two answers to such narrow talk. The people who feel religion as a solamn sacrament requiring a fabrics and a ritual of worship, demanding the separation of the body from the ordinary things of life, will go to the churches no matter what temptations "picnic services" offer; theirs is a conviction from within, not a compulsion from without. On the other hand, there is not only the soul that can worship God in His own sky-domed cathedral; there is the average well-meaning person who must be wooed to worship. Better fields of such people at "picnic worship" than one or two sitting rebelliously in church for respectability's sake.

CIVILIZATION STILL ALIVE AND KICKING

The World Remains Faithful to the Bathtub and What It Represents Despite All Wars and Rumors of Wars.

By B. K. LITTLE

DECAUSE a man puts on overalls to do s D dirty piece of work does that signify that he has lost all taste, for white gloves, a top hat and evening clothes? If some one sets fire to his house will he, therefore, wave a and good-by to his bathtub, to his steam heat, to his evening paper and the inherited and ingrained habits of a thousand years, and go off in a pet to pass the rest of his life in a cave? If the fire of a great war breaks out in the world does that mean that we have kissed our old friend Civilization an everlasting good-by7

No. Not necessarily.

Did you ever look at a bathtub in the proper light? Ever think what it really is and means? It's the cornerstone of human society. Do you suppose the mere matter of a world war is going to make a man give up his bathtub and all that goes with it?

A year ago, when this row broke out in the human family, people with chattering teeth warned us as solemnly as they could in their hysteria that 24 hours of such a war would send 24 centuries of civilization back to demnition barbarism. They said:

"Millions of men will be killed. The ancient slumbering lust of slaughter will rise again in men and make them beasts. Culture will drop away from us all like a cracked veneer!"

Forgot to Shiver

Yes, but walt a minute. Thus far something over 300,000 Englishmen have died in battle, they say. It is very sad, very miserable and inexcusable. It is almost as many as die of consumption every year in peace and civilization in England alone. That, too, is very sad and inexcusable. It is all the more inexcusable because the leisure of peace should give us plenty of time and every opportunity to end such a sorry waste. All the same, year after year, that waste has gone on, and we never shivered for the fate of dear old civilization until the lesser but more spectacular waste of war shook us in our laziness. We have never permitted mine disasters that kill their hundreds, Eastlands that kill their thousands, industrial accidents that yearly kill their hundreds of thousands, to shake our faith in civilization and our love of the bathtub.

"Oh," the alarmists grunted, "there may be survivors of this war. Even Noah survived the flood. But the Arts will be dead, and Science and Philosophy. There may be people left alive when this is over, but what will they be 'like? We shall all have to go back and begin again where Noah left off." Well, a hundred years ago this year, they thought things had come to an end when Napoleon broke loose again and got the world by the ears. For an excellent reason was a far more terrible menace than anything afoot today. He was a man of genius and perhaps the greatest captain of all time. Yet since he lived and shook the world steam navigation has come in. With it came the stationary engine and the factory system that brought us a greater revolution forward than forty Napoleons could take us backward. He never stopped a man named Morse from inventing the telegraph. He never held up for a second the telegraph. the electric light, and wireless, and the acroplanes-aye, and the bathtub. Every Saturday night Simon Smith gets a better bath than Napoleon ever had, in spite of all Napoleon's genius to prevent it.

Do you know that at the very time Napoleon was persuading the timid that the world had come to an end, and with it the Arts and Science and Philosophy, another person of genius named Jane Austen was quietly

the dog bit him or an automobile ran him down you might still have something to remind you of how he looked. But do you know that you might never have had that picture of Willie, that the moving picture which entertains you every night, that the whole art and business of photography which gives you instantaneous pictures of the Eastland and mementoes of John Drew would never have been had not a man named Daguerre discovered and developed

the wonders of photography while German guns were thundering during the slege of Paris in the war of 1876? "Well, but," the alarmist said, "think of the financial wreckage. Even if men continue to have a taste for the arts and the sciences the money to carry them forward will be lacking. Think of the immediate ruin. Business is done on credit and this war will snap apart in a month the great fabric of credits that it has taken several

