# Ledger

General Business Manager

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1915.

thought you give to your work the less you can give to mischief.

#### CRAZY CAMPAIGNING

and ORTER and Potter are just as good Re-Mublicans as Smith. There is not a seriatender for the mayoralty who is not had iblican. The elevation of Smith would Ti a clarion call to the national party. ection of a Republican who were no son his neck might very well, on the ig ry, be interpreted as a decided step that I rd in the rehabilitation of the party. RATIII in Tayor of Protection. What they to know is where Smith stands on it; what are his ideas of efficiency; has A backbone or a sponge where it ought They would like to know, too, why POLICEwas selected as standard-bearer. Of conspicuous merit has he given evi-

rector, Als opponents political barbarians is the test sort of idlocy.

#### VILLA BUBBLE BURSTS

27 This talk of Smith being orthodox

THE Villa bubble seems to have burst. . His shadowy Government is crumbling Alad his armies are reverting to the brigand-5 from which they were recruited. The smare money is worthless. He is able no held by or to furnish even a pretense of protecdid not for lives and property. The light has ed in out, and there is no hope left for him patrot the possibility that his advisers can or Portthe United States into giving him a new Sentines on life.

creau. rrespondingly stronger is the cunning editor anza, who used Villa when he needed and threw him over when he began to n too large. Carranza has gradually mand his arms like a fan over the country. es not pow control a domain so large a pat under Huerta's orders at the the Constitutionalists began their of devastation. His Government is ofthout the authority and without the repect that Huerta's had. But even so he is the strongest of the bandits left; the only with any semblance of respectability or authority.

Should he be recognized? Doubtless he has waded through as much blood and treachery as Huerta and has probably put a le more of his country's gold into his pocket. Yet Washington is almost ready to got order in Mexico at any price. It may willing even to turn to Carranza. There iment must do, and that is prevent inlons into our own territory, for the osxas border has been, in fact, almost in a condition of warfare.

# SOURCE OF HIS INSPIRATION

MRS BRYAN, in the illuminating blog-raphy of her husband in "The First Battle," says that when Mr. Bryan was a young man his enemies were in the habit of remarking that his mouth was so large te could whisper in his own ear without difloulty. Then she says that his face has grown fuller with age and made it seem that

But he can still do it, for where else can get the fantastic notions with which he e regaling the nation except from the dulcet deperings of his own expansive speaking

# THE DISAPPEARING SHILLING

Intricacies of British finance when he disovered the difference between a pound stering and a guinea. The extra shilling specified in guinea contracts appealed to his thrifty soul. The war, however has hanged the scale of values until it takes a guinea in the New York market to buy a nd sterling in London. The primary purpose of the visit of the British bankers to America is to restore the value of the pound until it can again satisfy those who are eager to count their shillings.

To put the case in terms of dollars, the ratio of value has changed, until Bryan's amous formula of 16 to 1 governs internaal exchange and the British have to surto us one good dollar out of every steen which they send to us, so low has pe price of British money fallen. Condiare improving, and a pound may be orth a pound once more, even before peace ed. But it cannot continue to maina its value unless something like parity ed in the balance of trade be-

# TERRIBLE TRUTH OF STATISTICS

in figures given out by the enemy are of the only ones that lie. Statistics are usly meaningless until they are transed into human terms. But between falsead and futility there lies, in the statements war expense just issued, a terrible truth. rance, by a conservative estimate, is iding \$10,000,000 a day on the war. Rusands \$2,000,000 a day more. England contage are spending in the neighborof \$11,000,000 every \$4 bours. Add in and Austria and the smaller Powers.

sand dollars are spent in a minute; in a

month the total is \$2,350,000,000. That is enough to give each man, woman and child in the United States the rental of a moderate house for the same period. One minute's expenditure would supply 19,000 commuters from Wayne Junction with their monthly tickets.

