EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1915:

Evening Zanger Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CIRUS H. K. CUNTIS, Passinger, Charles H. Ludiagton, Vice President; John C. Martin, Charles H. Ludiagton, Vice President; John D.

Directors:	
EDITORIAL BOARD: Creps H. K. Custis, Chairman	

P. H.	W	HALEY		Executiv	re maitor
JOHN	¢.	MARTIN	.General	Business	Manager
The second	The	stated dolly at Pr	main Lam	in Thetter	DEC.

Independince Square, Philadelphia.

Landas Canyrah	it Streats
And a bound of the state of the	1011111111
New YouR	In Tower
Ford Ford	TUTION
400 those Democrat	10110110
Tributes	33MB3(E52)#
Lassusanterior Waterico Place, Pull Ma	11, S. W.
NEWS BUREAUS:	

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

Darty Oxty, six cents. By mail, pristpald of Philadelphia, except where foreign postage ed, Datt Oxiz, one month, twenty-five cents DEV, one year, three dollars. All mail sub-T DYLY, one year, three dollars. All mail sub-plines parable in advance. when duberthere wishing address changed must aid as well as new address.

REVISIONE, MAIN 2000 BFLL, 1000 WALNUT ET Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphin,

SATERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR AUGUST WAS \$5,618.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1918.

The political gaugater dons the livery of public spirit that he may serve his own pocket.

RIGHT OF INDEPENDENT VOTING

THE main purpose of registration is to qualify citizens for voting on election day in November. The secondary purpose is to separate the electorate into party groups that the voters may be qualified to vote at the primary elections for the nomination of candidates for the offices to be filled in November

There is nothing in the law that can interfere with the exercise of the fullest freedom of judgment at the November election. The dision permitting a man who "split" his ticket at the last election to enroll as a Republican, Democrat, Washington party man, or what not, so long as he voted for a mafority of the candidates of his party, was insetted for the purpose of preserving and encouraging independence of judgment at the final voting.

The enrolled Republicans voting at the primaries may split their tickets at the November election, and the same inalienable privilege is open to the enrolled Democrats and independents of whatever name.

The courts have uniformly overruled the efforts of the party machines to tie the voters to any party ticket and have uniformly sustained the right of the citizen to exercise his choice in the polling booth as seems to him best at the time he casts his ballot.

THE FOOL'S PARADISE

t you have the cry of preparedness you have to submit to being governed here the mon who can scare you the most.... Bryan to the Friends of Peace in Chi-

THERE are always people to be found willng to live in a valley at the foot of a reak dam and they cannot be induced to move to the uplands until the dam bursts and it is too late. Those who advise them to exercise common prudence are denounced as alarmists. Galveston has never regretted that it built a concrete wall to protect the city from the sea, but every sound-thinking Englishman is regretting today that his country did not take the advice of Lord Roberts

to London rises the more imminent becomes the peril to American industry. The occasion demands the exercise of the greatest discretion by both American bankers and American manufacturers, assisted by the National Government, if the American workman is to be protected from unemployment now and after peace has been declared.

THE RECORD AS IT STANDS

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH wrote to Thomas B. Smith on August 11 ansouncing that he had appointed him to a place on the Public Service Commission and esking him to accept. The Governor said that he was aware that there was talk of nominating Smith for the mayoralty; "but," he continued, "I trust in accepting this appointment you will not permit any other place to cause you to vacate this one."

Mr. Smith wrote to Governor Brumbaugh on August 12, saying, "I deeply appreciate this evidence of your confidence," and promising that "if my fellow citizens should urge my nomination I would be a candidate only with your approval."

He qualified an Public Service Commissioner on August 18.

Mr. Smith was summoned to Atlantic City on August 31, by orders from David H. Lane, and when he arrived at the shore Mr. Lane exhibited to him a letter bearing the signature of M. G. Brumbaugh, in which the Goyernor said that the "people unhampered should choose their Mayor," and that "if their choice is an appointive officer of the State Government * * * I would not oppose such choice."

