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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1916.

The man too buey to take care of his health to like the spendthrift who squanders his fortune.

GREATER TRANSIT PROBLEM

WHILE the Mayor was breaking ground for an extension of the rapid transit system within the limits of the city the first electric passenger train began to run between Broad Street Station and Paoli for the accommodation of the great suburban district along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It is as important that the men who wish to bring up their families in the country should be accommodated by frequent and fast trains as that the men who live in city should be carried quickly and cheaply to their work. The development of the suburbs is as essential to the growth of Philadelphia as the development of the still unoccupied territory governed from the City Hall. Every house built within a radius of 25 miles from William Penn's bronze hat means more business for this city. This is the centre of supply for a constantly increasing population within the metropolitan district. The managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad are awake to their opportunities and to their duty to solve the rapid transit problem. They promise to extend the electrification of all their suburban lines as rapidly as possible. The Reading is expected to do as much for the districts which it serves.

THE REVERSIBLE COLONELS

TWEEDLE-DUM, Colonel, U. S. A., and Tweedle-Dee, Colonel, U. S. A., the famous Ex-es, are in dire straits. It seems that presently little children will have difficulty in telling them apart.

Tweedle-Dum used to be against peace. He was the only ex-President of America who was for war at any price. Tweedle-Dee used to be against preparedness. They were as unlike as two Colonels could be.

Yet within a few weeks Tweedle-Dum wrote with tearful pride of the seven years of his Administration during which no war despoiled his country. Within the last seven days Tweedle-Dee has countered with the extraordinary suggestion that this country prepare for war by striping the land, zebra-like, with great roads on which the unarmed, unschooled citizenry might ride against the enenty to be shot down like dogs. Which Colonel is which, anyhow?

WHY FOREIGN BANKERS ARE HERE

NO ONE should fall into the error of assuming that the result of the negotiations now in progress between a delegation of British and French bankers and the leading financial men of the United States is interesting only to the bankers. Every branch of American industry will be affected by it. New York is at present the financial capi-

tal of the world. The United States is selling to Europe about \$100,000,000 every month more than it is buying. The debt of Europe to America is piling up so fast that it is imperative that some way be found for paying it now, or funding it for future payment. If it is impossible to reach some agreement satisfactory to both side the exports must stop, not only exports of munitions of war, but exports of the products of the farms and

The situation is very simple: A solvent customer who has bought more than he can pay for at the present time still needs our ds. If we will make favorable terms for future payment he will continue to buy. Otherwise he must get along as best he can without what we sell. The progress of the pegotiations will be followed with intense interest by every intelligent American who understands the importance of the conference, both for its effect upon present business conditions and for its relation to the position which the United States is to occupy as the great creditor nation for a long time to come.

WHO READS THE BEST SIX NOVELS?

TN THE symposium conducted by the Pus-LIC LEDGER on the best six novels in Eng. lish, "Vanity Fair" was the choice of half of the 28 voting novelists. "Tom Jones" was and. The masterpieces of Dickens, Scott, Hawthorne and Defoe were mentioned, and or recent novelists Hardy alone found

The extraordinary thing about the chosen buvels is that they are not frequently read. ne takes into account their prestige and the publicity which has been given them by ions of critics, they are really far bead the "six-best-sellers" of last month y one admits they are great; few know

cause few read them steadily. e of the reasons for this unhappy ciree is that many, of the greatest sevels are required reading in schools. "Tom Jones" is seldom required, and the affection it begots is much greater than that of the ers. For many thoughtful readers Scott nd forever because 100 pages had to d by "next Tuesday." "David Copperunbered marely because it is inaufforably long—when you happen to be pre-paring for a quis on it. "Be prepared to dishum the character of Becky Sharp" has reined "Vacity Fulr" irretrievably for 10,000

teaching of literature in schools. It is an argument for teaching literature not as lessons and assignments, but as part of life, a good and great part. If they were so taught the greatest six novels might also be the six most read.