There are other figures a Mttle more terrible to contemplate. When it is announced that Russia will call out \$,000,000 more men, that fact makes no impression. But those 8,000,-000 men stand for millions of women and children left without support, for fields untilled and factories unmanned. They stand for colossal waste and unimaginable disaster. Four million prisoners have been taken since the war began, and none knows how many have been killed. Irreparable loss is

hidden behind the senseless figures. Human lives are cheap. The earth is full of people, and no one is indispensable. Let the slaughter go on! In the end there will be no one left to protest.

#### HOW LONG WILL WE STAND IT?

THE confiscation of \$2,500,000 worth of American meat by a British prize court on the ground that it is contraband, carrying with it the moral certainty of the confiscation of cargoes worth \$12,500,000 more, is part of the outrageous policy of interference with neutral trade which the British Government adopted from the beginning. The meat cargoes were billed to Danish ports. The British assumed that they were to be shipped through Denmark into Germany. It had no evidence to support this assumption and it had no proof that the meats were for the German army. According to all the precedents of international law, food for noncombatants is never contraband.

England, however, decided to make new precedents. When the war broke out it called to British ports the British merchant ships carrying cargoes of food, regardless of their port of destination, seized the food and prevented its shipment out of the country. The purpose of this act was to starve the neutral nations of Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway into putting an embargo on the shipment of foodstuffs to Germany. In the case of Holland, the grain supply became so nearly exhausted and the prospects of famine were so imminent that the Dutch Government finally surrendered and issued the embargo order.

The American meat cargoes selzed were taken in the pursuit of this policy of tyrannical interference with neutral trade. Instead of disposing of the matter in November, when the goods were seized, the case has been allowed to drag on for 10 months. The presiding Judge of the prize court, in handing down his decision, assumed that he had the right and power to decide how the trade between neutral nations should be conducted and that the neutral nations must accept his decrees with thanks for being treated so leniently

The Government in Washington has not yet protested against this outrageous ruling. It must protest with all the vigor at its command or else confess that it was merely uttering empty platitudes when it said through Secretary Lansing on July 14 that the United States will insist upon its rights under the principles of international law as governing neutral trade in time of war "without limitation or impairment by Orders in Council," and "will not recognize under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

# SPLENDID REGRETS

"TF I had my life to live over again," I said Alexandre Dumas the elder, "I think I should elect to be a virtuoso like

What a superb idea! The elder Dumas was a genius, a romancer without a superior, a successful and happy man. Yet he would have preferred to be a Paganini. It sounds pessimistic, but essentially it is nothing of the sort. It is glowing, splendid optimism.

Every life which is lived to the full is a good life, just as every job which is worked to the utmost is a good job. At least half of the workers of the world are dissatisfied with their jobs. The same half is not doing its work well. Paradoxical, as human nature frequently is, but true, is the observation that a bad job well done is better than a good job neglected. And it pays better. So the great genius who preferred to be a different kind of genius recognized the truth. Anything done supremely well would have satisfied him, and he would have been willing to do anything, even fiddling, because he was willing to work his soul out over it.

It is a wise man who knows his own

For England the prescription seems to be

The only kind of cracking the Phillies are

Experts for the navy are good things, but battleships are better

Austria is willing that Dumba should go home. But he will have to go, whether she

The tattooed woman is ill. The tattooed man, famous in American politics, died several years ago.

So long as the Treasury is piling up a defi-cit at the rate of \$15,000,000 a month there is no prospect for a repeal of the war tax laws.

Mexicans are attacking the U. S. force at Brownsville, Tex. Don't they realize that the soldiers are too proud to fight back? Or aren't they?

Circulars have been distributed declaring that Porter is not a Republican. There were a lot of people who once said that Lincoln

It is to be hoped that during his tour to look over the highways of the State Governor Brumbaugh will use his own eyes. We might otherwise get the kind of reads that we got candidate for Mayor.

