# Evening & Tredger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

EDITORIAL BOARD: Craus M. K. Cuava, Chairman. WRALET...... Earduive Editorial IN C. MARTIN ...... General Business Manager Published dally at Punne Lenous Building, rendence Square, Philadsiphia.

Broad and Chestnut Streets

Press-Union Building

100 Chobs Democrat Building

100 Chobs Democrat Building

120 Tribute Building

100 Tribute Building

100 Tribute Building

NEWS BUREAUS:

p. Dailt Chilt, als cents By mail, postpald Philadelphia, except where foreign postage Dailt Chilt, me month, twenty-five cents; c. one year, three dollars. All mail subspayable in advance, subscribers wishing address changed must well as new address. KEYSTONE, MAIN 8000

BO AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

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

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915.

He that should have leleure in old age must be busy in his youth.

#### FIGURES TO THINK ABOUT

THE Organization leaders are said to be worried by the primary figures and to grow more worried the longer they consider That there is ground for alarm in the camp of the contractor-bosses is evident a comparison of the primary results year with the primary results four years Look at the figures for this year first. Here they are:

 
 Total registration
 290.268

 Total vote
 185,000

 Thomas B. Smith
 121,664

 George D. Porter
 44,330

 Sheldon Potter
 43,300
 nbined Porter and Potter vote. 52,470 Now look at these figures of four years

Rudolph Blankenburg ..... 44,947

If 187,700 votes in the primaries for the Sang candidates and 44,900 for the candidate of the opposition meant the election of Ruolph Blankenburg in 1911, what does only 121,000 primary votes for the Gang candidate and 44,330 votes for the man on whom the advocates of decent rule have united mean in 1915? Or, if we take the police figures, what does 56,000 for Porter mean?

The Gang knows what these figures mean and because of that it will fight for its life with an appetite sharpened by four hungry sars. But if the men who loved Philadelin and clean government better than they ed the Gang four years ago do their duty tids year all the efforts of the hungry hordes Il be put forth in vain,

### MORE WORK THAN WORKERS

IMPLOYMENT agents are saying that there is work for 10,000 more men and omen than offer themselves for the waiting s in this part of the State. Last winter here were 10,000 more people willing to work than could find anything to do, and the charitable societies were put to it to relieve the suffering.

The changed conditions are due to a score of reasons, but none of them is so interesting as the fact that the man or woman who wants work can get it today if he is willing take what offers. The employment agents, wever, report that the workers are beginning to get particular about the kind of work they will do. They do not want a job for a few weeks, but are holding off for permanent employment. If the temporary job takes them a long distance from home they may be wise in waiting for a better one nearer the city, but prudent men will take work when it comes rather than let their families

### THE PROVOST'S NEW HOUSE

NO ONE will welcome the news that the provest is to have a house provided for ilm by the Mask and Wig Club more heartily in the returning students of the Univer-It is the custom of great universities and of small ones as well to put the chief emands of his office. Those demands do not an that he is to give tango parties and nk teas, but that he is expected to enter nto human relations with the members of the faculties and with the distinguished sate of the institution. Harvard has long had an official residence for its president, and a few years ago it built a new one because the university has grown so great that the old house was no longer adequate to the stitutional purposes which such a residence s supposed to serve. The house in Pine set can be adapted to meet the needs of the provest and of the University,

### POINCARE'S TRIBUTE

FADELINE DANIAU, the 14-year-old M. French girl, who has been decorated by President Poincare with the Cross of Lorraine is not the only nonmilitant French sitisen who has risen to the occasion and

is girl, when her father, the village abor, was summoned to the colors, lit the ar-old brother, tried to fill his place. soldiers who are fighting the battles us tots girl and those like her will make. honors all French women when he

### STUPID MEASURING

o are two says to me sel; one is the regular and the other is American way. The regular way is de-al to find out how much netual cargo ship can carry, allowances being made the space occupied by the engines, boil-tic. The American way is practically to the go allowances, thus giving the ship a tillobe carrying espacity much larger than

We have our own method of determining tonnage, and its chief value seems to be the

advantage it gives our competitors. Ask a sailor why there is this difference in finding out the tonnage of ships and he will probably not be able to tell you. No-body knows. It just happened. Some day Congress will correct it; but not so long as La Follette and other landlubbers write our maritime laws.