THE CRIME OF INDIFFERENCE

THE most depressing fact disclosed in con-A nection with the registration of the voters is that of the 385,000 citizens entitled by age or residence to cast their ballot in the November election, only 280,000 have qualified. This is about 15,000 more than last year, but it indicates that a great mass of citizens are atill indifferent to their public obliga-

The unregistered citizens are made up of two classes. The very poor, who are too closely confined by their toil to find time to vote or to take any interest in how the city is governed, composed one group. The wellto-do business men, who think that local politics is too unimportant for them to interest themselves in, compose the other group. The very poor continue to be indifferent all the year. The man of means who neglects his duty denounces the local government when he finds that his tax bill is too large, or that the pavement in front of his store or factory is in bad repair, or that the water supply is polluted, or that the garbage is not removed from his door by the political contractor, who is more interested in the profits of his contract than in the faithful performance of his work,

All the fraud and corruption and graft and misrule that have disgraced American cities for generations have sprung from the indifference of the electorate. And the same indifference has been responsible for the election of Congressmen who represent party machines instead of the great mass of voters. There are about 25,000,000 men of voting age entitled to assist in choosing a President, At least 20,000,000 ought to go to the polls every four years. The total number of votes cast for presidential electors in 1912, however, was only a little more than 15,000,000.

Not more than 250,000 of the 385,000 voters in this city will vote on November 2. What could not the other 185,000 do for the redemption of Philadelphia if they could be aroused from their indifference and persuaded to combine with the large and increasing body of citizens fighting for clean and representative government here!

BLESSED PEACE OF THE POOR

THERE are compensations even in pov-I erty. No humble widow, sitting by her lamp in the evening, ever dreads the approach of a burglar tempted by the brilliant diamonds which she wears, for the simple reason that she wears none.

She is not worried, either, lest her men servants and maid servants are criminals conspiring to rob her, for the simple reason that she does her own work.

The New York widow with several hundred thousand dollars' worth of jewls, who was found dead after a visit of burglars, would have been alive today if her only diamond had been the one in the engagement ring her husband gave her.

INTERNATIONAL SURPRISE

TNABILITY to understand the wisdom of I the seamen's law is international. The kers were informed in advance that if they passed the bill the American-owned ships on the Pacific Ocean would be compelled to change their registry and fly the flag of some other nation. But the "rehabilitators" of the merchant marine persisted in their mistaken policy. Now the vice president of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, who is in this country, announces that the Oriental mind cannot comprehend the wisdom of a legislative policy which has forced the Pacific Mail Steamship Company out of business and delivered Japanese business men over to the tender mercles of the Japanese steamship monopoly. So long as the Pacific Mail ships were operated there was competition in freight rates to the advantage of the shippers, but freights are now going up and business is suffering.

This is exactly what was prophesied when Congress was considering the bill. It ought not to be too much to expect that Congress will admit its mistake and do its utmost to correct it when it meets in De-

The diplomatic procession has started, Dumba leading the way.

Baldwin's is not knitting socks for soldiers, but building trucks for Russia.

"Mail Men for Suffrage"-Headline. Why not let them express themselves?

Mr. Taft has discovered by this time that it is dangerous to arouse the suffragists.

England is accused by Germany of lack of candor. It's not half so bad as lack of

A London department store owner has criticised President Wilson. For not marking down the goods?

Sarah Bernhardt has discovered that a wooden leg is not so good as a real one. So have many soldiers. That decoration conferred on John D.

Rockefeller by Servia is more beautiful than the one Ida Tarbell gave him. They used to say that whom the gods love die young, but we have learned that

early deaths are more often caused by

parental neglect or ignorance. Bryan thinks that the best way to provide Europe with money is to buy back the American securities. But they say that most of those held have already been sold.

Sir William Van Horne became a British subject before he was knighted. Other Americans who have transferred their allegiance would like to know how Sir William managed to persuade Queen Victoria to give him a title. They tried in vain.

If the war does not last much longer, the total normal yearly income of the German Empire will be just sufficient to pay pensions and the interest on the national debt, with nothing left to carry on the Govern-ment. It may be a good thing for German taxpayers if the armies of the Allies cause a repudiation of the German dobt.