### A FRENCH PARALLEL TO THE FRANK CASE

The Story of Jean Calas Bears Striking Resemblance to That of the Victim of Georgia Mobs

#### By E. F. MAITLAND

Will the Frank case, now that Frank is gone, bring forth its Voltaire? This is the question asked in an article published in the American Hebrew. While it is perfeetly true that under American law Frank's guilt or innocence is no lenger an issue, it is also true that "the rights of the mob" are most emphatically an issue in Georgia today. You have only to look at the broadside fired by the Augusta Chronicle against Tom Watson, the man who denounced ex-Governor Slaton as a "rotten rascal" for commuting the death sentence and who justified the lynching as the redemption of the State from dishonor, to know that the Frank case has not ceased to exist.

In several particulars there is a remarkable similarity between this Georgia affair and the circumstances which surrounded the case of Jean Calas, condemned to death on the rack in France in the mid-eighteenth century. A mob was Judge and jury for Calas. It was Voltaire, in the later period of his life, who cleared the stain from the name of the Calas family. It was Voltaire, the deist, neither Catholic nor Protestant, who conquered religious prejudice in the

#### An Unfortunate Explanation

Jean Calas was a small shopkeeper of Toulouse. His family consisted of his wife, two daughters and four sone. The eldest son, Marc Antoine, aged 28, had tried to enter the legal profession, but had been prevented by a provision in the French law which barred out Protestants. Mare, naturally of a melancholy disposition, became deeply depressed because of his fatlure. One evening in the autumn of 1761 his dead body was found hanging in the shop by one of the Calas boys and a young neighbor. Everything showed that it was a case of suicide. But suicide at that time was regarded as an especially beinous crime, and the family determined to conceal the facts.

The news of Marc's death got abroad, however, and the suspicion arose that it had been caused by the family's objection to Marc's becoming a Catholic. Though there was no truth in this suspicion, as Voltaire afterward proved, a mob collected around the house and shouted that a Catholic had been sinin by Huguenots. The events that followed have to be considered with reference to the conditions of the time. The religious animosities of the period and place are beyond our present comprehension.

Police officers came to the house to conduct an investigation. The family saw that it was futile any longer to deny that Marc committed suicide, but when they changed their explanation the officers and mobs were more than ever convinced that there had been foul play. Mobs gathered repeatedly about the house, and during the trial they surrounded the courthouse, Jean Calas, aged 63, was accused of overpowering and murdering his own son, aged 28, though there was no evidence that weapons of any kind had been used. All winter the trial lasted. The cries and threats of the mob influenced the Judges to such an extent that with one exception they declared for the conviction of Calas. One of the Judges said to Lazalle, the sole dissentient:

"You seem to be all Calas." To which Lasalle replied:

"And you seem to be all mob." Calas was subjected to excruciating tortures after the trial in the effort to extract a confession, but even when broken on the

rack he protested his innocence and so died. The youngest son of Calas, named Donat, released, fled to Geneva, in the neighborhood of which Voltaire was then living. Voltaire, who had heard of the case, sought further knowledge from Donat.

Convinced of the innocence of Jean Calas, he resolved to procure, if possible, a retrial. He published the documents in the case, raised money by subscription for legal expenses, and enlisted the support of Vallar, Richelleu, Cholseul and the Chancellor of France, among others. A retrial was finally granted, and forty Judges unanimously declared that Calas had been innocent of any

One outcome of Voltaire's participation in this affair was the writing of the celebrated "Treatise on Tolerance." Voltaire himself. said that for nine months he "dreamed, dwelt in and lived in Calas." Thirteen years later, shortly before his death, Voltaire revisited Paris. Crowds thronged the streets in his honor. It is reported that a bystander, on one occasion when the famous visitor was being drawn in triumph through the streets, asked a poor old woman the cause of it all, and she replied, simply, "He is the man who saved the good name of Jean Calas."

