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fortune, like strong wine, goes to the ed of the weakling and makes him disclose his folly.

UP, GUARDS! AND AT THEM!

THE thrill of fighting at the last ditch is granted to the Phillies today. They will he fighting at the last ditch if they win, and they must keep on winning to keep on

Consolations are not in order. The Phillies are the gamest and bravest of teams. What man can do they will do today. Not even the Red Sox can do more.

As for taking three straight, which the hillies need for the series, why, that is exctly what Boston did. It's possible for the illies to do it also.

MORAL FORCES ARE INVINCIBLE

ROM the two neutral Balkan States, out of the mouths of two former ministers, come strangely interesting pronounceents. By way of Milan one reads that Take nescu, the former Rumanian Minister of he Interior, believes in the ultimate particiation of his country in the war, not for sake of aggrandizement, but because believe moral forces are invincible." At ne same time Eleutherios Venizelos, deof Premier of Greece, declares his belief nat the national soul of Greece makes war

ynics may protest that there is no such as a national soul, and that moral es are mere figments of the mind. They on without facts. In time of crisis, in of great victory or of great disaster, does emerge in every country a unity seling which can truthfully be called a onal soul. And when great decisions are te made there is a perceptible swinging he people to the side which expresses inner determination and their spiritual e of justice. The recognized and estabsense of righteousness is a moral against which no force of arms can ail. It is superior to the individual, beit outlasts generations. And it is in-

del CELEBRATES COLUMBUS DAY?

It chief celebrants of yesterday's annisuisary of the discovery of America were brotle Italy. The former are chiefly rekirrole for the holiday; the latter might scalingle gratitude with a certain pride in specountryman. All of them are good icans and celebrate the day for Amerie surprising thing is that so few others

part in the holiday. It is still comatively new, and has not yet woven itinto the social and, what is equally imcant, the business life of the American munity. But as the whole nation commorates its beginning and its preservaon, it should unite in marking this one day which the others depend.

There is no question here of the melting t. In celebrating our existence here there no room for division of opinion.

THE NEW WAR SPECTACLE

T REGULAR intervals the war seems to Ifall into a rut of futility, when neither de advances and there is no hope in the decisive fighting of an early end. It must realized that only a great victory for one te or the other can decide the war. A two conclusion will lead not to peace, but as armed suspension of hostilities.

That is why there is some hope in the resent feverish activity on all fronts. In rance there can be only one conclusion rawn from the reports. Slowly, but with endly accuracy, the Allies are reaching tone lines of communication on which Gergany's hold depends. The bitter counter-attacks at Loos and Lahure have failed. If Allied munitions and men hold out and no reinforcements come to the Germans the orther German invasion of France is smed to failure.

Unquestionably the Allies will also make a reat effort to combine two other fronts, the meian and the Servian. For this purpose lrand Duke Nicholas may be recalled and laced in supreme command. Rumania is till not given over to neutrality. Her enance into the war would make the Austroouton drive to Constantinople a vastly ere difficult project.

The Germans hold France not because want France, but because they want stantinople. They hold Servia for the reason. All military roads lead to the rus, and all political questions may lecided on the heights of Gallipoli. The a thrust of the Kaiser has only one obar war since the time of Napoleon. t it is only so far as the war is spectacuthat there can be hope of its ending.

DESTAIN'S GREAT RESOURCES

TK British were not bankrupted by the nic wars, although the average so per bead was only \$75 and the taxes Ill of it. The average income last year is and the average per capita tax was o. The population has increased not a and a half times in the past hunre and the national income has in-

is exident that the nation has resources

The state of the s

mough to continue fighting a long time, is evident, also, that the British citizen is willing to pay whatever taxes the Government may levy. He is reading the budget estimates with calmness and preparing to pay the new taxes as the price of success. While the Germans are talking of victory the British are preparing to spend their last shilling before they will surrender. Their ability to pay their share of the new loan floated in America is undoubted.