### EUROPE IS USED TO BIG DEBTS

FTHE American national debt is so small the average citizen stands aghest at the discovery that the British debt will soon reach the sum of \$11,000,000,000. It does not seem possible that the interest on this vast sum can ever be pald, to say nothing of liquidating the principal.

But European financiers, who are acousomed to dealing with big debts, are not shrinking from taking up the burden of providing ways and means for preserving the national credit.

The debt of the United States at the beginning of the Civil War was only \$60,000,000 and the national wealth was \$15,000,000,000. At the close of the war the debt had grown to more than \$2,000,000,000. It has now been reduced until it is only \$1,000,000,000, and the national wealth has increased till it reaches the enormous sum of \$150,000,000,000. The Government owes only one dollar out of every \$150 of the national wealth. France, however, at the beginning of the present war had a dept of \$6,343,000,000 and a wealth of only \$50,000,000,000. That is, the French Government owed \$6.34 out of every \$50 owned by the people. The wealth of Great Britain and Ireland amounts to \$80,000,000,000 and a debt of \$11,000,000,000 means that the Govern ment has pledged for national defense \$11 out of every \$80 owned by the people. The present war debt of the British is therefore only a little larger proportionately than the peace debt of Francce.

If those nervous people who think that Europe will not repay the loan of half a billion or a billion which it is seeking here will study these figures they may discover that a burden which would seem intolerable to us will rest on shoulders already calloused by heavy loads and accustomed to bear them. If there is any reason for declining to advance to England and France the money they need it does not lie in the probability of repudiation.

#### CANDIDATES, PASSIVE AND ACTIVE

WHILE reminding the interviewer that he is the favorite son of Ohio, former Senator Burton denies that he is an active candidate for the presidency. "Passively I may be regarded as a candidate," said he. This means that his lightning rod is up and

that he is patiently waiting for it to strike. Elihu Root has denied that he is even passively a candidate and Justice Hughes has told his friends that he will not consent to have his name used, but Victor Murdock is convinced that Colonel Roosevelt could be persuaded to run if he were sure of election. Then there are Senator Cummins, who wants it, and La Follette, who is eager for the nomination. And Mr. Knox would not refuse it and Senator Weeks is willing, and Colonel George Harvey, who thinks that he is some pumpkins as a prophet, put on his robes about two years ago and announced with great solemnity that Senator Borah would be the man. But Colonel Harvey is probably the only man who thinks he knows what the Republican Convention will do next

### THE NEW SPIRIT IN EUROPE

"FTHERE is nothing easier than to proph-Leay," said Edmund Burke, "except to be wrong when one prophesies."

There is, however, nothing more necessary than foresight. It would be ruinous for this try not to anticipate the end of the Great War, not to prepare for the financial and social cataclysm which that end may bring. Dismissing for the moment the involved financial problem, we must consider deeply the social changes which the course of present events unmistakably indicates.

Germany is the highest example of monarchical socialism; opposed to that system is the highly socialized democracy of France. In spirit England was almost as unsocial as Russia, although in actual fact it had a socialistic budget, with old-age pensions and inheritance taxes and a general suggestion of paternalistic government. So the chief belligerents stood at the beginning of the conflict.

The fact which America must first understand is that at a moment of crisis Germany needed to make no change. France and England and Russia were compelled to adopt the very methods they were fighting. the socialized control of all industry. Railroads were taken over by the English Government the week war began, and it seems to be only a question of time before all industry will be governmentally operated.

What the industrial outcome of these emergency measures will be cannot be said. may be modified or abandoned. The social effect is inevitable. America will have to face, after the war, a Europe in which the solidarity of the citizens will be complete. Win or lose, the Entente Powers will be bound to a new idea in government. Easentially that idea is that the individual must give himself up to the State in order that the State may give itself up to the

This country, devoted to the highest type of individualism, unmoved by catastrophe, may persist in its extreme opposition to that new idea. It may, on the other hand, draw from it a fresh inspiration, combining a new service with the older freedom. It should be able to accomplish what Germany falled to accomplish-a welding together of freedom and unity, of individual power and national strength.

These are the days when a fire in the fireplace makes the house feel homelike.

Uncle Sam was always gallant. He will seure Doctor Dumba's wife a safe conduct

Porter has resigned from the Police Department, but he expects to appoint his per-

Philadelphia is an attractive city for conventions, not because it is near a great sea-shore resort, but because among other things

it is the centre of a great purchasing com-

Champ Clark is too sensitive when he pro-Champ Clark is too sensitive when he pro-tests against pork barrel talk about the Missouri River improvements. But perhaps he knows that there is little justification for spending \$10,000,000 in trying to dig a six-fact channel in the shifting hed of that river when the Delawars, with more com-merce than any other inland stream of the country, is arring for a M-foot channel.