The likeness between the Frank case and the Calas case is founded principally on the manifestations of prejudice and mob passion in both instances, and in their effect on the men sworn to see justice done. They are both likely to be remembered by future generations. The Calas case, it is worth noting, was a landmark in the history of toleration and judicial reform. So perhaps will be the Frank case. Whether or not Leo Frank was innocent-and the public at large is not yet thoroughly convinced on that point-certainly no pretense can be made that justice was done "soberly and in order."

# BEYOND DEATH

Where Love runs wild All among the flowering grasses,
Where light, light, light, as a sea bird's wing,
The chuckle of the child-god passes—
O to awake, to shake away the night
And find you dreaming there,

On the other side of death, with the sea wind blowing round you, and the scent of the thyme in your hair.

Tho' beauty perish,

Perish like a flower.
And song be an idle breath;
Tho' heaven be a dream and youth for but an hour,
And life much less than death.
And the maker less than that he made,
And hope less than deapair.
If Death have shores where Love runs wild,
I think you might be there.

From the splendid see,
There should you awake and sing.
With every supple sweet from the head to
the feet
Modeled like a wood dove's wing—
O to awake, to shake away the night
And flad you happy there.
On the other side of death, with the sea wind
blowing round you.
And the lang of the thyrne in your hair



"OH, IT JUST PROVES WE'VE GOT STEAM UP"

# HISTORY JUST AROUND THE CORNER

Philadelphia Is Richer Than Most of Us Are Aware in Places of Interest, Some of Which Are Known to Only Few Citizens or Visitors-What's to Be Done?

#### By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL

with bronze tablets and other memorials of the deeds and events of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of our history. And it would bristle with them if the City History Society had the funds, or if business firms occupying the historic sites would take the initiative shown by the Caesar Rodney Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which has asked Councils to permit the placing of a bronze tablet in Independence Hall in honor of the man who rose from a slck bed to ride here from Delaware in order that there might be a unanimous vote of all the Colonies for the Declaration of Independence.

Philadelphia of all American cities stands pre-eminent in the possession of national historic relics and sites. Only Boston approaches it. In this city the first Continental Congress met; here was written the Declaration of Independence, and here it was signed: here met the convention which drafted the Constitution. Philadelphia was the hub around which the Colonies and later the young American Republic revolved. The notable men of that day have left behind scores of buildings, relics and records which ought to be revered, not only by the people of Philadelphia, but of the nation as well.

But when the loyal Philadelphian reflects on the historic wealth of his city he ought to blush with shame to realize ho w we have neglected so many of these relics. Every day our people tramp by dozens of places of interest, unmarked for the benefit of the tourist or the passerby and known only to the historian. In our failure to mark properly and preserve hitherto historic sites and relics Philadelphia has been outstripped by Boston and other New England communities. Proud of their possessions, they also want the world to know the historical treasures of their cities and towns and coun-

That Philadelphia's historic sites are not appropriately marked is because, with the exception of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown, no effective movement has ever been made here to identify and mark the many we have. The Germantown exception is a notable one, for this vigorous organization has shown an appreciation of that suburb's history and an initiative in marking its sites that rivals anything New England has done. The local chapters of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, though not formed for this purnose, have done something. But Philadelphia has been woefully negligent. In 1908 a committee compiled a list of some sites famous in the history of the city and nation, which in connection with the celebration of the city's 235th anniversary it had marked with ordinary wooden signboards, with the intention that these should be replaced with bronze tablets. Yet seven years later nearly all the original wooden markers have been torn down, and hardly a dozen have been replaced with bronze tablets. To put it bluntly, Philadelphia ought to be ashamed of its inaction. If these relics were for sale, a dozen cities would take them off our hands instantly and properly mark and preserve them.