centuries to construct. And think of the enormous debts saddled on posterity. They'll clog civilization surely!" Let's think of that, too. Most men will agree that with a house, a motor and an income of five or six thousand a year they could raise and clothe a family, have a reasonable amount of golf and theatre and be happy. The fact is that the world would be a good deal happier and healthier, saner and more contented if nobody had much more than that. It is a further fact that England alone could settle her whole war debt with the money that her people habitually spend every year above that reasonable competence on diamonds, on yachts and horses, on superfluous finery that bores them and ruins their digestions and causes poorer people to strike and riot in envious protest. Every year England wastes on extravagance an amount fairly comparable with the huge sum spent now to kill off Germans. This has gone on for years and civilization has never felt its dying pulse in alarm.

"Well, anyway," says the cheerful alarmist, "look at the Germans. They've taken us straight back to barbarism, with their gas bombs, their treatment of Belgium, their sinking of the Lusitania and all the rest of it.'

Back to Barbarism? Not Yet

They might have had us back in barbarism already if we had felt no indignation at all these things. But our old friend civilization is not quite dead so long as there is one country left to protest against such things as we have protested. No, this country is on higher ground than it was even in 1776. Then we were lofty and independent and strong for the rights of man, chiefly for the benefit such a stand might bring to our own sweet selves. In the Civil War, while we were fighting slavery on general humanitarian principles, we were also fighting for the material good of remaining a solid country. Today there is nothing in our stand but humanity, pure and simple. We are standing up not for ourselves, but for the rights of man anywhere in the world. If you want to be sure that civilization is still allve look about you.

No, sir, come what may, you can't get man to renounce his bathtub, and all that goes with it.

"A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK"

The Shelbina Torchlight prints a note re-ceived by a public school teacher there: "Dear Mis-You rite me about whippin Sammy, I hereby give you permission to beat him up any time it is pecessary to learn his lesson. He is just like his father-you have to learn him with a club. Pound nolege into him. I want him to get it and dont pay no attention what his father says-I'll handle him."-Kansas City

TO A DEAD POET

You who heard the softest singing of the shyest flowers, How we wonder what the ringing of the Un-

Imagined Hours Tells you in your listening! Is it wholly new?

Does a dewdrop glistening Still sing clear to you?

You who roamed the sun-swept places gath-

WHAT OF MAYOR THOMPSON NOW?

A Presidential "Possibility" Assists in an "Intimate Interview Myth of the Car Strike Settlement-Lorimerism Redivivus. A Remarkable Chapter in Municipal Politica.

By WILLIAM L. CHENERY

MAYOR "BILL" THOMPSON was dis-tinctly pleased when he learned that the people of Philadelphia were interested in his career. For Chicago's sportsman chieftain has lately been spoken of as a presidential possibility, and to

"possibilities" the sound of humming bees is melodlous. As soon as he conveniently could-the Interruptions were many-his Honor settled down in a comfortable chair

and began chewing WILLIAM H. THOMPSON a huge cigar by way of preparation for an

"intimate interview." It was an interesting figure he made, tall, bulky, bronzed from much sailing on the treacherous Lake Michigan, where he has earned the title of "commodore" among yachtamen. His shoulders are immense, his chest is deep and in the twenty odd years since he was a football player his girth has widened to the extent of a number of round fat inches. But withal there was about him the feeling of great physical power.

With celebrities, it is said, preliminaries should be brief, and accordingly Mayor Thompson was asked how first he became interested in politics. He was slient for a minute or two and then left the small office where he is accustomed to meet reporters and entered his formal chamber. Soon he emerged with a husky young man whom he announced as "Eugene Pike, City Comptroller."

Starting in Politics

"Pike, he wants to know how I got interested in politics. You got me started. You tell him." And Pike narrated how, back in 1899, William Hale Thompson was persuaded to run as Alderman of the old 2d Ward and how Thompson had won. Then Pike was called out and his Honor took up the story, detailing his fight for a municipal playground for children. It was a pretty chronicle of an apathetic city being aroused to see the needs of childhood and finally of being inspired to provide for those needs.

William Hale Thompson was elected Mayor of Chicago, because through him as a weapon the people of the city thought they were punishing those who had injected religious issues into politics, those who had raised the German issue, those who had attacked the public school system and those who seemed bent on delivering the government of the municipality to a handful of great corporations.