UNIVERSAL FREE TRANSFERS

TN CLEVELAND and elsewhere they have been experimenting with three-cent fares. It is in Philadelphia that there are such things as exchange tickets, whereby a workman is compelled to pay eight cents to get home at night. A salient feature of the Taylor plan, therefore, in addition to its provision for high-speed lines to all sections of the city, is its arrangement for universal free transfers in a forward direction.

It is absurd, says "Dave" Lane, who selected Smith as a candidate for Mayor, to suppose that there can ever be a universal five-cent fare in Philadelphia. Quite a pessimist he is. Other cities, where the traffic is not in any respect so heavy, have a universal five-cent fare. It is economically possible, as more expert financiers than "Dave" Lane have agreed. What "Dave" Lane doubtless meant was that as long as he remained City Chairman of the Organization and could "put one over" on the people of Philadelphia he would see to it that a universal five - cent fare was politically impossible.

But is it? Not unless the people of this city are sound asleep and as thriftless as Rip Van Winkle. The extra three cents which many citizens are paying would look good in a savings bank. Men are not likely to vote against their pocketbooks, and there are not enough jobs to be distributed at City Hall to persuade any great multitude that they ought to throw away their money in the hope of getting sinecures. No, the only way in which the people can be euchred out of quick transit and universal five-cent fares is by the election of "Dave" Lane's candidates.

There are a good many Organization men in this town who are just as opposed to the Lane tactics as other citizens are. They resent the effort to force anti-transit men down their throats. They are going to demand that the candidates they vote for take a transit pledge and stand unequivocally in favor of the comprehensive transit scheme evolved by Director Taylor.

Let the obstructionists beware, no matter on what ticket they may be. Philadelphia is determined in this matter-absolutely determined. There is only one kind of Councils that will be elected this year, and that is a transit Councils. There is only one kind of Mayor and only one kind of City Solicitor that will get to City Hall, and that is the

The voters will attend to that,

COMBINATION VERSUS COMPETITION

BIGNESS is not necessarily greatness. The men who are planning to unite the Medico-Chirurgical College with the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania are doubtless aware of this. But conditions are now favorable for a union of these two great schools to the advantage of each. The city is about to take the buildings of one of them to make room for the Parkway and it will give for them a sum large enough to pay for erecting a new group of modern buildings, which, if combined with the buildings that the University has or is ready to put up. would provide ample accommodations for a school superior to either.

"THOSE THAT ARE FOR AMERICA"

TTHE President's speech to the assembled Daughters of the American Revolution contained no more sympathetic and incisive passage than that in which he declared his firm faith in the American citizens of foreign birth or descent.

There has been far too much agitation concerning the "hyphenates." They are few in number and not too potent in influence. They are, as the President said, tremendously vocal. Mr. Wilson is right in declaring that they should stand to one side and let "those that are for America" stand on the other.

Pleasure in the same view of the Executive is made even greater by the excesses of those whom he criticised. On the cover of The Fatherland of October 13 appears this legend: "This IS a magazine for Hyphenated Americans." The Fatherland is confessedly published in the interests of Germany, yet it defends itself by saying that 90 per cent, of the American people are hyphenated, and insists that for this majority The Fatherland is published.

One wonders what is the precise degree of pleasure taken in The Fatherland by Americans of French and English and Belgian extraction. Then one is consoled by the thought that the President is right. The Fatherland does not speak for German-Americans, but for Germany. There can be but one loyalty among us-to America first, last and all the time.

Good morrow! Has your candidate taken

The cold, intellectual atmosphere of Boston does not agree with the Phillies. Obregon says that Villa will be dead

within 20 days; just as if he were not a dead one already. Bishop Kinsolving, who says that the Germans in Brazil are armed and ready for an

uprising, might be described as an alarmist Mr. Lane is doubtless in favor of the same kind of rapid transit that Mr. Smith wants to see, and everybody knows where Mr. Lane

When a candidate resents bing asked what he intends to do if elected, put it down that if he has any intentions at all they are

The court has wisely decided that the mere fact that a man has repented of his bargain is not sufficient justification for divorcing

