EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915.

Evening and Liedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY ILLS M. N. CURTIS, PARSTORNT, Institution, View Freedomit John C. Martin and Treasurer, Philip B. Collins, John B.

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rrise. Dath Oxtr, six cents. By mall, postpaid of Philadelphia, except where foreign postger end Dath Oxtr, one month, twenty-five cents; Dath one year, three dollars. All mall sub-ne psychic is advance. monthicritiers wishing address changed must as well as new address.

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EXIMUM AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOPPION AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

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

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

A careless maid can blame it on the cat, and the unskilled workman can hold his tools responsible; thus does Nature equalize the sexes.

OUT OF THE MIRE

THE Record rejoices in the prosperity of the EVENING LEDGER, but "had hoped for a helper in pulling Philadelphia out of the protective mire."

Just what reason our contemporary had for its hopes is not clear. The Evening Lupgen happens to be dedicated to the interests of this city, as well as the interests of the nation. It was scarcely likely, therefore, to advocate empty dinner pails, soupses and penny lodging places for the workmen of Philadelphia, or treasury deficits for the nation.

Charity begins at home, and humanitarianism is a nickly dream without solid prosperity to back it. Philadelphia gets into a mirs only when an excellent company of theorists get to Washington and begin experimenting, which they have a chance to do ow and then owing to the treachery of a few Republican leaders who are in the business of statesmanship for revenue only.

CITY OR CENSORS?

THE courts of Allegheny County have, in a recent decision, nullified the police rights of Pennsylvania cities. By declaring that the State Board of Censors for moving pictures is the final authority, they have taken away the fundamental power of each city to govern itself. It is impossible to believe that this decision will stand when once its meaning has been made clear.

The Board of Censors has plenary power to w or disallow films for exhibition in this State. The tyranny of this body has been suffered only because appeals to the courts and to the police have been available as a check upon it. Now the Court has decided that when a film has passed the censors it cannot be stopped by the police.

The full effect of this decision is to tie the hands of individuals and to deliver the cities bound and gagged into the hands of the board. The consorahip of plays properly rests with the people. Their protests are carried out by the police and by the court. There is nothing inherently wrong with the movies to make another kind of censorship necessary. And there is nothing sacrosanct Board of Consome to decisions irrevocable. There was almost a riot on Broad street last night, yet the police were without authority to forbid the exhibition of the pictures to which objection was made. Irrespective of the merits or demerits of the particular show, it is apparent that the city is placed in an intolerable situation.

trickery, on the load in the die, the weight in the wheel, the nick in the cards. As to the famed gambler's "honor," he hean't any, for such an attribute is purely mythical. He surrenders it when he loads his dice, weights his wheel, nicks his pack of cards. In his real colors the gambler is devoid of even a rudimentary vestige of honor, as mon understand the term, whatever curious code he may follow with his fellow professionals. For that does not ex-

tend to the public. The gambler is an economic waster. He shows no compunction for his victim; no mercy should be shown him. He seeks and gets something for nothing. He panders to the most debased cupidity. He is an encourager of waste, fraud and dishonesty in others. He is an associate, abettor and accomplice in the entire range of tenderloinism and criminal activity.

The gambler has no legitimate place in the body politic or social. He is a canker which should be cut out or off. He does not belong Philadelphia. Superintendent of Police Robinson's statement that Councils has refused to appropriate funds to reimburse the department for investigations of gambling is another stern indictment against that body for its callous disregard of the public weal.

DR. HEXAMER'S SPECIOUS PLEA

DOCTOR HEXAMER'S protest against the Angio-French loan is superficially shrewd but fundamentally unsound. There is a certain element of political cunning in his attempt to call up the bugaboo of the, Money Trust and to charge it with conspiring to rob the American people of their savings for the benefit of the Allies. It will frighten a few people, deceive a few more, and muddle the thinking of others.

