

Evening Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY. CHARLES H. LINDGREN, President. JOHN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager. Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

100,000 CIRCULATION! THE circulation of the EVENING LEDGER definitely passed the 100,000 mark during September.

THE average net paid circulation of the paper for the first six months of its existence was 55,385. For the second six months, ending September 30, it was 92,022.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. of the EVENING LEDGER.

October 1, 1915. Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the EVENING LEDGER, as of October 1, 1915.

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Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement—Daily, 92,022.

Average net paid circulation September, 1915—100,000.

The circulation figures in this report are absolutely net, and represent the actual number of papers sold by the PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY for cash.

JOHN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1915.

Lincoln Cartledge, Notary Public. My commission expires January 25, 1919.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915.

The educated man knows the things he ought to know when he needs to know them.

"PRIVILEGE AND RESPONSIBILITY" THE brief statement issued by President Wilson, in declaring himself for woman suffrage, is a document of surpassing interest.

It is the most definite word given by a President of the United States since Lincoln's famous dictum. It is clear and forceful and final.

The President speaks not as Chief Executive of the nation nor as head of his party. He has maintained, with sober reason, that suffrage should be neither a national nor a party issue.

But the prestige of his position cannot be separated from his acts. There is no fanaticism in the President's reasoning.

There is even a lack of enthusiasm. The President speaks purely as a believer in democracy when he says that his State will be greatly benefited by the change.

He speaks as one who knows the essential truths and the tremendous, the glorious difficulties of democracy, when he speaks of suffrage as "that privilege and responsibility."

Because without responsibility privilege becomes license. Without privilege responsibility becomes tyranny. The President has put the whole argument for suffrage into his pregnant phrase.

WHOLE DUTY OF MAN In order to hold your job as long as possible, do your duty at all times; keep your eyes and ears open and your mouth shut, and keep away from booze. Boozes always gets a cop when he ain't looking—Sergeant Clayton Wilson.

WHILE the friends of Police Sergeant Wilson were congratulating him on the completion of forty years of service on the force, some of them recalled to his memory the advice which he is in the habit of giving to new men. Part of it is quoted at the head of this article.

It is good advice for bookkeepers, stenographers, salesmen, bank tellers, trolley car conductors and motormen, carpenters, machinists, printers, reporters, doctors, most clergymen, many lawyers and the rest of mankind in general. If it does not embrace the whole duty of man it includes a large part of it.

"ON NOTHING A YEAR" DECKY SHARP was the first society woman on nothing a year. She made the phrase famous and the fact infamous.

But there are circumstances under which nothing a year can be a blessing. The secretary of the Christian Association at the University of Pennsylvania announces that over 300 Pennsylvania men are already supplied with work to help them through their college years.

In other colleges, perhaps in every college, men are being so aided to get their education. And a surprising number of these men have literally nothing a year beside the income from their work.

There will always be a serious doubt in the mind of college men whether working one's way through college really pays in the end. College presidents have frequently been accused of advising students to borrow while they are of college so that their minds and their throats may be free for their college work and pleasure. The two together make up a

college life. A book education without a social education is hardly worth having. The college man who works his way through misses much, to be sure, in social contact, in the graces of intercourse with other men. His college is chiefly a place for lectures and "exams." The larger education he gets, in pursuit of his tuition fees and room rent, is hardly of the polished and suave kind which college should bring. It differs not at all from what he will meet later on.

College as a preparation for living ought to be broader than any one life. As a foundation for character it ought to be broader than any career. That is why the man who works his way through really loses—because he identifies college with life too soon.

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"JIM" RILEY, THE BELOVED HOOSIER

The Sixty-sixth Birthday of a Man Who Never Quite Grew Up and Remains True to His Lifelong Faith in Little Children

By ROBERT HILDRETH

TODAY is "Riley Day" in Indiana. It is "Riley Day" all over the country. Indiana has no monopoly on the Hoosier poet.

