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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1915.

If the reason of life is that life shall reproduce itself, run its short course and then die, then life is a tragedy, and the greater the intelligence the greater the tragedy.

Using Smith as a Red Herring

THOMAS B. SMITH will not be Mayor of Philadelphia. There is no good reason to believe that now he will even be the candidate of any responsible party, or of any important faction of any party. He is to be a Public Service Commissioner, with a good salary to keep him satisfied. He may not be peculiarly fitted for the job, but it is quite certain that he is more fitted for it than he is for the mayoralty.

It may be, of course, that he is unobjectionable to the politicians. But what the people are looking for is a Mayor, not a puppet who can show that he was loval to Penrose and fair in his dealings with the Vases. It is no recommendation for a man that he has no enemies among the politicians with whom he is accustomed to associate. A man without enemies is a man without the very qualities most needed in a Mayor.

Smith is a good name with which to keep people guessing. Beyond that-well, not even the Organization dare just now deal in

Victims of Sentimentality

IN the Public Lebuer there is appearing A a remarkable series of articles depicting conditions in Mexico. The simple facts relate a tragedy, the more tragic because it is revealed that murder was subsidized by our Government, in effect; that the leaders we supported were not patriots, but thieves; that in attempting to penalize a set of political murderers in Mexico City we extended our protection and assistance to a coterie of murderers-for-revenue-only in the provinces, mauranders, rapists, incendiaries and ignorant pirates, who have managed to destroy all government, to wreck industry, and even to corrupt the blood of an entire nation.

Our duty to restore peace in Mexico is greater than ever. It may be that the pacific appeals of the two Americas will have some effect. On the other hand, the madmen in control have been too long unchecked to welcome interference. It will be a miracle if out of the chaos order can be rought without some sort of armed intervention. Even for that the American people are now prepared. They had been told that they were helping Mexicans; they know now that sentimentality, as a substitute for statesmanship, was ruining it.

Mexicans have a right to freedom; they have a right, too, to order. Both they will get, by our moral influence, if possible; otherwise by active intervention, undertaken by ourselves alone or by the two Americas in concert.

Let There Be Justice

TT IS not incumbent on the women to show I that they are entitled to the ballot; it is incumbent, on their opponents to show that the women are not entitled to it

Half of the population has been singled out and branded as incompetent, not after investigation, but as a matter of course. Even an insane man is entitled to a lunacy commission before he is thrown into an asylum. The assumption is that he is sane. He must be proved insane.

When have the women been given such a In New Zealand and some other places, in all of which they have won the verdict. Who is there in Pennsylvania who can prove them incompetent? Not their employers surely, not the sick who have been healed by women physicians, not those who have seen the work of a woman artist at Harrisburg, snot those who read daily the work of woman authors.

Let there be justice in Pennsylvania.

Put Experts on the Trail THE retirement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from business has begun. Patriotic citizens may wonder why the company, in view of the almost certain and soon repeal of the seamen's bill, does not hang on and pocket its losses during the intervening months; but that is not the way of business. Capital and men enter business to make money. If they are prohibited by the Government from so doing, the sensible thing seems to be to quit. Abnormal conditions on the Atlantic make possible operation of ships under the American flog in spite of the scamen's law, but the Pacific is not the

J. J. Hill points out that "a man who would tie his child hand and foot and then go to a doctor for some remedy that would enable it, still bound, to run and play like other children, would be thought a subject for the Yet that is the course Congress has pursued in relation to the marine. Fortunately public opinion is practically unant-

names in favor of repeal. But with the repeal the murine will be no better off than it was a year ago. Nor is there may bright hope of a constructive program of rehubilitation. The press is filled ith the recognises dations of amateur experts. Janalubbers who know no more than congressmen about the problem, men who securimend seasonests guite as foolish and Pittle in any yet arought forward in Con-To expect, therefore, of Congrues and methods pay more intuitiont word. Generous hardly door them justice, record are such he will most it.