The consequence was that William Hale Thompson did come into office with few strings. As he says, he is free in the sense that few executives of great American cities have ever been able to boast. But at this point, to understand the man, it is only just to hear his enemies and to recall the incident of "Eugene Pike, City Comptroller." A significant card pretending to be humorous is in circulation. It reads: "William Hale Thompson, representing Fred Lundin, Mayor of Chicago.'

Fred Lundin, the shrewdest of the old Lorimer leaders who survived the storm, is the recognized political adviser of the Mayor of Chicago. The City Hall reporters tell the story that on a recent occasion Mayor Thompson was asked for a list of the appointments he intended sending to the Council that night.

According to the yarn, it was then 4 o'clock and the Council meeting was hardly three

that the city was tied up two days by street car strike. Chicago knows, too, the mediation was obtained in the Mayor's a fice at the end of an all-night session. At Chicago gives "Bill Thompson" credit. The progressives fail to concur in the opinion. They say that a progressive as socialistic leadership in the City Coust gave affairs such a turn that the company had to surrender. Thompson's first strill

program was a thousand extra policeme fifty thousand rounds of ammunition and large special appropriation. The Alderma blocked that program. When the temper , the city was seen, an about-face was take and arbitration had won. Later the men pe their increase in wages. That is a genuingain which can't be explained away by any system of political logic.

I had hoped Mayor Thompson would tan of the street car strike and of the social hsues which the strike reflected. He did not I do not think he is aware of the complications of a great city. I asked him to tell what he hoped to accomplish in the coming four years. He said: "I was elected by the people. I am responsible to the people. The Mayor"-his honor is fond of referring to himself in the third person-"is surrounds. by people put there to work for the people.

"I have laid stress on the splendid co-oper. ation between our departments. I have stressed the revival of the old 'We will' spinof Chicago-of what I call team work for the sake of Chicago.

"I want to do everything to bring big bus ness here. To bring the greatest number of visitors here to spend money.

"I have instituted what is known as the Mayor's Council, which is made up of Chicago business men, with Mr. Simpson, ca of the dominating spirits in Marshall Field & Co., as chairman. It is made up of railrest presidents, of bankers and of merchants, me of large affairs in almost all walks of line During my absence on the Pacific coast that committee met and started the fund for the Eastland survivors."

That is William Hale Thompson's shown ambition-to give the city a business admin Istration. Yet a business administration a hollow cry in municipal politics today, a business administration is common honesty, good foundation, an essential basis, and the is all. Despite the tradition which is as cumulating about him, the radicals in Chicago think that he cannot give even a goed business administration. The character of his appointments, they say, will prove his undoing.

The Unforgotten Lorimer

For there is no doubt that Fred Lundin successor to the vanquished Lorimer, is the guiding spirit in the appointments. Car service in Chicago is in worse plight than has been in a decade. In many branches of municipal work men who have held jobs for years have been "laid off on account d scarcity of funds."

The Health Department and the Bureau d Public Welfare have been especially a tacked. Sixty-day men, temporary a pointees, have been obviously frequent Thompson was elected as a protest against misuse of the school system, and his first ofeat at the hands of the council came what he attempted to block an aldermanic inquin of the School Board.

Without the heroic mist a product of the settlement of the street car strike, Willia Hale Thompson would doubtless already is at the end of his honeymoon season. The tradition saves him. Behind him stand some of the shrewdest politicians in the State, and by his side now stand the ablest business men in the city. Besides that, for six month and more he has been in the hands of we derfully skilled publicity men. The publicity licity picture which is created from day # day is a miracle of success.

sne la also ding up cargoes of American-owned goods, bound not to, but from, Europe.

Our losses incidental to the blockade are not irremediable, however. The national honor is not affected. We can cling to our position tenaciously and support it before an Impartial tribunal without loss of dignity or prestige. That undoubtedly Washington intends to do, for "the Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom (of the seas), from whatever quarter violated, without compromise, and at any cost."

There are fire-enters who wish an ultimatum sent to England and others who want to send our armies into Germany. There is reason to believe, however, that we shall be able to sustain our position, certainly with England, by diplomatic means; and it is more than probable that Germany will continue the policy of the last few weeks, which brings submarine warfare within the letter of the law.

