E MARTIN Coneral Business Manager

Dank Over, six cents. By mail, postpaid dadelphia, except where foreign postner ulty Over, one month, twenty-five cents one year, three dollars. All mail sub-

REYSTONE, MAIN \$660

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR AUGUST WAS 95,618.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915.

One crooked deal will destroy a political reputation built up with much care.

EFFICIENCY THE BEST ECONOMY

THE public is not so well pleased with the cient conduct of the business of the Postoffice that it will welcome the abandonnent of the pneumatic service between the oain office, the substations and the railroad stations. The contemplated use of motor rucks in place of the tubes is announced In the interest of economy. The Government may be able to save a few hundred dollars year, or perhaps a few thousand, by such a change, while the business men who use the Postoffice are certain to lose by inreased delay in the transmission of the mail nany times as much as the Government can Efficiency is always the best economy, and the public will never object to any legitate governmental expenditure so long as It believes it is getting the worth of its

AMERICA IS STILL PATIENT

WILL not do to be either too fearful or too sanguine in consideration of the events of the last two days. The recall of Ambasador Dumba, forced upon Austria by this lovernment, and Germany's latest note on the Arabic place this country in a most elicate situation.

The factors making for international amity are powerful. The greatest of them is that the dominant body of Americans is without quivocation against war. The second is the entially nonhostile attitude taken so far both Austria and Germany. The third

President Wilson. Of these the second alone is open to ques-Both Germany and Austria have comtted intolerable breaches of friendship nat this country. The case of Ambassa-Dumba has been ended, with the implied

ning that his successor must not violate ablished rights of American citizens. The personal case of Ambassador von Bernsorff has been redeemed in large measure is later dealings. The first core of later dealings. The final case, of the stom of the seas, represented now by the Arabic, has still to be settled.

The German Government, in the latest Arabic note, clouds over the clear horizon to state honestly and explicitly its intentions in regard to submarine warfare. It provides mean and shifty excuse for violation of ts own orders. The lives of passengers on rs must depend on something more substantial than the unsupported thoughts of a submarine commander, It is always posaible for a belligerent to think that he is going to be attacked; it is always possible to escape responsibility by crying "self-

By her refusal to establish the final conditions of her warfare, Germany loses much of the friendship which recently came to her n this country. None the less, she does not nake it impossible for an agreement to be cached, although she is trying American satience almost to the breaking point.

STENOGRAPHERS IN WIRE CAGES

PEAKING before the Women's Home-stead Association, met in Boston, Mrs. Charlotte Smith demanded recently that a law be passed compelling every man to ide a wire cage for his young lady ographer. Through a wire cage no kind ord can be spoken and no luscious benbon se offered. If the mesh be fine enough, no

It has long been known that a good stengrapher is more precious than rubies, but this is the first time that a cage has been dvised for her. One wonders whether fra. Smith ever noticed how a veil can enfance the attraction of a woman's face.

HONEY

THE brow corrugated with concerns of international crises and fretted by anxiety over the mayoralty amouthens involuntarily hun the eye falls on the word honey. In I is the only real harmony.

To be soothed one need only turn to a ent bulletin issued by the Department of uiture. It bears the tidings that aligh the hymenopteran union of Colorado s some on strike the walkout among of the United States is not general ing as it is to know that the preva-Industrial unrest of the Centennial State are to have honey for the morning

ated words, honeyed promises and hubus campaign eratory that are to be between now and frost. the fruit of the bees' industry de

tal item we do not care a rap, much as folight in it as a matufinal decoration for It is toward honey, the product of ally humming been, winging softly on flowers, bees in quest of support of fracile cups of thated blossoms, that

orn aplary in the shade of an old russet

apple tree that brings sweet reflections.

There, as we loll the dulcent hours away. we can forget that honey is a commodity. It becomes an alluring suggestion. It helps us to remember and to forget. It fulfils a mission detached from the candidate or the paramount issue. It makes to blossom again the elysian fields of the imagination, the only true land of milk and honey.

TRUCE OF THE SPADE

MEN who fought for the adoption of the new transit plans and men who fought against them unite today in the formal ceremonies of starting work on the Broad street subway. The spade which the Mayor uses for lifting a bit of easth from the site of the excavation is a sort of flag of truce. The contest between the progressive and reactionary forces in the city will be resumed when the ceremonies are ended.