# Business Men to Help

Fortunately we have one organization which almost single handed is trying to have these sites and relics properly marked. It is the City History Society, organized in 1900. But this society has practically no funds, for its annual dues are hardly more than nominal. It is doing a missionary work by laying before business men who now occupy historic sites all the information at its disposal and trying to persuade them that loyalty to their city demands that they should erect bronze tablets on these sites. As these tablets cost about one hundred dollars each it is obviously impossible for the City History Society to provide them. Just recently the society has induced the Chestnut Street Business Men's Association through its members to provide markers for the important sites within its districts. Dr. William Campbell, the president of the society, is hopeful that similar action will be taken by the business men's associations in other parts of the city. But it is slow work, for the business men with a few exceptions do not seem to realize that these brouse tablets would pay for them-

The centre of the city between Walnut and

PHILADELPHIA ought to fairly bristle peculiarly rich in these unmarked historical sites. Take, for example, those having to do with Benjamin Franklin, who, next to Washington, is America's most famous man. In a little alley, now called Church alley, just above Market street, and running west at 18 North Front street, is the site of Robert Grace's house, made famous by the meeting of Franklin's Junto Club, out of which grew the Philadelphia Library, the first subscription library in America. At 135 Market street is the site of Franklin's first printing office. and on Orlanna street nearby is a vacant space where stood Franklin's first home. At 325 Market street is site of another of Franklin's homes, on which was erected the lightning rod which he invented. Not one of these places is marked.

Now take William Penn. At the northwest corner of Front and Dock streets is the site of the Blue Anchor Tavern, where William Penn first landed. At the southeast corner of Second and Sansom streets is the site of the Slate Roof House, the home of Penn, while at Letitia court is the site of the Letitia house which Penn built for his daughter, and has since been removed to Fair-

The site of Washington's residence, at 526-30 Market street, is now marked with a tablet, as is the site at 7th and Market streets, where Jefferson wrote th e Declaration of Independence. But Jefferson's residence, at 808 Market street, and his office, which was at 801 Market street, are unmarked.

This city contains many institutions such as banks and insurance companies which were the first of their kind in America, yet few of which are marked. The Girard National Bank, at 120 South 3d street, and more than 110 years old, is the oldest bank building in America. Then there is the Bank of North America, the first bank in the United States, which is to mark its building with a tablet. Near at hand is the First National Bank, which enjoys the distinction of being the first national bank in the United States to be chartered under the national bank act of 1863. At 212 South 4th street is the Philadelphia Contributionship, the oldest insurance company in America.

There are dozens of residences of famous historical and literary personages which are as yet unmarked. At 611 South Front street is the site of Commodore Decatur's residence, and in one little street at South and American streets are the residences of Edwin Forrest, the famous actor; Commodore Joseph Cassin; Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, and Joel Sutherland, a famous philanthropist. At 30 South street is the site of the Mason and Dixon observatory, in which these two famous surveyors determined the meridian line from which the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland was marked out. This meridian line became famous before the Civil War, and it was from Dixon's name that the South became "Dixie." At 254 South 2d street is the birthplace of General George B. McClellan. At what used to be 462 North 2d street, before the present system of house numbering was installed in 1854, is the site of the residence of John Pitch, who, the City History Society maintains, was the real inventor of the steamboat. And at 121 South 2d street was the residence of Robert Fulton, who has received world-wide credit for the invention. Both men were Pennsylvanians, and their achievements ranked so high in the history of transportation that, at the least, the sites of their homes should be marked.

# Interesting, but Neglected

Among America's foremost literary men whose Philadelphia homes are unmarked with tablets is Edgar Allan Poe, who lived at 7th and Brandywine streets. At the northeast corner of 4th and Arch streets is the home in which James Russell Lowell lived in 1845, and which was originally built for Provost William Smith, the first provest of the University of Pennsylania.

Among other historic points and residences worthy of tablets are 119 South 4th street, where was erected the first free school in America by the Society of Friends. The Prune Street Theatre, on Locust street, below 6th, where "Home, Sweet

Home" was first sung. Biddie, president of the United States Bank Andrew Jackson over the latter's banking legislation. Third street, below Chestnut, the residence

of Jay Cooke, financier of the Civil War. 301 Walnut street, home of Dr. Benjamin Rush, surgeon general of the Revolution. Walnut place near 314 Walnut street, site of the Friends' Almshouse, on which

founded the romance of Longfellow's "Evangeline." 127 South 5th street, where still exists the oldest dispensary in the United States, Southwest corner Ionic and American

streets, supposed to be the oldest house in Philadelphia, erected about 1700. 708 Chestnut street, site of the homes of Jared Ingersoll, signer of the Constitution, and George M. Dallas, Vice President of the

United States in Polk's Administration. 108 Market street, Robert Altken's printing shop, where was printed the first English Bible in America.