The Republican City Committee met on September 2, when all the candidates for the Republican nomination, except the new Public Service Commissioner, withdrew, Mr. Smith, on the same day, wrote to the Governor resigning his place on the Commission, and on September 7 he announced that he had resigned.

And we are asked to believe that this is merely a fortuitous concatenation of unrelated circumstances. Perhaps it was; but those who can believe it have more credulity than common sense.

A GOVERNMENTAL O. K.

THE Government of these United States is a versatile Government and an active one. In business hours it deals with such high subjects as international law and national defense, preferential tariffs, pork barrels and the freedom of the seas. But in the stillness of the night it finds time to think of many things, "of shoes and ships and sealing-wax," of course, because the Government is a walrus of a sort, and cabbages, and, sometimes, but not seriously, of Kings.

Its latest bit of byplay concerns the corset. To those who think always of the Government as a vast "Mustnttouchit," an organized and malicious Pooh-Bah, the report on corsets will be shocking. The Government approves.

Well, it's nice to have a government which has human sympathies, and which understands the way of a woman when she wants to stay. It's nice that the Government approves of corsets and the chemical composition of water, and of the procession of the equinoxes. Because, dragging our thoughts back to recent crises, we are become a loval people, and if the Government, or particulary the present Administration, should disapprove of the sun's setting in the West, it would be up to us to compel the sun to set in the East. Fortunately for America the Administration approves the coract as it ap-

NOW ALL ABOARD FOR COMPENSATION

The Success of Pennsylvania's New Act Depends Largely on How Efficiently It Is Manned, Especially at Outset

By RAYMOND G. FULLER

THE critical period for workmen's compensation in Pennsylvania has just begun. This is not minimizing the difficulties preceding and attending the legislative adoption of one of the leading planks in the progressive platform of Governor Brumbaugh, by which action the last of the great industrial Commonwealths to join the forward movement toward justice for the wounded of industry enrolled itself with the majority of the American States. Nor is this a critical period because of any danger that Pennsylvania will backslide into the clutches of that infamous trio known as "assumption of risk," "contributory negligence" and "fellow servant rule." Every State that has yet tried compensation has been abundantly satisfied to keep on, those with elective laws advancing to compulsory laws in many instances, and those beginning with a 50 per cent. schedule of payments advancing to a higher one, usually a two-thirds schedule. The principal aim now is to administer the present law with such efficiency and good judgment as will promote the good feeling of employers and employes one with another and establish firmly a friendly attitude toward the act on the part of all concerned. Yesterday the board on which will fall the duty of administering the farthest advanced compensation law in America met for organization. Upon the yet unproven ability and tactfulness of its members, working as a body, much depends-not all, but much. If these men measure up to their responsibilities and opportunities as did the men of the Industrial Accident Board of Massachusetts in the beginning of compensation in the Bay State, it will be the good fortune not only of Pennsylvania but of the nation. They have a law-so framed as to make comparatively easy their task as promoters of better feeling in industry. The employers have apparently given up all thought of continuing their obstructionist tactics. The once-expected fight in the courts is not going to come off. The promise of general co-operation is bright.

Compensation Act on Trial

The public at large should take a leaf out of the notebook of Massachusetts and watch the early history of compensation in this State in that helpful spirit which is not quick to jump at conclusions every time somebody hollers. Adjustment of the law to conditions and adjustment of conditions to the law will take time. It must not be said in haste that things are wrong with the compensation law, Board rulings will smooth out some of the apparent difficulties. Experience will show where the act itself will require legislative amendment. The act is on trial, but the judge is Experience, not Fault-Finder. If all goes well Pennsylvania will have a compulsory act in 1917, and that will be an improvement on an excellent starter.