The unsoundness of his statement lies in its assumption that the loan involves something more than an arrangement for settling bills already incurred here or about to be incurred. The loan is merely a plan for deferting payment for supplies needed in Europe. Negotiable securities, bearing interest, are to be issued to create credits in the banks, and bills are to be paid with checks drawn on the banks, and in five or ten years the loan can be repaid. None of the money involved is to go out of the country. It will all remain here for the development of our resources.

There is more involved in the loan, and in the sale of war munitions also, than the relation of the United States to the Allies. That relation is so remote that it does not deserve serious consideration. The right of the citizens of a neutral nation to deal with belligerents has been maintained by the United States from the beginning. Our statesmen have known that circumstances might arise in which it would be necessary for America to seek munitions abroad and they have refused to establish any precedent which would justify any nation in refusing to permit us to buy munitions. They have known also that there may come a time when it will be necessary to raise money abroad for national defense, and they have thus far refused to interfere with American money lenders.

Still further, however much the United States may need its available capital for its own enterprises, the time is fast coming when this will be the only nation with a surplus available for developing South America and rehabilitating Europe. Ordinary business prudence requires us to take advantage of every opportunity to strengthen our position as a great international banking centre, to which men of all nations will come. We can do this only by accommodating them when they do come with proper security for the loans which they seek.

THE ANTI-QUEENSBERRY MOSQUITO

BOXER living in New York city has been A taken to a hospital to save him from mosquito bites. As boxers go, the gentleman was strong and hearty; as mosquito victims go, he was a babe in arms. That's just the trouble with the

GUTCHKOFF, MAN OF THE HOUR IN RUSSIA

If It Had Not Been for His Work in Reshaping Military Affairs His Country Could Not Have Fought in This War

By V. A. TSANOFF

By Special Arrangement With Harper's Weakly. In the opinion of many well-informed observers, the present orleis in the country of the Cear will place in a position of high responsibility the man who is the subject of the following sketch. Russian news-papers have been persistently reporting that Alexander Guichkog will be called upon to soive the serious munitions problem

WHEN the Far Eastern war filled the hearts of Jews, Poles and landless peasants with a hope such as comes once a century, the issue of the federalization of Russin, and the forcible expropriation of landed properties was formally moved at a congress of Russian Liberal leaders in Moscow, Gutchkoff as a minority of one, cast his vote for the unity of Russia and against federal-

Gutchkoff did not falter when the drumhead courtmartial law was thrust threateningly in the face of Russian revolution by Peter Arkadlevitch Stolypin.

I was lunching with Gutchkoff in a Moscow hotel when the newspaper extra containing the first announcement-including full details-of the rapid-fire justice which Stolypin had had promulgated by virtue of paragraph 87, was brought to our table. He read it carefully, allowing no trace of emotion to break across the impenetrable mask of his face. As he lifted his eyes from the reading with a word or two he expressed approval of Stolypin's act, which was to restore order at the cost of thousands of lives, young lives, mostly.

A Cromwellian Step

With a majority behind him, pledged to support Stolypin, in the Third Duma, Gutchkoff's first step was a Cromwellian one. Gutchkoff formed a Committee of Imperial Defense, and had himself elected chairman of it, and saw to it that no one was elected to a membership in that committee who belonged to the Opposition. He insisted on having only such as he considered loyal sons of Russia associated with him in his characteristic work. Army and navy affairs, and parliamentary, or more correctly legislative, preoccupation with them, stamped the world of the Third Duma, under Gutchkoff's guidance.

Gutchkoff's first speech on military affairs in the Duma was a more astounding sample of his courage than anything he had done up to that time. He had breasted the revolutionary current, he showed he could breast the reactionary one. The grand dukes and their meddling in the army was the topic he dared expound. He exposed the corruption which marked this grand ducal trail in one department of army life, and the favoritism and inefficiency which marked it in another department. Four grand dukes altogether were singled out, to the amazement of the Duma and of Russia. The purpose of the blow was to free the Emperor of the grand ducal elique and restore to the monarch his prerogatives: to free the army departments of outside interference and reinstate the Minister of War into his rightful authority; and to gain for the Duma a voice in this vital matter by force of her achievement in cleaning the Augean stables.