The fight against the transit plans was waged by two interests. The transit monopoly objected for reasons that it is not necessary to go into at this time. The political leaders objected, primarily for the reason that they preferred to postpone the awarding of contracts until after a new Mayor had been inaugurated, when they hoped that it would be easy for them to use the contracts for the enrichment of the Gang.

The combined efforts of these interested allies was not enough to prevent the people from having their way. If ever there was a victory won by the citizens, who wanted better transportation service, over the selfish forces joined to increase private fortunes, it was when Councils finally consented that work on the new subway and elevated lines should begin this year.

The people have tasted the fruits of power, and they are not likely to forget the pleas-

The award of the contracts on which work is now beginning has made it possible for the city to contemplate the results of the approaching election, so far as it affects transit, with considerable complacency. Director Taylor's estimates of the cost of the section under the City Hall have been vindicated by the supreme test of the actual agreement of contractors to do the work for much less than the estimates. This validates the Director's figures for all the other sections of the subway. It will be impossible to award any further contracts without having them compared with and judged by the bids for the work on the first section. If the bids are excessive, there will be an insistent demand for their rejection.

Notwithstanding all these favorable developments, eternal vigilance is still the price of an honestly and economically constructed subway with a loop so situated as to serve the greatest number of people. There is a truce today, but the strategists of the opposition have not forgotten that there will be several more engagements before cars are running along the routes laid down in the plans of the Director of City

IRRESPONSIBLE BLATHERSKITING

THE friends of the Rev. Henry W. Stough, I who conducted an evangelistic campaign in several of the smaller cities of this State last winter, will not agree with the findings of the arbitrators to fix damages in the suit brought against him by the Superintendent of the Department of Public Safety of Wilkes-Barre. They will not admit that he is an irresponsible blatherskite, but willinsist that he is an honest, public-spirited citizen, doing his duty as it is given to him to understand it. Yet they ought to agree, however, that "there is no special privilege attached to a clergyman, much less to an evangelist," as the arbitrators declare. There was provocation for the suit for libel which has thus far gone against him. Those not directly connected with the case must suspend judgment regarding its justification until the courts have finished with it.

It is a wise woman who knows her own

The plank is greased for other injudicious

Austro-American relations are elastic or

they might break. The score is now 40-love in the Wilson-

Dumba match play. Sometimes an excuse is so poor that none

would have been better. The "coppers" do not make the best cap-

pers for gambling houses.

ghost is altogether too superstitious. An exchange of diplomatic notes between the Mayor and Colonel Potter may prevent

Can those deadly fumes from a cargo of Dutch tulip bulbs have been placed in the

hold by German secret agents? "Let Mr. Garrison be concrete."-Theodore

He is more likely to be adamant,

John Mez, whoever he is, says that Germany's education has been all wrong. There should have been more of it in the Sunday

It is urged that the next Mayor must favor high tariff, but it is even more important that he favor strict inspection of the sub-

Who shall say anything against the versatile climate of Philadelphia when a boy can be arrested at this season for hitting woman in the eye with a snow ball?

campaign cigars, but they are coming as near to it as they dare by giving away matches. The suffragiets are convinced that the opposition will go up in smake anyway.

gives the information that "the Pirate von Tirpits" is not in diagrace. If these Prench capers aren't careful they'll become violent one of these days. Almost as violent as

"BRANDYWINE DAY" AND A DAY IN 1777

Battle Won by the British Showed the Mettle of the Continentals and Cheered Their Commander-The Fight for Philadelphia

By CHARLES F. KINGSLEY

TODAY is "Brandywine Day." The anni-A versary of a battle commonly regarded as one of the minor engagements of the Revolution, though followed by the British occupation of Philadelphia, is being celebrated with a pilgrimage to the historic ground and the dedication of markers. Less than a month after Brandywine came the battle of Germantown, and the following winter was the winter of Valley Forge. It was "the gay winter" of the British in the capital.

Brandywine, on the 11th of September. 1777, was the first event of the "campaign on the Delaware"-the first resistance offered to the British plan to take Philadelphia. In the summer of 1777 practically all the American territory in British hands was a small area around New York city. The operations then planned by the London Government included the Lake Champlain movement, the Mohawk Valley movement and an expedition up the Hudson. Through some error Howe failed to receive his orders to go up the Hudson from New York, and on his own initiative decided to take Philadelphia. Washington was in New Jersey watching Howe. The British embarked at New York on a great flotilla of 250 vessels, landing at the head of Chesapeake Bay, 50 miles southwest of Philadelphia. The progress of the fleet was reported from time to time by observers on shore, who built great signal fires. Washington kept moving southward to protect the capital, and on September 11 the two armies faced each other on opposite sides of Brandywine Creek.