legislation than has been obtained in the past is to search for the end of the rainbow. It cannot be got, and for the very simple reason that Congressmen simply do not know. Their intentions are good, but not

good enough to overcome their ignorance. All sorts of commissions have been appointed, to study industry, to consider all sorts of things that everybody knows all about already. But in this one problem, the marine, where the most skilled and expert opinion is necessary, no commission is appointed, no naval officers are asked to express an opinion, and the chief qualification for the author of an important bill seems to be his ability to show that he was reared on the prairies, that he never saw a ship and is so unacquainted with marine condi-

tions that he cannot be accused of prejudice. Congress, immediately following the repeal of the seamen's law, should appoint a commission of experts, as was done when a revision of our currency system became imperative. That commission should be empowered to recommend an entire new code of laws to govern the marine and should propose a definite program for putting the American fing back on the oceans. report might not be adopted in its entirety. but it would certainly form the basis for intelligent legislation from which beneficent results might reasonably be expected.

Let experts, not experimentalists, show the Government the way out.

Beginning of a New Era in Municipal Progress

THE Public Service Commission, acting in the best interests of the people of Philadelphia, promptly and unanimously has issued the necessary certificates of public convenience preliminary to the beginning of actual construction work

The commission refused to countenance the protest that Philadelphia was a collection of villages, destined to remain a collection of villages for all time, and likewise ignored other objections as puerile in character and as reckless in statements of fact.

The project has passed through the tortuous lane of red tape. There remains no barrier except a taxpayer's suit, which brings forth legal objections which Director Taylor anticipated, and which, there is every reason to believe, are without substantial merit. Certainly the best lawyers of the Commonwealth are unacquainted with the proper methods of procedure if there is any flaw in the legality of the program. Moreover, the approval of the Public Service Commission has strengthened greatly the city's position.

It is reasonably certain, therefore, that the obstructionists have been definitely defeated and a new era of municipal development is at hand. The victory will encourage the public to go ahead, to compel other public improvements which too long have been delayed, and to insist on the achievement of those other programs which are requisite if the city is to attain the metropolitan greatness to which it is destined. Not only must Philadelphia have the best transit facilities, but it must have the best water-front facilities, and the best housing, and the best sewerage system, and the best streets, and the hest organizations for conserving the public health and giving to childhood the proper chance to develop into sturdy manhood. Transit is the first great victory, the forerunner of the others, which are as certain eventually as transit was and as sure to be productive of dividends in cash and otherwise.

A Country of Sins and Sorrows

EVEN those who have no memory of the great-hearted, gray-haired old woman who many years ago in Philadelphia stepped to the front of a stage to kiss a speaker who had spoken of Russian freedom, must have suffered as with a physical shock from the news that Catharine Breshkovskaya, the "Babushka" of the Russian Revolution, has been sent to the terrible outposts of the Arctic by the Russian authorities.

At the age of 71, this indomitable old woman is in duress at Irkoutsk, jealously guarded by the authorities who have driven her from home, have persecuted her in foreign lands and against whom she has brought a relentless and inspired war,

The promise of freedom which Russia holds out, the expected autonomy of Poland, the change from bureaucracy to a humane government, all made contingent upon Russian success in the field, are clouded over by this fact. That the Government acts in self-defense is evident; that it must act with such cruelty, such persecutive violence, seems doubtful to those not on the acene. In the midst of Russian defeats, in the gravest hour of her destiny, this outrage only recalls that she is a land of sins as well as of sorrows.

Isn't it strange that German-American is usually pronounced with a German accent?

A humble and hearty word for the Red Cross. Its beneficence takes in even Halti.

Organization leaders have boasted that they could elect a "yellow cur" this year, Apparently they intend to try it.

R. Norris Williams, having won the Achelis Cup again, is seriously thinking of changing his own name to Achilles.

These are the days when the owners of a certain motorcar are saying, "I care not who make's the nation's jokes, so long as I collect

The Russians are going to whip the Germans if they have to surrender their whole country to do it. Strategy covers a muititude of failures.