### GLANCING AROUND THE VARIED SPHERE

Glimpses of Persons, People and Places That Figure in the News of the Day-Treasure Hunting Up-to-date

By LUKE GUARDIAN

FORMERLY It was the Mediterraneon that was infested with pirates. Now it's the North Sea and the British Channel-and thereabouts. But European waters are not the only remaining operating grounds of piracy, for off the South China coast there is still peril of attack by scoundrels seeking what booty they may capture from passing ships. As in the old days when piracy was in flower in the Caribbean and the Mediterranean, these Chinese pirates do not stop at murder.

On a recent occasion, when the British steamship Tai-On was en route from Hong-Kong to Canton, the officers were attacked by a band of pirates who had boarded the vessel with the two or three hundred Chinese passengers. The pirates were well armed and opened battle one night as the ship was passing close to an island which was their frequent rendezvous. The white officers made a brave stand on the bridge and beat off their assailants. The passengers were ordered by the pirates to go to the bridge and beg the officers to surrender. The passengers who refused were shot down. The pirates took possession of the engine room and stopped the ship, then set fire to the vessel beneath the bridge in an effort to dislodge the officers. A strong wind came up and fanned the flames to fury, and so rapidly did the fire spread that pirates and passengers were forced to leap into the sea. The officers were the last to abandon the ship. Vessels attracted to the scene by the fire picked up scores of struggling men and women, including many of the pirates. The latter were taken ashore in chains. What became of them afterward the account sayeth

#### A Pot of Hoosier Gold

Speaking of pirates: In the little Indians town of Richmond there's great excitement these days over the treasure of Captain Kidd. A colored seer and clairvoyant knows the location of a pot of gold. For a century the treasure hunters have mistakenly given their whole attention to the Atlantic coast, but the truth is, according to this woman, that deserters from the captain's pirate ships stole some of the tainted money which Kidd had buried and carried it inland, burying it about thirty miles from Richmond.

Speaking of treasure hunts: The reception of Stevenson's story, "Treasure Island," reads like a fairy tale. Graham Balfour, in his biography of the author (now published in a one-volume edition) writes: "Statesmen and judges and all sorts of staid and sober men became boys once more, sitting up long after bedtime to read their new book. The story goes that Mr. Gladstone got a glimpse of it at Lord Rosebery's house, and spent the next day hunting over London for a second-hand copy. \* \* \* Mr. Andrew Lang spent over it several 'hours of unmingled bliss.' "This is the kind of stuff a fellow wants. I don't know, except 'Tom Sawyer' and the 'Odyssey,' that I ever liked any romance so well."

Speaking of "Tom Sawyer," his best tale, Mark Twain observed, "There comes a time in every rightly constructed boy's life when he has a raging desire to go somewhere and dig for buried treasure." Tom's, apparently, was a rightly constructed boy's life. He planned for himself an entrancing career-"At the senith of his fame, how he would suddenly appear at the old village and stalk into church, brown and weather-beaten, in his black velvet doublet and trunks, his great jack-boots, his crimson sash, his belt bristling with horse-pistols, his crime-rusted cutlass at his side, his slouch hat with waving plumes, his black flag unfuried, with the skull and cross-bones on it, and hear with swelling ecstasy the whisperings, It's Tom Sawyer, the Pirate!-The Black Avenger of the Spanish Main.' "

Tom and Huck Finn did go hunting for treasure.

"Where'll we dig?" said Huck. "Oh, most anywhere."

"Why, is it hid all around?" ""o, indeed, it ain't. It's hid in mighty par Joular places, Huck, sometimes islands, sometimes in rotten chests under the limb of an old dead tree, just where the shadow falls at midnight; but mostly under the floor in ha'nted houses." "Who hides it?"

"Why, robbers, of course. Who'd you reckon, Sunday school sup'rintendents?"

"Don't they come after it?" "No, they think they will, but they generally forget the marks or else they die. Anyway, it lays there a long time and gets rusty; and by and by somebody finds an old yellow paper that tells how to find the marks-a paper that's got to be ciphered over about a week because it's mostly signs and hyroglyphics."