Army Redeems Itself

Washington had had many discouraging experiences with the militia, who deserted from the army almost as fast as they enlisted, and sometimes faster, and who, from their lack of training and of enthusiasm for "the cause"-except when the enemy was in the immediate neighborhood of their homesproved most unsatisfactory soldiers. On his way to intercept the British, Washington marched his little army through Philadelphia. He hoped thus to inspire the lukewarm and the patriotic. The men were poorly clothed and armed, and to give themselves some uniformity they were sprigs of green in their hats.

Stone, in "The Struggle for the Delaware," calls Brandywine a clear victory for the British, but this statement should be taken with reservations. There was much of real success and real hope for the Americans as the fruit of defeat. The Continentals fought with great bravery, responding quickly and gallantly to every demand upon them. They were compelled to retreat, but they did not come out of the conflict demoralized. Washington rallied his troops, who were all in excellent spirits, and marched down the Lancaster road to fight again. A heavy storm came on and wet the ammunition of both armies, and so the battle did not take place. Washington's faith in his men had returned with the proof that Brandywine furnished. He himself had demonstrated anew his marvelous capacity for handling supreme issues with wisdom and steady nerve.

The American force in this battle numbered about 11,000. Howe had 18,000 men. The loss on each side was about 1000. Washington was able to delay the British march on Philadelphia two weeks. Meanwhile many of the inhabitants had fled. Hurriedly Congress. gave Washington the powers of a dictator and got themselves out of the danger zone. The British entered Philadelphia on Septem-

False Reports Play a Part

Though the Americans were outnumbered at Brandywine the result might have been somewhat different but for a poor information service. That was before the days of field telephones and aeroplanes. Sullivan, in command of the right wing of the Ameriican army, received erroneous reports as to the movements of the British, and Washington, who followed the instincts of a great soldier in advancing as he did, was misled in the same way. Sullivan's conduct on this occasion has been the subject of considerable research. He made a labored report to Congress explaining and "excusing" his actions. Lodge accuses him of "culpable ignorance of the country around him." Washington wrote to him: "What happened on your march to the field of battle-your disposition there and behavior during the action, I can say nothing about, no part until the retreat commenced having been under my immediate observation. I can only add, therefore, that the whole tenor of your conduct, as far as I have had opportunity of judging, has been spirited and active." At any rate, there was no question of the bravery and loyalty of officers and men in that battle, and they fought hard and valiantly till night enabled them to withdraw in safety to Chester.

The Pole, General Pulaski, participated in this engagement, and Lafayette was se-

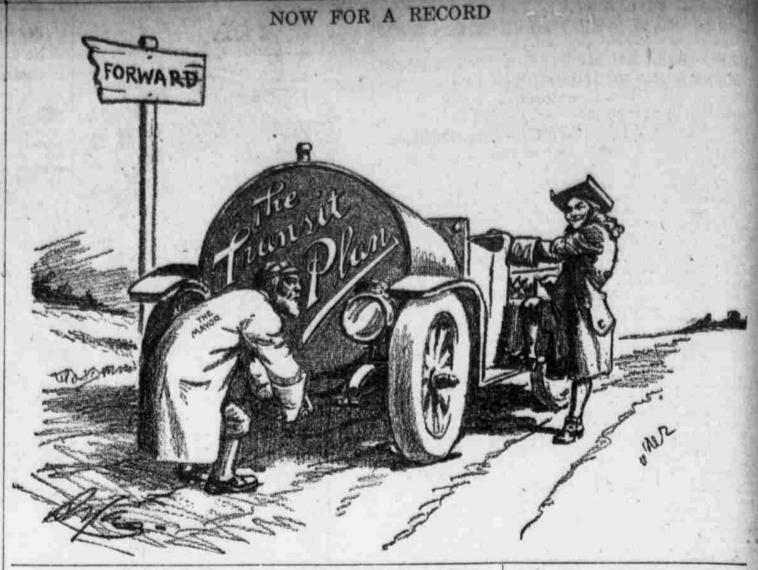
The Continentals, from their hard training at Brandywine and in the engagements following, acquired the fibre of regulars when Washington attacked the British at Germantown on October 4.