Struggle Against Reaction

Against the grand dukes Gutchkoff was at least partially, though gradually, successful. He had in this crusade the intropid Finn, General Roediger, Minister of War, as an ally, and General Polivanoff, Assistant Minister of War, after an interval, also. Roediger told persons of weaker fibre that a place was always open for him in the Finnish Senate, and that he did not mind losing his post in a campaign of this sort. On a question involving the Duma's right to sanction the establishment of a naval general staff, thus penetrating far into what might be considered the exclusive province of the supreme power, the upper chamber picked up enough courage to resist the lower one. All the irresponsible influences of reactionaryism which Gutchkoff had been fighting against massed themselves behind the Council of the Empire. Witte also saw his chance against Stolypin in this struggle. Stolypin, the Duma and Gutchkoff were worsted in the test. The Emperor vetoed the bill which his Ministers had approved of, but which his irresponsible advisers assured him infringed upon his prerogatives. In order to preserve formal authority, he surrendered that real monarchical unity of authority which Gatchkoff had been crecting. Stolypin, however, could not be spared; he remained, a broken reed, as facade to the edifice, until malignant influences in his own Department of the Interior caused his death at Kley by assassination on the part of a police spy. Yet the good work accomplished did not go for naught. Duma members, for the first time in Russla's history, had entered into army and navy life, had formed the ac quaintance of all the leading officers in the central government of these services. Visits to arsenals, ship-building yards, barracks, military schools and academics had been made by the Duma Committee on Imperial Defense. Czarism's mightiest arm, the military, had learned to see in the legislature not an enemy, but a friend. For the Duma by word, and by deed, by voting enormous credits for army and navy, had shown that the cause of Russia's armed might in the councils of the nations was a cause dear to the people's deputies.

"HARDLY FASHIONABLE, BUT STILL SERVICEABLE!"



EVANGELINE'S LAND IN WARTIME

Little Stories Which Show That Though Nova Scotia May Not Know So Much About the War as Philadelphia, Her People, in a Quiet Way, Are Very Much "Interested"

By RENE KELLY

L ada is at war; but so far as Nova Scotia, outside of Amherst and Hallfax, goes (Amherst, where the Germans are interned; Hallfax, provincial capital, naval base, summerand-winter port and well-defended military establishment), one often finds it hard to realize. Recruiting in those parts of Nova Scotia, which are farming or fishing communitles (and that means almost all of the peninsula), has yielded rather slim results. There are notable cases, of course, like that of the Micmac Indian, John Johnson, who tried three times to enlist at Truro, but was each time told that there were no instructions to enlist Indians. John, who is 22, finally went to Halifax, where he was accepted, and is now training for the front. John Johnson set a worth-while example to his pale-face subjects.

But I am not sure that enlightened sympathizers need regret the slackness of recruiting in Nova Scotia. The fact that the province is prospering these days as she has not prospered this long while, is by no means sinister. It means that her metal industries at New Glasgow and elsewhere have taken new lease of life and are busy with the making of munitions and other supplies needful to Britain-Canada's share of Britain's war contracts amounting to \$156,000,-000; it means that her fishermon are busy at time when many fishing boats of Old England have been commandeered for mine-laying, mine-sweeping and patrol duty (to say nothing of losses in trawlers, etc., by submarine action), and the price of fish has risen alarmingly in British markets; it means that Nova Scotia lumbermen have found new markets in England and France: it means that Nova Scotia farmers are busy with their crops-and Britain and her colonies need to study their food supply, and to become, so nearly as possible, self-sustaining.

THE United States is at peace and Can- | dian Militia, gave out an interview last fall saying that "fully 200,000 Americans had gone to Canada hoping to join the Canadian forces"--but no one takes General Sam too seriously. There have been nearer 2009 than 200,000 Americans recruited in Canada-considerably fewer than Canada gave to the Union during our Civil War. (Sir John A. MacDonald, Canadian Prime Minister, said at the time that there had been 40,000 Canadian enlistments.) However that may be, no one can fairly say that Nova Scotia is "less interested" in the present war than we of the United States.