Only Plough-deep

In another age than this Baron Reading and his colleagues would have sought the money they want by chasing Spanish galleons or searching for buried gold, or, as a Massachusettes Governor once did. salving a sunken treasure ship. It has just been reported from Sunbury that a farmer of that neighborhood has fished up from a well a bucket overflowing with doubloons and silver pieces. The only possible objection to this tale is the fact that the old bucket carries no evidence of piratical history and is supposed to have belonged to some miserly hermit.

Ben Franklin had no use at all for tales of pirate's gold. He ismented that so many Philadelphians of his day were smitten with "odd humour of digging for money, through a belief that much has been hidden by pirates formerly frequenting the Schuylkill River." In one of his didactic essays he wrote: "I shall conclude with the words of the discreet Friend, Agricola, of Chester County, when he gave his son a good plantation. 'My son,' said he, 'I give thee now a valuable parcel of land; I assure thee I have found a considerable quantity of gold by digging there; thee mayest do the same; but thee must carefully observe this, Never to dig more than plough-deep."

WOMEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE,

oman has just been acting Mayor for a the city of Los Angeles, and no cone-damage to the city's interests is redamage to the city's interests is redamage to the city's interests is redamage to the city woman members of the city Council. Women in suffrage have not been given to rushing for of-ut they seem to have been given to rushing for of-ut they have had selled with well they have had selled with sealing they have had selled with sealing they had selled to the city's interests in re-





## DOES PREPAREDNESS MEAN WAR?

The Several Kinds of Militarism as Illustrated by Contemporary History - American Foreign Policy Builded on Bluff. Why France Got Out of Mexico

By WARREN BARTON BLAKE

tions of numbers and national wealth, there are no countries in Europe better prepared for war than Holland and Switzerland. Holland has a war strength of 200,000 trained men. Switzerland has a war strength of 260,000 trained men. For months now something approaching their war strength has been held under arms, at great cost to those countries. Switzerland and Holland have thus stood ready to defend their national self-respect and their national territory against violation by any stronger Power. To put it more accurately, these forces have been mobilized to guarantee for their countries peace instead of war. Had Holland been literally or practically unarmed it would have been an almost irresistible temptation for Germany, and an even greater one for Great Britain, to march across her territory. Probably that would have made a shambles of Holland in the end, as Belgium has been made a shambles.

Switzerland is in much the same case. The mountain State borders on the war fronts of three belligerent powers. But neither of these well-prepared countries, neither Holland nor Switzerland, has had to complain of any more serious violation of her rights than the occasional flight of a careless airship of some belligerent nation over her soil. Then a protest has been made-or perhaps shots have been fired at the airship. Incidentally, it is a long time since either Holland or Switzerland has been at war. Incidentally, too, both of these countries are prosperous and well governed. In neither has that form of militarism which spells national preparedness brought in its train autocracy or a reactionary kind of government. Holland is a constitutional monarchy. Switzerland is a republic-a republic older than the United States. These countries are, in the loose sense of the word, "militarist." But they are not, I believe, militarist in any sense to which Mr. Ford can reasonably object. They haven't the German type of militarism, the type of militarism which crowds women off the street into the gutter, the type of militarism which maintains an obsolete and irresponsible dynasty and is disgraced by Zabern affairs and scandals, public and private. The national policy to which Swiss or Dutch militarism lends vigor is not, in fine, a policy of aggression. Mr. Ford. do you mean to spend your million dollars, or your ten millions, combating the Prussian form of militarism, or the development of such latent force as may enable the United States to resist, if need be, either the Prussian militarism or any other hostile force? It makes so grave a difference. In the first

MILITARY preparedness is, first of all, a individualistic America. In the second case, relative term. Allowing for the limita- you are planning—but no, I won't apply that you are planning-but no, I won't apply that word to Mr. Ford.

Builded on Bluff

Now, the New Testament contains a parable in it concerning a house built upon a rock and another house built upon the sand. It has nothing to say, however, about houses built upon a bluff. Yet, American foreign policy since the Civil War has been founded upon bluff. Julian Street tells in Collier's of the conversation an American army officer once heard when he was attending the French army maneuvers in Touraine in 1908. One day at luncheon the talk among the French officers turned to Mexico, where, as it happened, the general seated at the head of the table had served as lieutenant during the French occupation of 1864-5.

"General," said a young staff officer, "there is one point in French history on which I have never been clear: Why did our army get out of Mexico in such a hurry?"

The general laughed and pointed to the young officer in the uniform of the United States Army.