Is Councils Afraid of Business Methods?

THE farce-comedy which Councils calls city finance is still running. The Municipal. Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas Courts are still issuing writs of mandamus which will bear interest till Councils gets back at work and appropriates funds to ment legitimate expenses. That is economy: That is foresight! That is civic sanity!

The prize puzzle of American life is, Why can't a city conduct Itself on the lines of legitimate business? No firm, capitalized at the millions that it would take to erect and maintain Philadelphia's municipal organization, would think of managing its finances in this haphazard, dilatory way, even if its creditors were foolish enough to permit it. Why should a city?

The alternative has been pointed out endlessly. Time and again Mayor Blankenburg has urged the adoption of the budget system which has long held its place in national and city administration abroad. What slands in the way of it? Piain, dawdling studidity? Or sinister motives?

The Middleman Neither Saint Nor Devil

WHAT is a middleman, anyway? Just new, at course, with bounteous nature impoveriabing the farmer and with cheap rethis prices at one store balanced against the usual high cost of living at another, the middiaman is a large-sized red davil with horns. But that is a picture that has less justice these popularity; and it certainly does the communes no good.

The middleman, in the last annivots, is a family a neuratory conveyor. He takes the product from the farmer and pute is in the heads of the consumer. That work of purchase, transportation, distribution and sale has got to be fone.

In a limited degree common carriers like armitens companies and the parcel post can and the farmer and housewive in direct deficit in Fourth of Ju-

Colorado Takes Another Step Backward CONFESSIONS to a priest are privileged. Confessions to a lawyer are privileged. But confessions to a judge, confessions to a Juvenile Judge, who has that most difficult of tasks, winning truth by winning confidence, such outpourings of youth are common property. That is the verdict in Colorado. But Colorado, we must remember, is principally noted, if we put Judge Lindsey's fame aside, as place of industrial war and legal brigandage.

The illogic of the decision against Judge Lindsey is enough to try any one's patience with American-made law. Its results, if upheld, will be far worse. It means making the work of the Juvenile Judge infinitely more difficult than it already is. Judge Lindsey's fine personality and his straight fight in this case may still preserve the children's confidence in him. But what about his neighbor judges and his successors?

From King to Kaiser

TT HAS been the unhappy fate of Kalser Wilhelm of Germany that, with a reputation for originality, he is constantly being anticipated in his major activities. Before Wilhelm barred Richard Strauss, a Bavarian monarch patronized Richard Wagner; before Wilhelm entered Russia, Napoleon took Moscow

But a more serious case comes to light in a reading of German history. In 1847 Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, cried out when the question of constitutional government came up: "No written sheet of paper shall ever thrust itself like a secand providence between Lord God in heaven and this land!"

There you have the phraseology of the "scrap of paper" and the insidious thought of "Gott mit uns." So 1847 speaks to 1915. And in 1545 there was a revolution in Germany.

The	litneye	appear	to	have	filed	that	bond
down	to the	quick.			187		
· William	Advantation						

ng lower of Piss, Warsaw is a long time falling.

"Nobedy home" protects neither houses nor humans from suplosions of gas.

The Allies don't seem to be precisely galloping across the Galilpoli peninsula.

The only longapue part of Philadelphia at night is the storets. The homes even't complaining.

Two thousand five hundred dollars is the deficit in Fourth of July menny, but what is

composing humorous novels that never in a single line or word refer to the convulsion that was then shaking the world? Today you probably led little Willie to the photographer's to have his picture taken while he is young and beautiful, so that if

Need we wonder Wider Spaces called you Forth, where you belong?

As you sang to us the glories Of the flowers of the sod, Are you singing now our stories? Who is hearing-God?

-G. C. Allen, in Southern Woman's Magazine.