> And yet I can see just what that American girl meant by her remark. Canadians are not a demonstrative people. Quebec and Ottawa, Sydney and Hallfax (also, no doubt, St. John and St. John's) swarm with men in khaki-but there is no fuss made over the heroes of the Maple Leaf. A Boston doctor complained to me because at Canso, on the Gut, the hotel man registered officer after officer, then turned to the Bostonian and said, "Sorry, but we have no more rooms." The Boston tourist seemed to think he had some sort of grievance because he hadn't had first go! To that extent, at least, the military takes precedence over the civil in Nova Scotia. But there are no evidences of public adulation. When a hundred or so raw recruits march off in the early ing and entrain for Halifax, or when, at the provincial capital, they embark on a transport for Valcartier or Bermuda, the crowd is almost as silent as the crowd in Grafton street, Dublin, when the Tommles of the garrison went swinging by one morning of August, 1914, raising their shout, "Are we down-hearted? No-oo-oo!" The yapping little Toronto weekly called Jack Canuck makes a good deal of racket about ill-treatment of the Canadian soldiers. especially of invalided veterans, but so far as a dispassionate observer has noted both the comforts afforded volunteers and the monetary arrangements surpass anything in past wars. The soldier's pay is high-a dollar a day; the Dominion and sometimes the volunteer's home town are pledged to make a substantial payment to the widow of any soldier. Perhaps it is only just that the immediate compensation should be highest in a war where the chances of survival are indeed so slim.

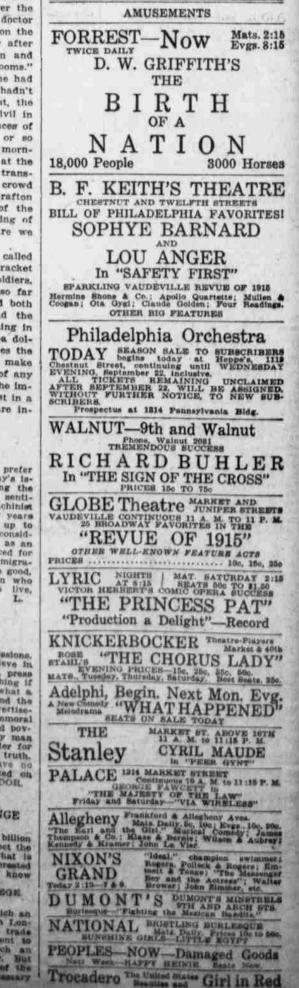
to send the actual cash here from London to settle the difference, and the price of ex-change on London goes up, for it must cover the cost of the transmission of the money. Exchange is high now because Americans have been selling large quantities of goods abroad for which they have been paid by drafts on London. The Americans send the drafts to their bankers for collection until the market is glutted and the value of the London draft has slumped because the supply is in excess of the demand. A English pound, represented in a draft, ordinarily worth about \$4.86, is now worth about \$4.60 or \$4.65. The proceeds of the proposed loan would be deposited in Amer-ican banks for the payment of bills due here by checks on the hanks instead of by drafts by checks on the banks instead of by drafts on London.-Editor of the EVENING LEDGER.]

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The active constructive work of the Navy Department will be carried on under new auspices. It should prove valuable,-Boston Post.

America's future battles, if they must be are being won now in the plaus already under way for adequate national defense .-- Colorado Springs Gazette.

The initiative and referendum were wisely designed for the use of the people when Legislative bodies become nonresponsive to general desire or public interest. The initiative and referendum need to be protected from their fool friends.-Cincinnati Enquirer.



HOW NOT TO GET FOREIGN TRADE

ON THE day that the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce was ned in this city a Philadelphian was sending broadcast throughout the United States a plea intended to arouse public sentiment against a loan, the sole purpose of which is to protect our foreign trade.

We cannot slap the foreigner in the face with one hand while we hold out the other or a large order for goods, that is, with any intelligent hope of getting the order.