When I speak of "the farthest advanced" compensation law I do not mean quite the same thing as "best." There is no "best" as yet. What Pennsylvania has done is to make use of the experience of more than a score of compensation States and adapt the results of observation and study to conditions in Pennsylvania. And from now on Massachusetts and New York and Ohio and Washington will learn from Pennsylvania as Pennsylvania has learned from Washington, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, or it will be the worse for all concerned. Every compensation State will have to revise Its law, and then revise again and again, not only to meet local conditions, but to fulfil the purpose of workmen's compensation as a principle. Ten or 20 years from now, maybe 30, hardly a compensation act now in existence in this country will be recognizable as such by memory of its present looks. The truth is, of course, that today there is not a single thoroughgoing compensation law in America. This is due largely to the necessity of compromise, but American Kultur-the Kultur of democracy-is rapidly making progress and a splendid efficiency in the body economic, based on enlightened, altruistic self-interest on the part of both wage-carners and wage-payers, will make of compromise a vastly different thing from what it is today in the field of social legislation. The part which workmen's compensation will play in this process, which, indeed, it is already playing, is of the highest importance.

"HERE, MARTIN, I DON'T HAVE TO LOOK RESPECTABLE ANY MORE



A CITY SURROUNDED BY AUTUMN

Flowers of Field and Forest Are Rich in Variety and Color and Should Prove as Attractive to Country Excursionists as Those of Any Other Season

By W. R. MURPHY

son.

FALL, from the floral viewpoint, is almost tropical in its luxuriance and splendor of wild bloom. Amid vernal surroundings the autumnal flora would strike (an unharmonious note. Nature reveals a wild flower evolution through the successive seasons. White, pure or tinged with other hues, is the predominating spring color, and the flowers are likely to be delicate in contour and deliciously fragrant. Summer brings heavier flowers and brighter colors. By autumntide in the seasons' cycle brilliant hues, high stalks and large flowers are in order. But they accord admirably with their environment of changing leaves, golden-tissued atmosphere and tonic spice-laden woodland air that puts a thrill in the blood.

Yet the autumn flora is not so well known as that of spring. Possibly this is because woodland strolls are not so frequently feasible as in the spring, and the lure of the woods is not so potent after the riches of the preceding months. At the year's unfolding the spirit craves the fragrance and freshness of the outdoors after a pent-up winter. This insures intimacy with the floral aspects of the young o' the year. In fall outing time is often past and business routine replaces communion with nature in its varied forms. Pilgrimages back to nature should be a year-

but it is all too seldomly found. Those who know it will immediately concede the post's ascription: Blue-blue-as if the sky let fall

A flower from its ceri

and-eggs by the youngsters; the cone-flower,

usually known as the black-eyed Susan, with

its genuinely handsome flowers surmounting

a tall stem, and the rare evening primrose,

whose faint fragrance is diffused only at

The gentlans are the most beautiful and

the asters the most abundant of the blue-

to-purple group, which is a close second to

the yellows of the time. The former, like

the spring arbutus, has of late years become

very uncommon. The fringed variety is to

many nature lovers, who have reached the

secret of its sequestered haunts and shy

ways, the most beautiful flower of the sea-

Bryant's classic poem than through actual

acquaintance. Down here it does not quite

When woods are bare and birds are flown,

Bryant wrote of a more northerly locality;

here it is not a token of imminent winter;

And frosts and shortening days portend

Thou waitest late and com'st alone

More are familiar with it through

night when the flower opens.

fulfill the poet's description:

The aged year is at his end.

cano," coarse, uneducated, hypocritical, boar ful and without respect for anybody. Germany alone has the right idea. Her fight is that of a civilized aristocratic form of Government against a crude democracy, the worst delus of which the human mind has ever been guil and which appeals only to the ignorant rabbs for flattering its insane concelt. Remember, de mocracy is an abominable lie and sure to prove the ruin of true progress MAX SCHRABISCH

Lambertville, N. J., September 6.

[The editorial referred to by our correspond-ent made no comparisons between Germany and its enemies. It was merely a tribute to the courage and gallantry of one nation, and did net imply that any other nation was less brave or ould evoke less sympathy. It is our corresp ent who puts the brand of shame on when he says that Germany is fighting against democracy. Our correspondent's quartel with the United States for being a democracy He can hardly blame the newspapers for be-lieving in that Government.-Editor EVENING LEDGER.]

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW It is often not expenditure of money, but the exercise of taste that does the most for a com-munity in the way of beautification.-Term Haute Star.