CURIOUS USES OF PERSONAL NAMES

The Punster Is One of the Least Mitigated of Pests, as a Few Examples of His Madness Are Sufficient to Prove

By RAYMOND G. FULLER

DUMBA, according to The Atroclous Punster, was Archibald out. The Atroclous Punster said something else about Dumba the other day-Dumba, dumb, I forget how It went. This is indeed a pun-stirring age. Its canons are merciless. They are no respecters of persons. Anybody and anything may become their food. "Who put the nick in the Grand Duke Nicholas?" it goes, only worse than that, if possible, Whoever has a punnable name knows how it is. Mr. Shott, for instance, or Mr. Wiley; but especially a man with a name that can be compared, like Long, longer, longest, or Swift, swifter, swiftest. Kline's lot is easier -there is more variety: in-Kline, re-Kline,

Stone "Knocks" Wood

Consider such a conversation as this: Good morning, Mr. Stone. How are Mrs. Stone and all the little pebbles?" Good morning, Mr. Wood. And how are

Mrs. Wood and all the little splinters?" A clear case of knocking wood. Andy Jackson, in a law case once on a time, is said to have quoted from Bacon that he had bought at the butcher shop "Upon close scrutiny of my bacon," he be-

Jackson reminds me that in school I learned how some of our family names originated-Jack's son, Will's son, et cetera, And what a valiant sound had Shake-speare!

But puns-and pseudo puns! Wasn't it Nick Longworth's father who entertained the poet Longfellow on that occasion when somebody remarked on the similarity of names and Henry W. quoted

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow! I wouldn't call that a pseudo pun.

Then there are the inevitable nicknames. Cook is-or used to be-called "Doc," Claus. of course, is "Santa." Murphy is sure to be hailed as "Spud," unless Murphy is neither good natured nor smaller than you are. You want to look out for Murphy. Remember his nationality.

Hook's Seasonable Puns

Theodore Hook and Thomas Hood exchanged many a quip on their names. Hook was a member of a little party invited one evening to the home of one William Pepper, so it is reported, and greeted his host with these relishable words: "How happy you must be, Mr. Pepper, to see your friends all mustered!" An impromptu verse of Hook'scontaining another seasonable pun-was inspired by the report of a servant that a tax collector named Winter was at the door. The servant was probably too well accustomed to his master's ways to be much astonished when Hook answered:

Here comes Mr. Winter, collector of taxes, I advise you to pay him whatever he axes, You had much better pay him without any flum-Though Winter's his name, his proceedings are

In the days of Cromwell's Protectorate, the adherents of Charles would sometimes drink together, eating a crumb of bread with a draught of wine and uttering the plous wish, "God send his crumb well down."

There was once a man named Knightley, who was fond of decanting on the antiquity of his family. Escaped from his presence, his victims sang, or maybe they did:

And Knightley to the listening earth Recounts the story of his birth.

Pretty hard on old Addison, after all he had written in discouragement of punning. But other "familiar quotations" have been utilized in a similar way. There's not the least shadow of doubt that the senior Senator from Massachusetts not seldom devoutly wishes that nobody had ever written that imperishable line:

Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness But he might like to be there, nevertheless.

The interest in names, however, does not depend on punning. Long names furnish a great deal of amusement, I am told. Take the other name of Webster Lake, in Massachusetts - it's Chargoggogggmanchauggagogchabungungaumaugg. Wonder how newspaper readers would like to have the theatre of war transferred to Wales, where thrives the peaceful town of Llanfairpwllgynllgogrychwyrndrobwlllantysillogogogogoch. Would not that help Webster Lake to set the world agog? A few weeks ago the State archeologist over in New Jersey discovered Queequaconnissiqueenk Creek. But those are place names, not personal. Personal names, of course, are the names that people call one another. Though I doubt if anybody out in Moline, Ill., ever called Demetrios Pappatheothorokoummountorgeotopoulos, of 525 15th street, by his right name. It looks musical, however. You might try it on your piano.

Smith's "Much Tribulation" The pension roll of Australia contains the name of Through Much Tribulation We Enter the Kingdom of Heaven Smith. Fate couldn't conceal this man by naming him Smith. But when anybody, in discussing people's names, gets to the Smith family he ought to stop. But even Smith has some advantage over Specknoodle. You all know the old story. I won't tell it. I've tried to tell it at home several times, but my young son always asks me to tell my other one. Two college chums, you remember. A visit. Grandmother. Deaf. Introduction. Grandmother asks to have name repeated. Grandson shouts, "Specknoodle!" Shouts it several times. Grandmother gives up. Says, "Sounds to me just like Specknoodle." But that's a chestnut. How would you like to have a name like Nutt? Knott!

POOR JOHN BARLEYCORN

All His Old Friends Are Fast Slipping Away-Lonesome John.