FOLLOWING LINCOLN'S EXAMPLE

The dramatic reorganization of the British Cabinet spells one word-conscription.-Eventso LEDORS, May 22.

THE Cabinet, notwithstanding the evident I meaning of the breaking down of party overnment and the summoning of the leaders of all parties to unite and to share responsidility for the inevitably unpopular course, declined to admit that it was considering a forced draft of men.

But four months have passed since the ministerial upheaval, and now Premier Asquith is saying in public what he must have been saying in private from the beginning. He is not yet roady to announce when the conscription order will be issued, nor to state the number of men to be drafted, but contents himself with announcing that when the Government has arrived at its conclusions they will be presented to Parliament.

In the meantime the advocates of concription are urging the example of Lincoln in the Civil War, and telling the British pubin more about American history than it ever knew before.

THE GAMBLER

E gambler is not even a sport. He is a his prey. Therefore, it is distressing that the Police Department lacks to crush the recrudescence of gambling steet the weaklings who think they adsigned the game from themselves.

ang would never pay as a regular us or profession if it were any shier than a ram's horn. Luck would -herouse by the law of averages it could -inevitably "break" in favor of the has even usually. All the legend of "gam er's inck" is piffle picturesque, maybe, perany calling will, of course, aid an old ager to wis from the novice. A gambier's says the "lack," however, is for "ted directly on tester?

They haven't the background of quitoes. chivalric fighting which humanity enjoys. They do not realize that in a fight the contestants must weigh in at the ringside at a specified figure. The mosquito is an arrant, a notorious fouler. He hits below the belt and he bites in full clinches. He strikes when his victim is down and he doesn't wait for the bell to ring. He is guilty of every pugliistic crime in the Marquis' calendar.

He ought to be debarred from the ring forever.

WHAT ARE TEACHERS' UNIONS FOR?

CHICAGO and New York are both much exercised at this time by the prospect of unionized labor in their public schools. In the former city a crisis has come with the refusal of the authorities to allow a teachers' union. In New York the question still hangs fire.

With those who hold that all collective activity is criminal when it is conducted by the laboring classes, there can be no argument. But open minds will still question the motive and the manner of the teachers' union. Is it to be for the benefit of the pupils and the schools, or for the benefit of the teachers? Is it to be professional or personal? Will the teachers insist on a closed school?

The graver question is this: Do the teachers propose to base membership in their organization on recognized ability and aptitude in their profession, or are they prepared to insist upon equal treatment, in salary and prerogatives, for every teacher, regardless of merit?

Before these questions are satisfactorily answered no judgment can be bassed on the plan. If they are satisfactorily answered the necessity for a teachers' union will be as slight as the danger which may come from it.

Muscular Christianity is apparently planning to become militant.

Something to lie awake over-the Cabinst of Colombia (South America) has resigned.

There may be a scarcity of beautiful blondes in Chicago, but it is not noticeable in Philadelphia. We have beautiful brunettes also.

The German Crown Prince has been beat-ing his head again Verdun so long and so safully that it is not surprising that his mind is going back on him.

Latest dispatches from the East are highly satisfactory. The Russians are conducting a vigorous offensive and are retreating rap-idly. Ho both sides are satisfied

If the Princeton undergraduates are in the habit of postponing until tomorrow what they should do today, as President Hibben says they are, why does he not teach them

In an Humble Role

Gutchkoff's wage was the customary one for all-obedience to duty unto the end. He was not elected to the fourth Duma, the voters, mostly landholders, functionaries and priests-obedient to court nods-preferring an invertebrate; and the Cadets and other Opposition groups, fearful of this Duma-Army combination, preferring a straight Liberal ideologist, without a will of his own. In the humbler role of City Councilor for Petrograd, Gutchkoff has been giving the capital good water, by no means an easy or onsiderable achievement in a country and city where the cholers is almost endemic. Having fought for the Beers in South Af-rica and done much in Red Cross work throughout the Manchurian war, Gutchkoff left for the front with the first Red Cross hospital last year, and he has scarcely d more than a night on any of his hurded business visits at the capital since.