Troops in six Mexican States declare that the revolution is becoming tiresoms. They mustn't try to sell that idea in the United States. It's not news.

A convict at Sing Sing has started a goat ranch on the grounds near the prison. His own gout, having been captured by the law, is not in the collection. After a little experience with a shower attachment one can readily believe the rumor

that a bathtub company has gone into the manufacture of war material. Toe German Liberula are leading the fight; for anticaing Balgium and part of France as a pretiminary to pasce. Liberal lan't the to come. Most Englishmen familiar with bis

GENERAL HAMILTON, FRIEND AND FIGHTER

The Allies' Leader at the Dardanelles Has a Big Task and a Bigger Opportunity - Between Wars a Writer of Poetry

By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL

LMOST from the moment Turkey entered Athe war of nations the feeling has been strong among military critics and students of the diplomatic situation that, if Germany is to be beaten it will be accomplished



through the forcing of the Dardanelles and the capture of Constantinople. The man who crowns this campaign with success is bound to be one of the most conspicuous heroes of the whole war. That is why Sir Ian Standish Montetth Hamilton, who holds the supreme command of the allied forces before Constantinopie, is just now so inter-

esting a figure. The job which confronts him is enough to try any man's

mettle. Not only must his forces smash their way through a naturally fortified strait, which bristles with the best fortifications and the most powerful guns German ingenuity can devise, but on)and he must lead an army which contains some representatives from nearly every nu-

tion now fighting on the side of the Allies. Makes Friends of Enemies

To weld these nationalities into one great fighting force is a job for which Hamilton is well fitted, because he is one of the most versatile of the ailied commanders. His experiences have been enough to make him versatile, even if he were not by nature. Hamilton possesses the faculty of getting along with men, because he is a likable man himself. As a youth he won the heart of Lord Roberts, and he captivated even the Boer leader, General Joubert, Lord Kitchener, autocratic and dictatorial, he got along with splendidly. Perhaps these qualities were responsible for his selection to lead the allied troops in the Turkish campaign. From the moment he took charge he had no friction with the French leader, General l'Amade. who could not work with General French on the western front. As a young man he won the heart of the German General Dammers. and later the Kaiser himself bestowed on him the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle. Only a few years ago the Czar broke all precedent by permitting General Hamilton to view the maneuvers of the Russian army, privilege heretofore restricted to the French officers. To all these distinctions General Hamilton adds that of literature, for he is a poet and author. A few years ago he published two volumes of ballads and three books of prose, the latter dealing with military topics.

It seems almost imperative that a general shall have passed his sixtieth year to qualify for an important post in this war. General Hamilton is 62 years of age. He was born in Corfu, which now belongs to Greece. Then it belonged to Turkey. At the time Hamilton was born his father, Colonel Christian Monteith Hamilton, was fighting for England in the Crimean War.

"The Musketry Maniac"

His first taste of actual battle he received when he went to India with Lord Roberts to participate in the Afghan war. In this campaign they called him the "musketry maniac." That was because he placed so much emphasis on musket and bayonet practice. It was while he was serving in the Burmah campaign of 1884 that Hamilton displayed so much initiative in musketry that the British Government offered him a high command in India, with a salary of \$15,000. At the same time the School of Musketry at Hythe offered him a position as instructor at \$4000 a year. He accepted the latter because it gave him an opportunity to pursue his hobby. And it is worthy of note that in the last Boer war the soldiers who were trained by him covered themselves with glory for their marksmanship.

Hamilton's chief fame was acquired in the last Boer war and with General Kitchener in the latter's East African campaign. Against the Boers he was conspicuous for his bravery. It was here that his bravery resulted in an injury which kept him for six months an invalid. He was in charge of a picketing force which was attacked by Boers in great numbers. Once Hamilton rushed up to General Sir George Colley, and in his impetuous' manner said:

"Forgive my presumption, sir, but will you let the Gordon Highlanders charge with the bayonet?

"It is no presumption, young man," returned General Colley. "We'll let them charge us; then we'll give them a volley and a charge."