The only censorship that ought to be tolerated in a free community is that excited by an alert and conscientious public opinion. If the schoolhouse can rouse that opinion to the act-ing point, the more it is used the better-Chicago Journal.

This doing away of jobs that might be held by political ward workers probably is hereny to the boys, but it ought to gratify the public generally, which is more interested in efficient service than in seeing some one "took care of." -Kansas City Times.

New York is making the fight that was made in Oregon a few years ago. The fight was won in this State. Power was restored to the peo-ple, and Oregon's real progress began. Nothing the in Oregon's helders has contributed as else in Oregon's history has contributed #

several years ago.

ituation.

AN EXPERT MUNITION MAKER

MR. TAFT is rapidly qualifying as a cam-, paign orator for next year. His mind is a well equipped munition factory which can turn out bombs, shrapnel, hand grenades, rapid-fire guns and 42 centimetre cannon. He has just shown what he can do in a speech in San Francisco in which he arraigned the Administration for its shortsighted and unintelligent policy in the Philippines and for its blunders in Mexico, made worse by a policy of procrastination mistakenly called watchful waiting.

If the right man is nominated at the Republican convention, which must be held in this city, it would not take much persuasion to get Mr. Taft on the stump.

LABOR AND RATES OF EXCHANGE

EVERY wage-carner is vitally interested in the conditions that have forced the rapid depreciation in the value of the English pound sterling in the American money markets, though he may not know it. The decrease has come about because Great Britain is buying more than she can pay for and is compelled to send a commission here to make some arrangements with American bankers for relieving the

Such payment as has already been made is increasing the complications. About \$50,-000,000 in British gold was sent to this country in August, and the amount of the gold reserve in the banks is increasing rapidly. The deposits in the banks in the New York Clearing House have grown by nearly \$760,-000,000 within & year, thereby increasing the caning ability of those banks by more than \$2,500.000,000.

This is not a wholesome condition, for it fosters speculation. And the feverish activity of the factories engaged in the manufacture of war munitions produces the impression of a great prosperity which is not warranted by the facts. This activity is only temporary. Those who have counted an its permanence and have invested their ey in the securities of the munitions anufacturing companies are bound to aufwhen peace is declared; that is, within a year of two at the outside, and possibly a aix mo

and if the British fall to make setisfac-Farrangements for settling their balances ne hats there may be a sudden terminae in munition manufacture in spite of the existing contracts. Par-sighted bankers are already warning the public against munting on any long continuance of the result conditions. They are advising cauion and protesting against wild speculation. In the meantime the British Government to planning to modify the tariff laws so as an endourage trading with the colonies and rage trading with the United States, untory duties against American nots and in favor of grain and steel ude, for example, would develop at the expense of American work And the higher the rate of exchange they would not be here.

proves all inevitable and eternal things. Frivolously speaking, is it not strange that just as the country begins to be radical the powers should approve of its being straitlaced, and just as the country grows unconventional, it should become proper and stayed?

Who will put the dumb into Dumba?

Mayor Blankenburg is still shouting for a porter.

That Mexican revolt in Tobasco must be hot stuff.

Being a war correspondent is becoming a dangerous trade again.

Thomas B. Smith says he did not seek the office. Who said he did that denial should be necessary?

An unofficial observer thinks the war will last from 5 to 15 years. Think how tiresome headlines will be by that time.

If the Allies really want to take Achi-Baba, why don't they call in the aid of All Baba? He knew how to handle 40 thieves.

The employes of the Department of Public Works are praying for the services of a ready letter writer among their friends.

Now we are told that the "Mystery Club" never was a mystery, but the mystery about it has attracted thousands of members.

If the Germany Indemnity Board says a dead Spanlard is worth \$7000, how much ought the Germans to pay for killing 120 Americans?

One of the most successful campaigns of the war was that conducted by the State Fencibles. They have not yet finished counting the recruits.

Apartment houses are not a modern abomin-we mean invention. Mrs. Wilson has discovered that the prehistoric Indians of New Mexico lived in them.