Poor old John Barleycorn.
One by one his laurels are falling from him, his friends slipping away—the friends who used to give him their hard-carned money just to to give him their hard-carned money just to be in his presence.

Not long ago he was a jolly good fellow. When he entered cares were cast aside, worries forgotten and the world became rosy. Men of prominence in the world's affairs slapped him on the back, called him a good friend and honored him with golden words of poetry.

But John played a losing game—one bound to heat him in the end. Toasts of "Tonisht" were drunk with rousing cheers, forgetful of the "tomorrows" But the "tomorrows" came with relentless persistency—and with them came the distillusionment. Employers learned to know the "hangover" look or they were not long employers. Poployes learned this, and, bowing to efficiency, buil John.

back door with clothing bedraggled, to drink himself into forgetfulness. One by one his pet sayings have succumbed to the same light of reason. Pictures are painted with steadier hands

and poems sung with clearer reason.
"I can drink today and let it alone tomorrow," said one of John's friends. But that friend is "My boss drinks, so why shouldn't I drink?" asked another friend. But that friend has lost

his job. The boss went broke. "You can't hurt a drunken man." said another, as he rell down a flight of atone steps, got up and reeled toward home. But on the way home he misjudged the speed of a motor-

So, almost friendless and alone, John Barleycorn slinks in the back door and drinks to the throught of the tomorrow Poor John Barleycorn,-Kansas City Star.

OVERTURNING ALPHABETS

Uses to Which the Letters Are Put by the War Experts-A Chinese Example

No one has thought it worth while to figure out how many times the letter A has be on its side or stood on its head since the out break of hostilities. And yet without the letter A and its 25 associates, the higher strategy uld be an unknown science.

A war expert has attained mastery of his art when he begins reversing the letters of the art when he begins reversing the action and supplied the apprentice in war expertable talks of salients and interior lines and recurrent flank assaults, being, like all beginners, overfond of the mysteries of the craft. The journeyman expert simplifies his method and speaks of left wings and right wings, refers amiliarly to the Niemen and the Hug, and gives the precise extent of the battle front The complete expert, kflometres. wants to describe the situation between the Battle and the Carpathians, does so in a single, flashing simile. He says: "The Russian front, flashing simile. He says: at the moment of going to press, may be com-pared to a giant letter A lying on its side with the angle pointing west. The apex of the A the angle pointing west. The apex of the A would be at Warsaw. The upper leg would be the rallway to Petrograd. The lower leg would be the rallway to Kiev. The cross-bar would be the line of the Niemen and the Bug from vno to Brest-Litovsk. The question whi neutral strategists are asking today whether the Russian armies will fall back only as far as the cross-bar, or whether they will be compelled to back out of the A altogether into the remaining portion of the alphabet.

The odd thing about this higher strategy is that it can use the letters of the alphabet only in an unnatural position. Either A is lying on Its side, or it is standing on its head, or it has one of its legs abnormally prolonged, or there is an extension of the cross-bar. The reason is presumably that the art of war has not been ught to perfection. Some day the general its will learn to move their lines forward absolute symmetry, and the war experts will be under no necessity to topple their let-ters over, and the reader, in trying to visualize the prostrate or inverted niphabet, will no longer be compelled to make queer motions with his head and body which draws the attention of other people in the train. But it will probably be some time before the perfectly Spencerian military genius arises. At present it is fact that in Russia we find the letter A lying on its side, in France the letter Z is stand-ing on its hands and knees, in Gallipoli the letter W has its limbs enormously distended, and in Italy the letter U rests in what is obviously an uncomfortable position, with one leg 19,000 feet up in the air around Lake Garda

and the other at sea level near Monfalcone.

It will immediately occur to the reader that the American expert labors under a very serious handicap. As long as operations continue on comparatively simple lines the ordinary Ros alphabet may be enough. But when the situa-tion grows complicated, when the salients and second lines of defense multiply, they may create a situation when even R standing on one leg or K flat on its back will be inadequate. This is where the Russians with 36 letters in their alphabet, instead of 26, have a decided advantage, even if several of their letters are stient. No French or English army could have conceivably extricated itself from some of the tight corners out of which the Russians have emerged with unimpaired morale. The Katser, too, is fortunate in having an alphabet of his own with the peculiar advantage that some letters are so alike as to deceive the most vigilant enemy. Readers of the German news-papers, who, after years of practice, find it hard to tell f from s in the Staats-Zeitung, will really understand why Hindenburg should have had such an easy time of it with the