The Boers charged with an invincible rush, and General Colley himself was shot. It was Hamilton's misfortune to be shot through the wrist and to be taken prisoner. Hamilton wore with much pride the sword his father had owned. When ordered to surrender it to the Boers he refused. It was lucky for him that the Boer leader, General Joubert, arrived at that moment. When he realized the situation he was so much impressed with the courage of the wounded liriton that he permitted him to keep the sword. The withered fingers of one hand Hamilton new refers to as "my glorious deformity from Majuba."

Divides Honors With K. of K. After the Boer war Hamilton went to India, and on his return stopped at Sues. Here he joined Kitchener's army, then preparing to subdue the Soudan. He and his Gordon Highlanders fought with distinction in this campaign, and at its conclusion he received the "D. S. O." in recognition of his

services. He became Chief of Staff under

Kitchener, and, as with Lord Roberts be-

fore, he divided honors with K. of K. after

the Soudan war. In recognition of his services to England and to bim personally, Kitchener gave General Hamilton one of the best plums be had at his disposal when he placed him in charge of the landing force of 156,000 men at the Dardanelles. That force was landed in a manner that distinguished General Hamil-What fallures there may have been to the Dardanelies campaign since then are not due to Hamilton, but to the London management. The crucial test for Hamilton is yet

THE HIGH COST OF HUMAN NATURE

The Most Expensive Commodity on Earth Is Responsible for High Taxes, for a Yearly Loss of \$250,000,000 in Fires and for Inverted Reforms

By B. K. LITTLE No MATTER how men may disagree on saloon to exist. If you are after temper-religion, politics or the proper way of ance you must go deeper than to knock out driving a golf ball, there is one topic on which they are all in one accord. Taxes are too high.

But do you know why taxes are too high? It is because of human nature-just plain human nature.

Human nature is the most expensive commodity on the face of the earth. You will elieve that when you have stopped to think. Do you know what would be the average tax rate-to fix upon only one of the effects of human nature-if every man in the world were absolutely honest? That is, if every man came right out flatly and declared the real value of his taxable possessions? The rate would be just five mills-\$5 a thousand. Instead of that it averages nearer \$20 a thousand. That is because it is just plain human nature for a man to shade down the real value of his earthly goods. He thinks he's rather clever when he gets away with it. It seems to him that he's been pretty smart about shoving a little of the tax burden on some other fellow. But, unfortunately, that is every man's tendency. Somehow it is human nature to want to squeeze down your taxes all you can. Yet when everybody does it the only effect is to push taxes all the ost of running the community higher The or the State is always high or going higheranother effect of human nature; and when everybody tells the assessors he has only \$10,000, when he really has twenty, the tax rate has to be high to raise the necessary money for the State or the community.

And why is the cost of running the State going higher all the time? Because it is human nature-a fine side of human naturefor every citizen to want the State to build new orphan asylums, new insane asylums. new hospitals, institutions of every variety, better roads, new boulevards. It is human nature in us that everlastingly craves improvement. We are properly proud to achieve this improvement. The only trouble is that we seem to improve everything except human nature.

A Natural Exception

Because it is human nature for some man in the State's employ to give his brother-inlaw a fat contract instead of letting it out to the lowest bider, we stumble and fall in our very acts of improvement.

Pennsylvania has one of the finest bodies of police in the world-the Mounted Constabulary. The whole country is proud of it. New York and Massachusetts are aching to have an exact copy of that superb organization. And yet it is, when you think of it, unfortunate that any State has to have such a body of men. Wherever you go on the face of the earth you will find elaborate police systems to keep you in order. And yet, if human nature were only a little better, if it were not so prone to steal and kill, think of the policemen's wages that might be saved and spent on things that would make life If you think this is an extreme or fanciful

view, let's go back to simpler illustrations. It is calculated that every year we burn up about 3350,000,000 worth of property. Most of the fires that cause that huge loss are preventable. Still it is in human nature for us all to be careless with matches and cigarettes. And so human nature costs us \$250,-000,000 a year in fires alone. Nay, it coafs us more besides. No prudent man would think of owning a piece of property without having it insured. He may own that property all his life, all the while paying good insurance money on it, without having the misfortune of a fire. In reality he has not been insuring himself against fire; he has been insuring himself against human nature, his own and somebody else's. But only think of the huge sums we should have to blow on more amusing and improving things than fire insurance, if human nature were good enough, let us say, so that we could halve the insurance bill! That is not too great a degree of perfection to demand of human nature, certainly.