TEXAS VIEW OF CARRANZA

Carranza has been clamoring for "recognition." even demanding it, indeed, as his right Still it would hardly be rational to suppose Still it would hardly be rational to suppose that Carranga craves that particular form of recognition which the press dispatches hint in emphasizing the statement that much of the firing across the Rio Grande near Brownsville during the last few days has been done by the uniformed soldiers of his army. This firing, of course, is an act of war on the part of the authorities responsible for the conduct of the troops, so that to suppose that this firing has been done at the direction, or even the incit sanction of Carranga, would be troops, so that to suppose that this firing has been done at the direction, or even the tacit sanction of Carranza, would be to suppose that Carranza wishes the United States to recognize him by making war on him. It would be difficult to conceive any reasons for thinking that that is the kind of recognition which Carranza is ambitious to obtain, and so one must conclude that these acts of war are without the sanction of Carranza. What they suggest is that Carranza exercises but a week and doubtful authority over those who are immediately in command of these troops. Its significance, if it have any of any moment, is that it suggests that the "government" for which Carranza demands recognition exists mostly in his imagination—Galveston News.

THE MESSAGE

Their message dies with them, an empty word:
But messay surners, in a wild regret.
Their ellent beauty that the heart preferred.
And in the fire of hopeless love they seem so real with surner that I half forces
My and shall wake and dud the days a dream
—deerge Cabot Lodge, "Passing Days."



Blaine, in a note to the Chillan Minister,

replied that "undoubtedly she has that right,

provided she assigns a reason. You are too

well skilled in diplomatic usage to be re-

minded that when the nation is pleased to

declare that a minister is 'persona non grata,'

she is expected to assign a reason therefore."

Genet was one of the first foreign envoys

to meddle in American affairs in such a

manner as to make his retention in office

intolerable. But the case of the Frenchman,

Moustier, was the earliest. Moustier's dis-

agreeable conduct, both in public and in his

personal dealings with members of Presi-

dent Washington's official family, had made

him unpopular with all classes of society.

John Armstrong wrote to General Gates,

about that time, "We have a French Min-

ister here with us, and if France had wished

to destroy the little remembrance that is left

of her and her exertions in our behalf, she

A Roundabout Dismissal

Secretary Jay wrote to Jefferson, instruct-

ing him to make known to the French Gov-

ernment the offensive character of Moustier's

conduct. Jefferson thought the matter too

delicate for official dealing with the Foreign

Minister, so he asked Lafayette to assist him.

Lafayette had a talk with the Foreign Min-

ister, who took advantage of a loose expres-

sion in a letter from Moustier, ostensibly re-

garding it as a request for a leave of ab-

sence. The "request" was "granted." Mous-

tier did not return to America. That is one

It was also during Washington's presi-

dency that Genet was recalled by the French

Government on request. The Spanish Min-

ister, Yrujo, was summarily dismissed in

1806. Three years later Jackson, the British

Minister, received his passports. In 1849 the

French Minister, Poussin, was handed his

hat. The Russian Minister, Catacazy, was

similarly treated in 1871. L. A. Thurston,

Minister of the Republic of Hawaii, was re-

called at the request of President Cleveland.

OPINION IN EUROPE

Americans Abroad Are Disgusted With

the Policy of the Administration

A Scotchman who was in business in the

United States for 25 years, but is now in Europe,

has written a personal letter to one of the edi-

tors of the Evenino Lepoen, containing matter

of such general interest concerning the state of

mind of Americans abroad that for the informa-

tion of a wider circle the pertinent paragraphs

"I dare say," he writes, "the regular Demo-

crats have always scoffed at the traveling

American as compared with the real thing

who remains in the Archy Road or the Nint'

Ward, so perhaps it doesn't matter that the

only one I meet who has a good word to say

for the Administration is that good, sound war

horse, Ambassador Page. Foreigners, no doubt,

count for still less ('What have we to do with

abroad?'); but they also seem to think that the

Administration has made a mess of it and are

not illuded by the President's hint that America

is too high to go to war, nor by the pseudo

toleration that sees no difference between right

and wrong and can speak of 'friendship for

both parties' and the duty 'to abstain from ex-

pressing sympathy for one side or the other."

Good heavens! The duty to refrain from ex-

pressing sympathy for Belgium! and to show

friendship for the murderers of the Lusitania!