"Because," he good naturedly explained, "there were then in the United States more than a million men wearing a blue uniform and trained through the Civil War, and they asked us to get out!"

I don't wouch for the incident-but according to Mr. Street, that was the only period in our history when we were really prepared to fight—and, as you see, we didn't have to

That our bluff has never been called, in spite of the Venezuelan controversies (that twice brought us face to face with war, once with Germany and once with Britain), in spite of John Hay's stand for the "Open Door" in China, in suite of our Colonial adventures, in spite of our diplomatic difficulties with Japan, on account of exclusion laws and California grievances—that our bluff has never been called is due less to the guardianship of some devoted angel than to a combination of lucky circumstances, not the least of which has been the fact that the Monroe Doctrine has admirably suited the policy of the British Empire, which has needed no new colonies for glory or expansion, and has been exceedingly glad that there was no prospect of Germany obtaining large foreign colonies in the new world.

Clausewitz said: "War is only a continuation, by other means, of national policy." If this be true, we must either face the posaibility of war and adopt the most intelligent measures of insurance against it, or we must give up the idea of having national policies. Would it be too much to say that the negation of Clausewitz's dictum is equivalent to abandoning the principle of nationality?

### A LESSON IN PROTECTION

case, you are merely wasting your money;

the Prussian spirit can never be evoked in

Germany Is Strong Because She Has Spent Her Money at Home Every paper that can print anything worth reading has something to say about the world's

awful war.

But one of the war's greatest lessons we do not remember seeing mentioned anywhere—
Germany, as a result of her almost inhuman, almost uncanny, almost altogether incomprehensible efficiency, is making all her own war.

hensitie efficiency, is making all her own war supplies, all her own munitions of every sorther autotrucks, her sized supplies, is foeding her own country, is making and preparing all needful chemicals and hospital supplies.

And this means that, irrespective of the extent to which her finances may be trippled or involved, her mational treasury exhausted, or her foreign exchange deprenated, SHE HAS SPENT THE MONEY AT HOME WITH HER OWN PEOPLE.

And they still have the gold in Germany.

With the Entents Powers, the situation is largely reversed. They have been sending a resular Ningara-like deluge of gold to America for aupplies and equipment of all kinds, depending, to a large extent upon foreign countries.

In other words, Germany, by every means in her power, has concentrated, during all these years, all her spergles upon building up her own people, her own industries, her own manufacturing auterprises, her own commercial institutions at home and abroad, her own inschant marine.

asing her manufacturers to go abroad for their purchases of all kinds—the British Gov-ernment itself often buying materials abroad vather than from British manufacturers, when the price for the foreign article was a shade

And, now, see where they are!

We have a great many thousands of these theoretical, visionary, impractical, unbustnesslike "theosophitical" and "imbedilical" a couple of new words to fit the occasion) free-traders—who want to follow England's plan—who believe in huying everything where it can be secured most cheaply, and let the theory of "Angrica First" go hang itself in the woodshed—book-wise men, of course—professors and professional preachers—but not real doers constructors or upbuilders—not one of them.

The latter are the producers, and the men who have made America, and who must be depended upon to make America in the future. While the former are sent to us no doubt for some good reason, like all pestilence—grasshoppers, plagues, douges and drouths—to chasten us no doubt for some good cause.

Ferhaps for the reason that a dog has feas, "Keeps him from thinking he is a dog."—Dally Iron Trade. We have a great many thousands of these thee

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW The greatest contribution to justice within our lower would be to rescue the millions of Mexican peons from the missile and crushy that thorwise will be their terrible and tragic fate for untold generations.—Now York Mail.

Will Mr. Vilson make a threat of inva-in order to unite the Mexicans against us, a then recognize as their President and ch whom they edect to lead them? That might be a truly Wilsonian expedient and it might bester than the present confusion. — flow

ka is true. It is difficult to get over that leng-fixed habit of thinking about this Arctic corner as a frozen wilderness. But with a \$5,000, not relirond pushing into the interior it will not be long before the tourists, in 10,000 lots, will be seeing for themselves.—Baltimore American.

COUNTER-IRRITANTS

T. R. calls names as he declaims
For everlasting war,
And Bryan coos the while he rues The battles gone before.
T. R. is out for battle, and William J. for

The country's really lucky that they do not

For T. R.'s roar that we shed gore, And shed it p. d. q., Is offset by Bill Bryan's cry, "A wicked thing to do!" No word or act should be allowed one of this

twain to balk, For each drowns out the other by his cease-

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