Too Slow to Suit

Just now State after State is trying to knock out rum by one or the other stringent measure of prohibition. Will that really knock out booze entirely? Nevez. Not until something substantial is done to knock out the idea of rum to human nature. It ten't the law, it's human nature that permits the continuous actions that permits the continuous cont

ance you must go deeper than to knock out the saloon; you must get after the propensity to drink. But again it is human nature in us that makes us want things done in a hurry, and so we go for the saloon rather than for the slow process of education that is necessary before we can eradicate the propensity to drink. That process is too

NOT SO BAD FOR A MAN OF PEACE

slow to suit human nature. Every now and then some high-minded philanthropist knocks down a row of dingy tenements, and in their place builds a model row of houses, fit for anybody to live in, with plenty of bathrooms and with geraniums in the windows. It is fine. We can't have too many model tenements. And yet if the people who occapy those tenements are not keyed up geraniums and cleanliness they will either fice your tenements or let the geraniums die. It's human nature. The place where

you've got to begin building your model tenements is in the minds and hearts of the poor. If you don't begin there they won't be able to live up to your fine buildings. There is another slow process of education asking to be started. And, alas, it is human nature to want things, especially reforms, done in a hurry! The economists have all kinds of explana-

tions for the high cost of living. Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, has written books to prove that it is due to the shrinking purchasing power of the dollar. He probably knows all about the subject. But there is one very deep quantity that he has left out of his nice calculations. And that quantity is-human nature.

How to Make Living Cheaper It may well be that there is too much gold

in the world. There may be so many gold dollars that each dollar is not so valuable as if dollars were fewer and farther between. Most of us have to take on faith the theory that there is too much money in the world. We don't see enough of it to believe what the economists say. But there are other things we can see that are partly responsible for the high cost of living. Our grandmothers were not ashamed to carry home under their arms a bag of crackers or a dozen bananas. Our wives go downtown and order a paper of pins sent home in a gilded motor delivery van. The paper of pins, if it is to catch their eye, must be done up in a little more flouncy fashion than any other paper of pins. We want highly paid inspectors to insure us that every article of food we buy is safe and pure. We demand that it be packed in sanitary wrappages. Those wrappages must, as every merchant knows, be attractive to the eye. The merchant must have clever people to make those wrappers attractive.

Well, all this is expensive. We call it civilization. But civilization costs money. In reality the high cost of living is simply the

high cost of human nature. You see what human nature is. Some of it is very good, some of it is very, very bad. The thing to do is to make it all good. Don't think it can't be done. We have got the idea that society is some huge impersonal giant, too big to reform. Nothing of the sort, Society is composed of you and Smith and Brown and Black. It will become better the moment that every Smith in the lot sets to work and makes himself better.

KING ALBERT AS A REPORTER

Said to Have Worked When Prince for American Newspaper.

American Newspaper.

Most people know of King Albert's love of literature, but few are aware that some time ago his desire for knowledge prompted him to become a newspaper correspondent. When Prince of the Belglans he put saids his title for a plain incognite and traveled through France. Austria; Great Britain, Arastrica and Seandinavia as press reporter. In this way the democratic Frince was able to study the commercial advantages of other countries, as well as hereaften his views and educate his mind, in order that he should not be recognized during his expeditions King Albert graw a beard, work glasses and trimmed his hir in a new way. His discusse was so effective that nearly of his countrymen to whim he was a familiar flavor passed him without recognition in the various towns he visited.