Cheitenham will not miss the bit of territory that is to be annexed to Philadelphia, and Philadelphia will not know that its boundaries have been extended.

Five hundred little children of California have petitioned the President not to let this country be dragged into war. All right, children. Just for you the President won't.

The number of ways to win a husband is timited only by the number of charming girls. The baseball girl of the Drezel Biddle Bible Classes has just proved that her way

Foreign-born citizens who bring their Old world festivale with them are the material of which good Americans are made. The Germans attending their forty-second annual Cannatatter Volkufest this week appreciate the liberties of America juan a little more than the imperialism of the Fatherland, or

An Era of Better Feeling

Compensation laws, without exception, have increased the better feeling which marks the relations of employers and employes, and the same effect will doubtless become manifest in Pennsylvania.

The number of employers in this State who will adopt the compensation plan is yet uncertain. Many seem to be still in doubt as to the comparative cost of compensation and the modified form of employers' liability. They are likewise more or less in the dark concerning the comparative cost of the several forms or methods of compensation insurance. Moreover, they are awaiting the preliminary rulings of the board on various matters pertaining to the act. It is provided that employers are presumed accept compensation unless they take definite steps to reject. Fear of consequences would be about the same whether the law made their choice a matter of taking steps to accept or a matter of taking steps to reject. The difference is really slight. Employers decide such questions on the basis of profit and loss. They still look out for themselves.

The Pennsylvania act establishes a compensation board, and though the administration system so effective in Massachusetts in promoting good relations between employers and employee could not be adopted here, for reasons of geography and economy, nevertheleas the beneficent features of that system are by no means done away with in this State. But instead of arbitration committees, on which the board is always represented by one of its members, here we have referees acting as the court of first instance in passing on disputed claims. The appointment of the referees, therefore, should be made with the consideration in view that one of the chief merits of workmen's compensation consists in the personal, man-to-man method of claim adjustment. Workmen's compensation depends for success on men as well as on measures.

OMELETS AND GUNS

You can't have consists without breaking eggs and you can't have real defense without break ing a few fool detunt

round affair. The largess of autumn is rich. It is not a time of decay and melancholy, despite the poets, but of ample variety. Its treasures in the hills and uplands, meadow levels and woodiands about Philadelphia are easily accessible; they bring a fine and manifold reward to the seeker.

Calling the Flowers by Name

Already autumn is on in the suburbs and country. The flowers are many and readily recognizable with a little guidance. To be on speaking terms with them is well worth the trifling trouble of "preparedness," As Richard Jefferies says: "The first conscious pleasure about wild flowers is to find out their names. Once you wish to identify them, nothing escapes, not even the chickweed of the path or the moss on the walk." Autumn wild flowers have several noticeable characteristics. Extraordinarily lavish coloring, broadly brushed on, marks the season's floral pictures. This is to attract the attention of the insects, already sated by the honied treasures of the spring and summer. Corollas, or flower envelopes, are gorgeous. Purely decorative, these serve as a bait to the insects which bear the pollen from flower to flower and consummate seed reproduction. Insect life is on the wane as fall enters, and so a sepcial lure is necessary. A third trait is the predominance of yellow: it is typical of the time and its massed effects draw the insect travelers. A final token of the season is the predominance of flowers of the composite family, to which belong the dandelion, aster, golden rod. Its blossoms are not unitary, but an aggregation of flowers. Take the daisy: the disk flowers, capable of reproduction, are massed in the yellow head; the ray flowers are the white petals. All four traits of autumnal flora are related in cause and effect to perpetuation of the species.

The hus of the goldenrod sets the hilltops aglow, lightens the thickets' gloom, brightens brooksides and beautifies even humble stretches of road. It is the most plentiful of our autumn flowers, both in mass and in variety. More than \$0 species are found in the United States. Heresbouts the common varieties are the lanceolate, thus labeled from the shape of the leaves; the scented, with its elusive anise seed aroma, and the hairy, with an easily recognizable hiraute All these tone congruously with the stalk autumn landscape.