Indiana is too proud of him to deny a "Riley Day" to the rest of the country, even if it could. But pride is nothing compared with the real reason of the celebration.

Governor Ralston, in his proclamation, described James Whitcomb Riley as "Indiana's most beloved citizen." That is much better than "most distinguished."

The Kipling and the Whittier of the Middle West is 66 years old today. "Old!" How Riley dislikes the word. He dislikes it almost as much as he does war and politics, and these things he hates, so far as he is capable of hating.

"I never want my friends to think I'm getting old," he says. Four years ago he suffered a paralytic shock, and his right hand is still helpless, but his general health is good. So much for his physical age. He need not fear that his friends will think of him as really, truly old, for he has never grown up.

He still has the heart of a boy who used to play "clown" with the "fellers" up in the hayloft. He is still on his "long, sweet way across the orchard."

His career has often been cited as an example of success attained after humble beginnings. To an interviewer he said: "I left school when I was 15," and went on in the drawing emulsion once so familiar to the lecture-going public: "I knew I had to provide for myself, but couldn't settle on anything. At last I hit on painting and took lessons—that's the way I now state it—in the graining of doors and the varnishing of miscellaneous woodwork."

His life has been full of years and honors. But success? He has said to a friend: "The world differentiates happiness and success with cold sympathy. But they are inseparable." He knows success in the terms of his deepest faith: Long life's a lovely thing to know, And lovely health and wealth, forsooth, And lovely name and fame—but, oh, The loveliness of youth!

Though Riley may choose to speak humorously of his ventures as a painter, the artist in him appeared in his boyhood—the artist and the actor and the poet. He used to make charcoal and brickdust daubs on the neighborhood fences and barns as a very little boy, receiving, however, no encouragement at all.

A VICTORY FOR HUMANITY



VENIZELOS AND HIS KING

Irreconcilable Differences Between Greek Ruler and Premier Which Led to Latter's Forced Resignation—The Balkan Situation From the Hellenic Point of View

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

IT IS wholly simple to reason in the case of Greece, as in that of Bulgaria, that gratitude and self-interest alike should lead the nation and the King into the Allied camp. Yet in both instances there are very sound reasons for an opposite course.

The case for neutrality, which is the course advocated by King Constantine, is this: He has the pledge of his brother-in-law, the Kaiser, that neutrality will earn him German protection in case of German victory.

Naturally the Kings of Greece have since held the German Emperor a friend. Now when he has to choose between entering a doubtful war and risking all the great gains of his two successful campaigns and neutrality with a guarantee, he inclines to the latter course.

Italy's Aspirations It is true that Bulgaria is the historic enemy of Greece, that Ferdinand hopes to regain Salonica and Kavala and be crowned in Byzantium, but Bulgaria is not the only enemy. It was not Bulgaria, but Italy who prevented Greek annexation of Northern Epirus.

But if Germany wins, she and Austria both will have every reason to favor Greece against Italy in Albania and in the Aegean. Conceivably Germany may compel Greece to give up the Kavala district to Bulgaria, but the Allies asked and Venizelos agreed to this sacrifice last spring.

Turning now to the case for participation, advocated by Venizelos, the arguments are equally potent. Greece, by her geographical situation, is and must remain at the mercy of the Sea Powers. She owes her liberty and her development to France and Great Britain.

brought to me. I did not invent their story. What was I to do? With the scorn, the hotly indignant General turned upon him: "What were you to do? I know what I would have done. I would not have allowed them to go on the stand." A lawyer who tries cases as General Tracy tried them piles up treasure more valuable than money.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW Thanks to the victories of the war-torn states, the stability of this nation is at present the one rock in the maelstrom of world politics—Grand Rapids Press. Certainly, no greater duty confronts a nation which holds to the finer ideal than to make itself strong enough in the control of the power of destruction to prevent the misdeeds of others of the power to destroy—Kansas City Star.

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