But it is in China, of course, that the art of description is destined to attain fullest development. No imaginable strategic situation can arise which the war expert of the Pekin Daily Delight cannot sum up with a flash out of the Chinese alphabet. "The posttion of the Japanese army." he will write, "may be compared to a giant Fo', the 2452rd letter of our syllabary, tilted backward at an angle of 45 degrees. The lattice work at the angle of 45 degrees. The lattice work at the top would then be the first army under Marshal Fujiyama, the Irish lace effect in the middle of the outer diagonal would be the second and third armies, with several reserve diond and third armies, with several reserve di-visions under the supreme command of Prince Shimpo, and the vermiform appendix at the lower left-hand corner would be the cavalry divisions commanded by Count Chusan." York Evening Post.

GENERAL JACKSON'S FLAG

A graceful act of courtesy to a chivalrous foe is that of the Illinois Legislature in returning to New Orleans the historic flag of General Andrew Jackson, a faded relic more than 100 years old, which has "smelled powder" on the battlefields of three wars. Carried by Jackson's nen when they won their victory over the British at New Orleans, later the emblem of a ouisiana regiment in the Mexican war, he trying days of '61 came the venerable bit of bunting, a little tattered from the scars of its orable service, was still intact, and was carried into many a fight. In Tennessee it was its fate to be taken by the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and since the close of the war it has reposed in the llinois Memorial Hall in the State House at

Three generations have come upon the stage Three generations have come upon the stage since its capture, and now the grandsons of the men who bore it back beyond the Ohie will return it to the great-great-grandsons of those who fought first beneath its folds. It is significant that the bill providing for its return to New Orleans, was introduced in the Hillingle. nificant that the bill providing for its return to New Orleans was introduced in the Illinois Legislature by a veteran who lost a leg at Vicksburg and took part in the very battle in which the flag fell. Soldiers are ever the first to forgive their enemies, perhaps because they can appreciate, better than can the stay-athomes, their valor and their heroism.—Boston Transcript. Transcript.

NEEDED THE MONEY

It is said that Bayard Taylor, being refused an advance by the magazine for which he was writing, thought a moment, then smiled with celight. An hour or so later he was seen parading the city streets employed as a sandwich man—Springfield Republican.

CHIMMIE

Hey, Chimmie, with the tousled hair, Hey, Chimmie, with the eyes so blue, Have you a notion I could care Two bits worth of dried prunes for you? That dimple in your eibow, son,
The way you set your teeth and pinch,
Or wave your fist at me and run Don't worry me, and that's a cinch!

You will not climb into my lap?
You will not let me smooth your hair?
You're bracing yourself for a scrap?
All right; then, scrap! What do I care?
Shake not thy yellow locks at me
With any notion that I care,
Nor run to clasp your mother's knee,
Or stand beside your father's chair.

I do not want you, anyhow;
I would not care if you were gone; I'm going to the pantry now
To get a cake with sugar on—
A big round cake with sugar, son,
As sweet and big as it can be—
No, it is too late now to run
With your two hands held up to me!

Gee whis, don't squeze my knee so tight!
Unhand me, Chames! Here just of late
You doubled up your fists to fight,
You tried to sing a hymn of hate!
Oh, well, come on them to the shelf,
Though still my heart must hold its ache;
You do not love me for myself,
You love me for my sugar-cake.

MacVEAGH ON PRESIDENT'S POLICY

It Is Timid and Temporizing, He Says, in Regard to the Traitors in America-Other Correspondents Express Their Indignation Over Anti-American Actions and Utterances

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-* * * I enclose stamps to cover price for five extra copies of the Evening Lebora of Wednesday—if not five, as many as you can

oblige me by sending.

It has a letter from Lambertville, N. J., which is to me illuminating, in view of President Wilson's timid and temporizing policy with the traitors we are harboring with every patriot's eyes open to the danger but his.

WAYNE MRCVEAGH. Bryn Mawr, Sept. 13.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR?

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Will you be kind enough to settle a disussion we had yesterday with some German friends? They claim that France declared wat on Germany, and I claim the contrary; that Germany declared war on France on the second of August, 1914. I hope you will answ-as soon as possible. LOUIS DUJARDIN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13. IOn August 2 Germany began the invasion of France by way of the Duchy of Luxemburg. On August 4 Germany declared war on France There was no declaration of war by France.— Editor of the Evenino Leogen.]

UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-The Evening Lepoen should not have taken the pains to answer the tirade of that man, Schrabisch, of Lambertville, who wrote so wrothily against this great democratic country which has permitted him to come here, uninvited, and has so far granted him its gen-erous hospitality. He's just got a sore head, that man has

The old veterans of the Civil War are angered by such insulting, hyphenated stupidity, did not save this country for the purpose of harboring a brood of such renegades. All foreigners who don't like this great and noble land are perfectly free to go back where they came from. The way is open, wide open. They are wanted on the other side, very badly wanted. Why don't they go back? They know mighty well why—and so do we. VETERAN. Atlantic City, Sept. 13.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—If the President of the United States is disposed to take orders from Berlin, via Vienna, s places the obligation upon patriotic citizens o combat the situation created by Mr. Dumba. Let employers blacklist every German who guits work at the command of Mr. Dumba or any foreign power, and let no one give them work or ald so long as they acknowledge such control. If they desire to return to work, let it be after an oath properly recorded that they renounce foreign control,

It is quite time that American wages should be spent or invested in America, and not be spent to assist in the wars of nations that disturb the world's peace. We want work done by Americans or those who propose to be such, not by a horde of foreign-controlled men who send their wages out of the country. We are glad to welcome bone-fide emigrants, but Mr. Dumba has done much to open our eyes to the evils of encouraging the class he con-trols or professes to control.

AN AMERICAN. Philadelphia, September 13, 1915.

MORE "COUNTING-OUT" RHYMES To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Your article on "Counting Out Rhymes" has interested me. Two variations, used in Northern Vermont in my boyhood, I have Here they are: Eny, meny, miny, mi, Peckaloney, boney, si, Hichey, pichey, dominichey,

Honn, pon, tuck. Intry, mintry, cuticorn, Apple seed and apple thorn, Wire, briar, limberlock Three gray goslings in a flock, One flew East, one flew West, One flew over the cuckoo's nest EDWARD R. MACK. Wilmington, Del., September 11, 1915.

WHY ARE THEY HERE?

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: correspondent, who signs himself Max Schrabisch, in Wednesday's issue, labels your editorial of the 4th inst. "the product of a diseased mind."

a diseased mind."

He is a victim of the Prussian system of "real education," which he lauds so highly; the system that teaches wrong, and calls it right; the system that has made of the Germitality results of the Germitality and the country of t mans the most submissive people on God's

It has done its work well; it was intended to do exactly what it has done. It was devised and has been executed with all the cunning devilianness of the insane minds that conceived it. Its results have justified their fondest expectations. It has made of the German p slaves to the murderous whims of a cabal of aristocratic. Prusslan madmen, who, finding Germany too small to continue to arr strut about in, have decided to attempt to ex-

act homage from freemen. But the attempt is doomed to failure. eally brave peoples of the world have long aristocratic despotisms, and will never again submit to the medieval thralidom which still the poor, gullible, obedient, German

So we cannot blame Mr. Schrabisch for fighting democracy, but we cannot help wondering why he is in America instead of in Germany. If Germany has the "right idea" why does if Germany has the "right idea" why does he not go there? Is it that he can exist more comfortably here? If Germany has the "right idea" why is it that the "idea" has not ren-dered conditions there so good that the Ger-man would not want to leave his country? Why is he here? Why are they all here? Because conditions in Germany are so intolerable that litions in Germany are so intolerable that conditions in Germany as the state of the st ently, not bondmen and slaves to the will of a rotten, tottering aristocracy.
Philadelphia, September 11, 1815. JAY BEE

AN EVANGELIST ON EVANGELISTS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-In your issue of last evening is an article concerning "professional evangelists." Please permit a few comments. The office and work of an evangelist are God-appointed, and so recognized by nearly all Christian churches; and there is therefore no more reason for calling them "professional" than for calling pastors "professional" pastors 'professional" pastors.

You speak of evangelists as "roaming the country at will." Seeing this is a free country, evangelists are at liberty to travel the same as other folks, and, as nearly all of them are ordained ministers, they are subject to the laws governing their respective churches.

governing their respective churches.