VIEWS OF READERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

Pedestrians and Carriage Drivers Who Enjoy the "Forbidden Road" Along

the Wissahickon-More American Opinions on Aspects of the European War.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-In your issue of the 2d instant you publish an article on what you term "The For-bidden Road," with the heading, "Five miles of beautiful drive closed to automobiles in order give carriages and horseback riders a safe

pain." I have known the Upper Wissahickon for many years and have talked with many persons about it, and have never before heard it called "The Forbidden Road," a designation evidently designedly used to create prejudice and in entire harmony with the somewhat disingenuous char-acter of the whole article. * * *

The impression is sought to be given that this lovely bit of nature in the Upper Wissahickon is preserved for the use of carriages and horse-back riders. It is true that horsemen use it, because it is scarcely possible for them to use any other roads anywhere; but for one horseman who travels along the Upper Wissahickon, 660 pedestrians find pleasure there, and these pedestrians are not an exclusive class for which luxury has been provided, but they are the plain, sometimes the very plain, people of Manayunk, Roxborough, Manatawna, and Bar-ren Hill on the one side, and the people of Chestnut Hill, Mt. Airy and Germantown on the other side. They are not crowding there at every hour of the day: sometimes there are few there, but at times, particularly on holidays, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and at certain seasons of the year when picnicking is engaged in, they are there in great numbers; children, fathere and mothers, and grand-parents. There are no footpeths, the drive is marrow, winding, precipitous, full of unexpected hickon, 500 pedestrians find pleasure there, and parants. There are no footparts, the drive is narrow, winding, precipitous, full of unexpected turns and declivities. These family parties and young people who go there walk stretched along the road from side to side. Conceive the dan-ger, to such parties if even a single automobile should come suddenly plunging around the car-ner, giving no time for escape. * *

Your writer grioves ever his inability to drive up to Indian Rock. Perhaps it may help him to know that he may find a perfectly good road in Springfield avenue leading down to the bridge near Valley Green inn where he may leave his automobile. * * *

The automobilist doing this may then walk a few yards along the Wissahickon and come to the desired Indian Rock. He will see it then to better advantage and with a clear conscience, fealing that he has not spolled the pleasure of other people nor made impossible the use of the drive to the large number of people who do not own automobiles and who use now daily using it. PEDESTRIAN, Philadelphia, August 4.

ON THE WISSAHICKON

To the Editor of the Synning Ledger:

To the Sdiffer of the Suming Ladger: Bir-I was much interested in your photograph of "The Forbiddan Read" and the article sc-companying it in yesterday's issue. The Upper Wissahlokon Drive is my favorite rendeavous in carriage driving, and as I have driven over the read a good many times, my unbiased administ that if the drive wars throws easing to enterechties, as it new easies, many soul-dents would result; but may to the excupants

hours away. "I haven't received them yet," the Mayor is alleged to have said.

"When are they coming?" a reporter asked.

"I expect them any time from the Sherman House," is the reputed reply. The Sherman House was the political headquarters of the Thompson campaign.

Thompson called in Pike to explain his initial interest in politics. That touches the heart of the situation. Thompson came into contact with social and political forces of whose meaning he had not the slightest glimmer, say his enemies, and these forces made him. "A fool for luck" is their way of stating it, but one must always remember-as salt for this charge-that ambition and jealousy are the strongest instincts in politicians.

The Legend of the Strike

Mayor Thompson hardly had assumed office when he was confronted with the street car strike. A legend has gone abroad concorning the settlement of that strike which pictures his honor as a superman forcing the angry managers and union leaders toward mediation despite everything. Chicago knows

THE COMING OF THE STORK

<section-header><section-header>

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

British casualties in the war to date total months and whom were Englishmen.-Manchaster Union.

In demanding that the rights of humanity be respected, the United States is morally impreg-nable.--Chicago News.

Submarine commanders are evidently expected to leave questions of international law strictly to these who have specialized in the subject. -Washington Star.

Bonas people seam to think that Congress should be summoned in season right sway, just as if the President hadn't plenty on his hands. --Providence Journal

The German's are still arguing that the Lusi-tania was a warship. To argue with any one in that state of mind is like irying to step a pix in an elley by moral susates. - Louisville

Mayor Thompson Victor Yet

In the midst of it all sits "Bill" Thompson still the popular sportsman, the lover of clean athletics. Well-to-do, ambitious, win at least in his advisers, he presents the firure of a man of whom America may her much. His simplicity may be his strengt As contrasted with men such as Charles Merriam among the Progressive Republic cans, Charles S. Densen among the old-lin Republicans, or even Carter H. Harriso among the Democrats, William Hale Thoma son moves as slowly as an old-fashion sailing vessel among high-powered steam ships. His opponents think around him circles.