The rural reporter sections worked at the profession be adopted. In America he was employed by a Minneapolia meaning at a state.

murder had taken place. He was stopped by a policeman, who demanded his card. The bin-blooded reporter did not happen to have ose so the representative of the law roughly as dered him off. A rival reporter who notice the incident afterward went up to the poleman and said, "Do you know that man rewere speaking to was Albert, Prince of the Belgians?" "Well," answered the unsulgened policeman, "Mr. Prince should have shown his card, for I've never heard of the paper."

paper."
In his reporting days King Albert volunteers to write on any subject connected with sort As an all-around athlete he was especially qualified as an authority on outdoor sames. He can box, fence, ride, shoot and swim. There are few subjects on which King Albert could not write a good article. He has a knowledge of metallurgy, mining, shipbuilding motorcars and aviation. Undoubtedly the new of Belgium would have made his mark in the newspaper world had he not succeeded to the throne.—Tit Bits.

DEMOCRACY AND SUFFRAGE

There is sterling democracy, says the Spring field Republican, in these sentences from Loui Brandels' brief declaration of belief in woman

As years have passed Phave become more asl more impressed with the difficulty and co-plexity of those (economical and political) prolems, and also with the power of society is solve them; but I am convinced that for the solution we must look to the many, not to be few. We need all the people, women as wells men. In the democracy which is to solve the problems we must have not a part of society but the whole.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The feminine devotion to the crochet needs though incomprehensible to men, ought to make them happy, seeing it makes the women happy—Ohio State Journal.

If the institutions of higher education are at yet emancipated from political influence and control, the people of Texas ought to know !! They certainly desire that no such influence restrict their usefulness and progress-Houston Post.

We believe that the American people have decided—and we trust that this is true of me Administration—that in some way present conditions in Mexico must be ended. It is devented to be hoped that the Mexican people will est them.—Indianapolis News.

"Mexico remains the weakest point in President Wilson's defensive lines. His Mexical policy has satisfied nobody," No, this lan't from an anti-Administration newspaper. It's from the New York World, apologist in chief for the Government in Washington.—Detroit From Press. Confidence in business is stronger today this at any previous time in many months, and the spirit that pervades all classes of tradesmos.

manufacturers and bankers is to push things along and make a new record of industrial and commercial activity in the coming months-Kanana City Star Kansas City Star. It is an occasion for general gratification that the opportunity for 30 days' military drill asi instruction at Plattaburg has met with such a pronounced response from all parts of the East and that so many well-known men of affairs

and leaders in various walks of life are sus-bered among the "rookles."—Springfield Union lilinois leads and other States will follow, and one of these days a poor widow with three cili-dren will set as much for certain work as a 22, young chap, with only his cigarette, pool as vaudeville expenses to pay. One of these days the discrimination will be routed from private as well as public employment.—Ohio State Jour-nal.

ON THE FERRYBOAT

It's thinking, long I am, and my mouth is drz.
with the fire of it.
(Circling over the water, hark how the gray
guilly cally.

gulis call)
And the bones in my body are gone to wax with
the wasting desire of it—
The scream of the waves and the gulis on the
beaches of Donegal.

It's thinking long I am, and my soul is set with the pain of it.

(Smell it! can you not smell it? the tide coming in from sea?)

And I'm limp as a man from the rack with the saddean maddening strain of it—

Walking the treadmill here while my home is calling for me.

It's thinking long I am of a boy who was bears and merry—
A hoy they called by my name, clear-eyed and clean of the hand.
Mary, Mother of God! give me strength to \$66

over the forry,
To turn my back on the water and wall
ashore when we land!
—Amalia Josephine Barr is the Outlook.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS Howard & McCane Jee Jackson: Corcoran & Dingie, June & Man Burks: Plahar & Greec and Other Stars THE

MARKET ST ABOVE 1878

1) A M TO 11:10 P M
BLANCHE SWEET IS
"Secret Orchard" Stanley Symphony Orthonics and Solviets

GRAND MOORE NOTE THAT THE TOTAL AND MOORE NOTE THAT THE TOTAL AND THE TO