It had not been sunk at that time, but the Hel-

"I don't know if there is any public opinion

left to move the President. People forget so

soon. A friend of M.'s. for instance, college

graduate and so forth, whose heart has no

at one time, at least, had no doubt of the re-

sponsibility for them, writes, Would that the

war were ended soon; I don't care how.' This

confusion of moral values is of course just what

Wilson has exemplified in a more prominent

sphere, and no doubt he has done much to

spread such confusion. Some day you should

write an essay on 'the hypnotic power exercised

by American Presidents as exemplified by Mc-Kinley and Wilson as distinguished from the moral force exercised, say, by G. W. and Lin-

FIRE LOSSES IN AMERICA

loubt been wrung by German horrors and who

gian massacres were just as bad.

are made public.

way of having a minister recalled.

would have sent just such a Minister."

Chili then let the matter drop.

HANDING THE HAT TO DIPLOMATS

The Manner of It Is According to the Book, but Varies According to Cases - Instances in American History Before Dumba Meddled in Our Own Business

By LUKE GUARDIAN

Some diplomats, so called, having become persona non grata," take their departure gracefully, under the guise of a leave of absence, and others have their walking papers forced upon them. Cases alter the circumstances

Dumba is by no means the first representative of a foreign government at Washington to be told that his absence would be more desirable than his presence. There have been about a dozen offenders of ministerial or ambassadorial rank who have gone home under color of being sent. The recall of diplomats, on complaint, has likewise applied to a few American representatives in posts abroad.

No Time to Parley

"It is an accepted rule of diplomatic usage," says Foster, "that every government has the right to determine for itself the acceptability of an envoy accredited to it, and that if his government does not recall him upon request, the government to which he is unacceptable may dismiss him." Ordinarily, a mere request is deemed sufficient, but sometimes the government of the offending diplomat refuses to act unto satisfactory evidence has been submitted. It is the usual practice of the complainant to assign reasons, which is different from submitting evi-

Of particular interest at this time, by reason of certain attending circumstances, is the case of Sackville-West. This case involved a foreign envoy's intervention in the domestic policies of the United States.

Sackville-West was British Minister Washington during the Presidential campaign of 1888. The difficulty arose over his reply to a letter, marked private, in which the writer, who represented himself as a naturalized citizen of British birth, asked the Minister for advice on how to vote. The reply was published in the newspapers. Relations between America and Great Britain formed the subject of much of the political talk of the day. The Minister, in his letter, suggested that President Cleveland's election would be likely to promote British interests. In subsequent interviews he made a bad

matter worse by indiscreet statements. Secretary of State Bayard cabled to Mr. Phelps, our minister at London, saying that Sackville-West had shown him the letter and that in newspaper interviews the British envoy had been "reported to have gravely reflected upon the motives of the President and the Senate as regards their action touching pending questions relative to Canada." Mr. Bayard continued: "The Government of the United States cannot be indifferent to any interference in domestic issues by foreign representatives. Mr. Phelps will accordingly invite Lord Salisbury's attention to the occurrence, and express the confident reliance of this Government upon the action of Her Majesty's Government in the premises." Lord Salisbury declined to act until he had received his Minister's explanation. There was considerable further correspondence on the subject, but in the meantime Sackville was handed his passports. He returned to England and retired to private life, the incident having destroyed his use fulness, in the opinion of his own Government, as a member of the diplomatic service The British press expressed itself caustically on the matter, the Thunderer, in a long editorial, declaring that "a more ridiculous spectacle has rarely been witnessed in any civilized country than the flurried and unmannerly haste with which the Government of President Cleveland has endeavored to put a slight on this country, obviously for electioneering purposes, before her Majesty's ministers could deal, one way or the other, with the alleged indiscretion of the British representative at Washington."

Violation of Neutrality An earlier instance of the promptness with which the American Government has seen fit to act where long delay was promised by the failure of a foreign government to take action is the dismissal of the British Minister, Crampton, in 1866. Crampton and several consuls violated the neutrality laws in securing enlistments for the Crimean War. On the refusal of the British Governmen to take action until Crampton had been given an opportunity to vindicate his conduct, the Minister was handed his passports.

In both the preceding cases, it should be observed, reasons were assigned for the American protest. When Blaine was flecre-The total fire loss in the United States a Canada, including forest fires, has average section 200 a year for the last five years. Sin the beginning of this century we have be more than 13,000,000,000 worth of property. The per capits fire loss in the United States to 12, as gumpared with to next in France, and tary of State he was informed by Chill that our Minister in Santiago was "persons non grata." Chill asked that Mr. Egan be thereilled, and remarked that she had the

cents in Germany. In 1814 the 11 largest fires in chemical industries showed a property loss of \$7,500,000. As a result of this the industrial chemist has now begun to study the causes of fires in order that he may remove the source. if possible, and he is studying such materials as rubber-lined fire hose so that, after a fire has once started, the fight against it may be conducted more efficiently.—Science.