You speak of the "lucrative nature of evangelising." I am sure I have received larger compensation for my service than nine-tenths of the evangelists of the last 40 years, and yet I have received less than I have been offered three different times to become pastor of three separate churches. I can name a long list of evangelists who have been obliged to ahandon their evangelists work for secular business in order to provide bread for their families, and I can name scores of competent, trustworthy evangelists that are contemplating doing the same thing for the same reason.

Mr. Sunday's case is remarkable and unusually exceptional. Of the hundreds of evangelists at work in the United States, not half a dozen of them receive \$2000 a year over and above expenses.

You speak of "experts" and "incommended larger over and shove the same of "experts" and "commended larger over and shove expenses.

You speak of "experts" and "registered evangelists." I have been doing the work of an evangelist longer than any man similarly empleyed at the preacht time. I have preached to more people than any living man—unless Mr. Sunday has recently gone ahead of mo—laboring in nearly all important cities of the country and some beyond the "seven seas." I presume therefore to know something about the matters under consideration. Of one thing I am very sure, and that is, that the opinions of most of the so-called experts are of little value, being largely conjectural. We had a se-called Kan and Religion Campaign here in our city

and throughout the country a few years age. It should have been a great success; it was a stupendous failure—largely because of the

a. should evangelists be registered more should evangelists be registered more should evangelists be registered more than the pastor? They are nearly all ordained ministers, and therefore under control and subject to authority. By whom shall they be rea-istered? Who has given any one the authority to do it? There is an organization called the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in Americs. They claim to represent 31 different denomica. They claim to represent a different denominations has authorized them to act in this matter. The president of this organization is Shaller Mathews, dean of the Divinity School, Chicago Mathews, dean of the Divinity School, Chicago University, whose views of the Bible and the doctrines of the historic faith are very similar to those held by the late Prof. Charles A. Briggs and Prof. Preserved Smith, of the Unitarian School, of Meadville, Pa., both of whom were expelled from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church for holding and teaching such views, which views are promulgated in Union Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian dereign. terian Church for holding and teaching such views, which views are promulgated in Union Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian dereign. The regular evangelists of this country to a man believe the Bible to be the very word of God, and therefore of supreme authority, as do all Christian churches, and will never concent for one moment to be controlled by sent for one moment to be controlled by sent for one moment to be controlled organization with a president holding the views of Dean Mathews; and no church would permit it. L. W. MUNHALL

Germantown, Sept. 10. [The article to which our correspondent refers a news article reporting the opinions of certain church workers and contains no editorial expressions.—Editor of the EVENING LEDGER

TRANSIT TO ROXBOROUGH To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-What was the route proposed by the Taylor rapid transit system for the line that run on 29th street to Ridge avenue ele-What street or streets was it to follow

as a subway line from Broad street and where emerge from the subway to the elevated part RAPID TRANSIT. on 29th street? Philadelphia, Sept. 11. [The proposed route was as follows: Subway from Broad street at City Hall under the Parkway to the Green street entrance of Fairmount Park; elevated line on 29th street, to Henry ave-

nue, to Ridge avenue, to Roxborough.—Edi of the Evening Lenger.] A QUESTION-ASKING YOUNGSTER

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I have a kid-if you have one yourself you'll sympathize with me-who is never done asking me questions.

He no sooner saw the headline on top of the sixth column of the front page of the Evening Lebourn Extra today but he wanted to know why they called the Russian Parliament "Duma." I couldn't tell him to save my neck, but I said I would ask you. BARING STREET.

["Duma" is simply a Russian word meaning primarily a "council," but employed in the sense of "parliament" or "national assembly." —Editor of the Evening Ledger.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW Notice is served on propagandists for the assistance of foreign Governments in the United States that there is a limit beyond which they

cannot go. And the vast body of Americans will say "amen" to it.-Boston Post. There is plenty of room for political differences of opinion on other matters; the country needs these differences. But when national defense is under consideration party political should be forgotten. The representatives in Congress must remember that first of all they

are representatives of the whole American peo

ple.-Chicago Herald. The certain consequences of returning peace have been noted very often. Will they be averted by the only means that can aver; them, the enactment of a tariff sufficiently high to protect our new infant industries? Unfortunately, kindness toward infant industries is not one of the traditional policies of the Democratic party, and the prospect is that they will be smothered in their cradle.—Detroit Free

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