Gold, Yellow and Blue

Also of the prevalent yellow is the bur marigold, a tricksy wilding which travels under neveral alianes. As sticktight, pitchfork and beggarstick it is familiar to the woodland stroller, because of its habit of attaching its burs to the clothing. In this way its seeds are carried to pastures new, for the burs are really seeds and the passerby the agent of transmission. This is one of nature's tricks of seed distribution. Gray calls

the flower "homely." It is. The dandelion, Lowell's "dear common flower of childhood," may well be included in the autumnal list, for its blossoms are among the latest as they are among the earliest of the year. Other yellow flowers are the low-lying snapdragon, called hutter-

for its color is as celestial as anything on earth may be.

Not so distinctly fine or so cerulean in hue as its cousin-in-science, the closed gentianis no mean flower. Its blue corolla, its club shape and the characteristic cloture gives it the appearance of being a bud. It, too, is fond of the deep woods.

A Difference in Cousins

Asters vying with golden rod in plentitude find appropriate place in the color scheme between the blue-purple group and that ranging from pink to red. They run from grey-white to deep purple, through many tints of blue and red. Their massive, variegated and profuse bloom reddens or empurples their favored localities of watered hillsides or marshy hollows and turns to picturesque beauty waste stretches. Of the compositae the bloom unites many florets on a common head. The commonest variety is the New England, to be distinguished by a hairy stem. The heart-leaved kind, carrying its own identification in the name, is also abundant.

The Joe-Pye weed has trumpet-shaped flowers, pinkish in shading, and is found on cylindrical heads from damp meadows to dry uplands. The poke weed is conspicuous with its garnet-stained stalks six feet or more in height, set against a woodland background. The staghorn sumach is another gorgeously follaged plant. Its clusters of brilliant red berries are a sign of safety as against its noxious relative, the poison variety. The following little rhyme is a good criterion to safeguard wayfarers from resort to sugarof-lead water:

> Berries red. Have no dread; Berries white, Poisonous sight; Leaves three, Quickly flee-

the final injunction referring to the poison Ivy.

DEMOCRACY A LIE?

<text><text><text> To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

much toward the State's advancement and the people's welfare. Mr. Root is right.-Oregon State Journal. AMUSEMENTS FORREST- Now Mats. 2:18 Evgs. 8:15 TWICE DAILY D. W. GRIFFITH'S THE BIRTH OF A NATION 18,000 People 3000 Horses World's Mightiest Spectacle SEATS FOR NEXT WEEK ON SALE TOMORBOW B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS ALEXANDER CARR & CO. IN "AN APRIL SHOWER" "No Doubt About Act's Success!"-Evg. Ledger. GEORGE HOWELL & CO.; COURTNEY SISTERS: VAN & SCHENCK, AND OTHERS. Woodside Park FREE CONCERTS Afternoon and Eventual MACKEY AND BAND C. STANLEY MACKEY, Conductor FOLDETS EMILY STOKES HAGAR, Boprano EMILY STOKES HAGAR, BOPTANIC PACE HAGAR HAGAR, BOPTANICHT

WALNUT THEATRE PHONE WALNUT 2021 EMMA DUNN (HERSELF) IN THE GOVERNOR'S LADY Burported by WALNUT FLAYERS Matinees, 15c, 500. Evenings, 25c, 15c GLOBE THEATRE MANHER M

CONTINUOUS 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ONLY POPULAR PR VAUDEVILLE THEATRE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY 100, 15c. 1 Serbocker THEATRE PLATERS PRICES

Knickerbocker FROHMAN'S BUCCESS. DIFLOMACT FROHMAN'S BUCCESS. DIFLOMACT EVENING FRICES-like 35c, 55c 50c Matiness. Tuesday, Thursday, Suturday, 16c, 25c,

Allegheny Frankford and Allegheny Ray Dooley Tric; & Collegians; Breman derson; "The Girl in the Bonk"; Dunley & Drawee-Frisco & Hambo.

GRAND Way 2:10-7 4 2 day 2:10-7 & p NATIONAL Bristing Burissonses Trocadero The Tempters Girl in Purpl PEOPLES NOW THE WINSING AN