But in ancient times we learned that ill race is not always to the swift nor the bil tle to the strong, nor riches to men of under standing. And today William Hale Thomas son is the victor of them all.

NOTE FOR 10 CENTS

A promissory note for 10 cents being dated February 6, 1588, was found by the owner the other day in an old pocketion at Polo. The signer of the note is alive si-solvent, but the holder declares he would relieve keep the security as a curio than to pres-it for payment, even though he has furni-that principal and interest amount to sometime like \$3.17.-Kansas City Times.

AN OLD SAW RESET

The German slogan seems to be: How to in line; let the ships fall where they may,-Bree lyn Times.

GALLANT INCREDULITY

We refuse absolutely to believe that they us a bell "she" because bells have tongues.-Austle City Review.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS "The Meistersingers' BANKOFF & GIRLIE; RATMOND & CAVESLAT BUSSELL & CALHOUN: GALLAGHER & MARTIN. OTHERS WOODSIDE PARK Amateur Contest Tonight in Conjunction W Regular Program of FREE-VAUDEVILLE-FREE DON'T MIRS THEE FUNI I FILEWORKE FRIDAY, \$145 P. M. NIXON'S OLTMPIA DESVALL & C PIVE MUSICAL MALLAR AL HERMAN ECCERTS A THAN S:10, TAS LOUIS LEO: FUN FOTO F

THE MARNET ST. ABOVE 101 11 A M TO II :18 P M Stanley Pauline Frederick BYMPHONY OROHESTEA and SOLOISTE

Trocadero Baturiay Bradies Assured

LET EUROPE GO ITS OWN WAY To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Political expediency, may, the existence of the Political expediency, may, the existence of the United States, demanded that she should not take sides in the stupendous conflict now ap-proaching. Recognishing this, Washington de-cided to issue a proclamation of meutinity, de-ming the position of the United States and warning all American citizens against commi-ting headle acts in favor of sither side (April 27. Train.

21, 1982). This proclamation is of the very greatest in-portance in the history of the country, as it was then definitely ligh down as a policy that the United History was to hold aloof from the wars and politics of Europe. It proved to be a blassing for our country then, and as there is the account of the law issuing repeated. It house very lead for the honorable sentimeses who are how bounducing our affairs in Wash-ington, Th C. JOHN & Hawkery, Following the August 1

opean War. of carriages, horsemen and pedestrians, but to the automobilists themselves. In the first place, the roadbed is entirely un-fit for automobiles, as it is now as the Park roads were made. Between the entrance to "The Forbidden Road" and Valley Green, a distance of about three miles, the road is in fine con-dition for carriage driving; beyond Valley Green to the Andorra Nurseries the road in places is sandy and soft. Automobiles would un the entire roadbed within a short time. In the second place, "The Forbidden Road" is tortuous along its entire five miles, with some tortuous along its entire five miles, with some tortuous along its now too narrow for auto-mobilink-the entire roadbed would nave to be basting and revision, and the expenditure of a large sum of money, and even then it would be large sum of money, and even then it would be large sum of money, and even then it would be large sum of money, and even then it would be large sum of money, and even then it would be

trians. Lastly, the Upper Wissahickon Drive is a mag-nificent apot. The air is pure and invisorating! it is so peaceful and beautiful, with large ever-stream trees and shrubs, that one is reminded of "the forest primeval." It is the one road which should be permitted to retain its sylvan beauty and for the benefit of these who now use it. The Park Commissioners are right in forbidding its use by automobilists, at least in its present status.

Philadelphia, August 4. WALTER C. GOLD.

Fo iss Editor of the Evening Ladger: Sir-In looking over the history of our coun-try. I find that in 1755 there was a law passed in Washington. D. C., called the neutrality proclamation. On the first day of February, 1753, the French Republic declared war on or against Great Britain, and began a conflict fraught with danger to the United-States, as well as to the people of Europe.

Indeed, from this time until 1923 the history of the United States was largely influenced by the course of svents on the other side of the Atiantic, and at times it may even be said to have been dominated by European political com-plications. * *