Such is the personality of the man who may yet be destined, if things become bad enough, to enter through the Assistant Minister of War's door into the citadel of Russian government where no will, intell 101 07 intenas devotion to country can match his

Scandals in Army Horses

More discreditable to the Maritime Provinces than any relative lightness of enlist ment have been certain scandals in the sale of army horses. (In one case a steed which had been traded some time since for two ducks and a drake was sold for \$150, and in another an animal rejected as too old for the Boer War had so regained its youth as to be accepted at the same figure.) But there is a brighter side even to this tale of graft. The Canadian Government has undertaken to uncover the malefactions and to punish the malefactors, and that speaks well for the spirit actuating Canada in 1915.

Obviously one reason why recruiting in Nova Scotia has not shown more spectacular results is the fact that a high proportion of her young men had emigrated before the war, either to New England or to the Canadian Northwest. But the Northwest, where such fortunes were to have been carved out by enterprising youth, has passed through two exceedingly lean years, and is only now convalescing from a financial joy ride that ended in something like a smash. No one remembering how population is distributed in Canada need be much surprised if British and Irish-born recruits furnished 60 to 70 per cent. of Canada's first contingent. And these men came out of the West-not from the Lower Canada of the habitants nor from these maritime provinces of which Nova Scotia is nearest, physically, to Europe. (Newfoundland is not, as yet, a part of Canada at all.)

Nova Scotia newspapers are relatively tame. Also, their sources of war news are more limited than those of New York and Philadelphia newspapers. Said a Brooklyn girl in Nova Scotla the other day, "Why, they don't know as much about the war here, and aren't as much interested in it, as we are at home!". She was right, doubtless, in her first statement. But the word "interested" was hadly chosen

Heroes of the Maple Leaf

"Interested" in the war Nova Scotia perforce, and far more vitally than the folk who growd before the bulletin boards in stnut street to see what the news is from Shibe Park and the Dardanelles. Nova cotia's best blood is actively "interested" in the war-either at the front or training for war on "bully beef" at Valuariter. Few American families are "interested" in the war as are the families of these young men. True, General Sam Hughes, of the Cana-

THE MELTING POT To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-When I huy any evening paper I prefer the Evening Langam. In your yesterday's is-sue I find an editorial, entitled "Giving the Meilting Fot a Rest," which volces my senti-ments precisely. As a working man-machinist and engineer-as a foreman and for 13 years superintendent of a large iron works up to 1906. I have given this labor problem consid-erable thought, both as a workman and as an employer of men, and have been convinced for employer of men, and have been convinced for at least 25 years that unrestricted immigra-tion is a detriment to the welfare of the good, loyal American working men or women who deelre to live as Americans ought to live, whether skilled or unskilled. L Philadelphia, September 11.

A PRESS MISSIONARY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger; Bir-Some people believe in foreign missions, others believe in home missions. I believe in both. I niss believe we should have a press missionary. It would be a wonderful thing if we could have the press Christianized; what a we could have the press Christianized; what a wonderful work it would do for God and the uplifting of mankind. Cut cut all advertise-ment of rum or anything else of an immoral nature that would lead to sin, crime and pov-erty; cut out all literature that a godly man would he ashamed to read. Do not cater for sraft; be just; never afraid to print the truth. Deliver Sunday papers on Monday; have no Monday papers that have to be printed on Funday. Philadelphis, September 14. Philadelphis, September 14.

THE MECHANISM OF EXCHANGE To the Editor of the Evening Ledger.

The fact failed of the bow the loan of a billion dollars to France and England could affect the price of exchange on Lotdon? And what is the price of exchange, anyway? I am interested in the loan negotiations, but I do not know enough to understand what it all means. HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

Haverford, September 14.

The price of exchange is the price which an American banker charges for collecting in Lon-don a bill due in America. Where the trade balances are about equal the bill is sent to London and offsets there a debt which an American owes to a European customer. But when the balance is largely in favor of the United States, as at pressut, it is necessary