METEOROLOGICAL FICTION

Scientific Evidence Against the Idea That Climate Is Changing

The question of the constancy of the climate must be discussed for three different time intervals; first, has the climate remained constant during the recent past, say the last 100 years; secondly, has the climate remained constant during the historic times, say the last 7000 years; thirdly, has the climate remained constant during recent geologic ages, say the last 10,000,000 years?

There are many stations where meteorological observations have been made for more than 100 years. In fact, a few records cover more than 300 years. Based upon these observations, the statement can confidently be made that the climate is essentially the same now as it was many years or even 100 years ago. This is largely contrary to popular belief. It means that, taking one year with another, the snow-fall is just as large now as then. It means that sielghing lasts just as long now as then. It means that the winters are no milder now than then. It means that the supports than then. It means that the summers are hotter now than then.

The constant statements by the older people, that the climate is different now than it used to be when they were younger, are due to the tendency to magnify and remember the unusual while the ordinary is forgotten. Thus, in time. it is only the unusual snowfall or the extremely low temperatures that are well remembered, and unconsciously the abnormal has thus been substituted for the normal. These statements are also due to the fact that the attitude toward life, the amount of energy, the daily occupations and perhaps the place of residence of the older people are very different now than when

were younger. In discussing the possible changes in climate during the last 7000 years, inference must be during the last 7000 years, interence must be drawn from such recorded facts as the dates of harvest, the kind and amount of crops raised, the kind of clothing worn by the people, the existence of certain wild animals and forest trees, the size of the rivers, the height of lakes and inclosed seas, etc. From evidence of this kind, the conclusion has been drawn that there have been no marked changes in climate during historic times.-Willis Isbister Milham.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

So the school bell rings, and America's great army of peace assembles. The trenches are on the playground. The ammunition will be found. well-thumber pages. - Cleveland Plain

It could almost be hoped that Elihu Root's speech could be made the next Republican platform. It would do infinitely more good than a group of vote-grabbing policies.—Ohio State

With crops far better than the average, with an ample supply of labor for every demand, with railroads and other public utilities clamoring for betterments that short-sighted finan-ciering has denied, why should the money of the country lie idle?—Chicago Journal.

Let the War Department open a camp in Alabama in 1916 for business and profesional men and farmers, such as it maintained for business men in New York this summer, and it would attract citizens enough to form a brigade, and every individual would have the satisfaction of knowing that he was performing a patriotic duty.—Birmingham Age Herald.

It seems to us that Mr. Bryan will be compelled next year to occupy an attitude of acquiescence or remain silent, so far as Mr. Wilson is concerned. If his program were to include open hostility, his efforts would be futile. If he were to attempt to stress some of his own pet theories such as national prohibition, national woman's suffrage or other fads he would find they were overshadowed by issues more momentous.—Houston Post. It seems to us that Mr. Bryan will be com

A GOOD THING

When it rained yestorday, I s'pose You stood and flattened out your nose Ag'in' an upstairs winder-pane And grouched and wished it wouldn't rain; And grouched and wished it wouldn't Because you didn't like it none you wanted just blue skies an' sun, And the rain clouds was in the way And sort of spoiled a busy day; And so you watched it with a frown The while the heavy drops came dow

But there was rainy weather chores You might have tended to outdoors; If you had cared to venture out You might have seen the roses sprout And put out shoots, as if to show The roses spirits wasn't low Because the Lord was sendin' rain A-splashin' 'gainst your window pane, And makin' of the gutters run Like streams back in your boyhood done.

And if you had gone outdoors, too.
You would have seen a sight to do
Your old heart good and make it warm;
Right out of doors in that there storm
Was little kids in bathin suits.
A-splashin' long with toot-toot-toots,
Like river steamboat splashes, and
Abrim with joy to beat the band;
And I've a notion if you had
Of seen them out there you'd been glad.

I think it's fine no man's allowed. To choose the weather; the whole crows Except that one man, would get tired of what he give, and want him fired: Whilst as it is we never know. What way the wind's a gonna blow. Or it it will be wet or dry, or be a blue or cloudy say; and that uncartainty is what Makes this old world a beauty-spot.