Northwest corner 7th and Arch streets, site of the home of David Rittenhouse. Southwest corner 6th and Haines street, site of Pennsylvania Hall, the meeting place of the Abolitionists, destroyed by a

mob in 1838. 221-23 North Water street, residence where Stephen Girard died.

413 South Tenth street, birthplace of Henry George. Northwest corner 3d and Pine streets, site

of residence of John Nixon, who read the Declaration of Independence to the crowds assembled outside the hall on July 4, 1776.

# WHAT'S A "REGULAR SHOW"?

Spoken Drama Would Be a Novelty to Millions of Movie Fans

the boy who delivers the g days later he described the play to me. He de-scribed it as if he were a discoverer.

"It was the darnedest thing I ever saw," he uld. "You get what it's about easier than you do in a regular show, on account of them talking it out. But it seemed kind of funny at first to hear them chewing the rag like that. It didn't seem real, till you got used to it, like a regular show does."

"What do you mean by a regular show?" I asked him, puzzled.

He meant, I learned, the movies. I cress-questioned him. He has been going to the movies every time he could get hold of a spare nickel for seven or eight years, and he is now 15. He has been to a few vaudeville shows; he had seen a couple of circuses. But the way play the war play was actually the first spoken drama he had ever attended.

It was a novelty to him. I gathered from what he said that he felt like encouraging it.

He took a liberal attitude toward this new thing, the spoken drama. It was quaint, it didn't move fast enough, it was too long, too many things happened in one place, and there was an abiding strangeness in hearing the spoken words. But, on the whole, the queer experiment had made a big hit with him experiment had made a big hit with him

"it's funny," he repeated, "It's darned funny to hear them chewing the rag like that every time they're getting ready to do something. But I kind of liked it when I got used to it. Though, of course," he concluded, "it ain't a resular abow." regular show."

a regular show."

The movies have been shown to millions of people during the last 10 years. They have chased a certain type of cheap melodrama off the boards. I wonder how many thousands, how many hundreds of thousands, of people there are, from 12 to 20 years, who regard them as the "regular show," and to whom the spoken drama would be more or less of a novelty.—Outlook.

# BIBLES AND BULLETS

The American Bible Society has sent to the Land of the Pharacha, in the past year, 170,867 Bibles German protests against the filling of war orders are to be expected. A bullet is often deflected or deadened by a Bible near the heart. So far, however, no Power has yet made Bible contraband, though they give aid and comfort to the enemy.—Brooklyn Eagle.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW The wild boom that has occurred on Wall ttreet in stocks of companies that are busy filling war orders shows how readily the speculative spirit can be aroused in this country.

Kanasa City Times.

Adequate defense against a powerful for can-not be brought into being in a day, whatever Mr. Bryan may think about raising and equipbetween sun-up and sun-

The defense of the State is wrought by horrid deeds of blood and death. But the spirit of the patriot lightens up the terror and renders slaying for sake of land and home a heroic and exalted act.—Minneapolis Journal.

Unless we can establish a competent native government in Mexico—a very doubtful contingency—we shall be saddled for generations with the managing of a country three times the size of the German Empire and inhabited by 15.000.000 people allen to us in blood, speech and tradition—Chicago Journal.

While Germany has an recent years sought to retain as German subjects expatriales who had become naturalized in other capatriales, the German law does not apply to the United States. The exception is significant as showing that America's claims to the allestance of a naturalized citizens are not lightly treated abroad operagified Republican.