Strange as it may seem, Senator du Pont, of Delaware, is in favor of increasing the capacity of the American army and navy to

THE PITCHERS' HALL OF FAME

Slab Artists Within the Memory of the Oldest Fan-What Became of Them When Their Diamond Days Were Over

By THEODORE EDWARDS

WHAT becomes of all the great pitchers who thrill the baseball populace for a day? That depends upon the age in which they lived. If a man won his fame in the period from 20 to 40 years ago, he probably went back penniless to manual labor whence he came, else he found an early grave from dissipation and drink. But if he was fortunate enough to make his baseball fame within the last score of years, he may still be drawing a good salary from some club treasury. Or he may be enjoying prosperity as a successful dentist, physician, teacher or business man. Some of the heroes of the mound we have even sent to Congress, one is an ex-Governor of our own State, while those who have been elected to municipal offices are too numerous to mention.

A. G. Spalding when he died, a few weeks ago, was head of the great sporting goods house which still bears his name. He was one of the few men who won nation-wide fame on the diamond in the earlier period, was absolutely unspoiled by it and then followed it up with even greater fame in the business world. Spalding jumped into the limelight as a 17-year-old boy with the Rockford, Ill., Club, way back in 1867. Talk about the endurance of the modern twirling glants! Even Alexander the Great couldn't duplicate Spalding's performances. Just consider what this original iron man did in the early '70s. During that period he was a member of the Boston Nationals, and he won the league championship for his team four years in succession. He was Boston's only pitcher and he twirled every game the team played, though in these days games were scheduled only every other day and the season was shorter than it is now.

Eighteen Straight Games

Old timers love to dwell on the prowess of Charles Radbourne, who shone with quite as much brilliance as Spalding until consumption cut short his career, about 25 years ago. There were contract jumpers in those days just as there are now. Radbourne was a member of the Providence team, and when Charles Sweeney deserted that club in midseason only Radbourne was left for slabwork. But that didn't bother Radbourne for he not only jumped right in and did all the pitching, but he made a new world record by winning 18 straight games and the championship for Providence. This gameness, however, cost Radbourne his life, for his health broke under the strain, which was generally credited with having caused his consumption.

From day laborer to the world's premier pitcher and then back again to digging trenches is, in brief, the history of Amos Rusle, who from 1889 to 1894 thrilled the baseball world. Rusic had a narrow escape from being cast into the utter darkness of oblivion before he could get started. The first day he entered the big league he was weighed by Bancroft, the manager of the Cleveland team, and found wanting. After watching him pitch one game Bancroft sent him away on the next train out of town. But John T. Brush, owner of the Cincinnati Club, had faith in this youngster, gave him his chance and suddenly the recruit blossomed forth into the greatest pitcher of

But prosperity and the applause of the unthinking crowd were too much for Rusie. Old John Barleycorn attacked him, too, and soon this man with the unhittable curve ball dissipated himself down and out. Until the present year, when the Seattle found him and gave him a job taking tickets at their baseball park, Rusie was just a common day laborer, glad to earn a living digging trenches.

It was drink, too, that ruined Charles Sweeney, who had his fling during the period intervening between Radbourne and Rusie. In 1894 this man jumped from organized baseball to the outlaws. Then he further ruined his career by trying to prove that a man can play winning ball and patronize the bar. Always an uneven contest, drink won, and Sweeney died because of his dissipation

A Veteran "Rooting" Now

Then there were Tim Keefe and John Clarkson, about whose respective merits the fans are still divided. In 1888 Keefe won 19 straight games for New York, while in 1899 Clarkson pitched 72 games for Boston, winning 46 of them. These two men, whose exploits were heralded from one end of the country to the other, were radically different in temperament. Clarkson utterly ruined his health by dissipation and died in an insane asylum. But Tim Keefe, thrifty soul that he was, retired with money in the bank, and is spending his old age in Cambridge, probably rejoicing this day that Boston has the edge on the Phillies.

Probably more printers' ink was used to tell of the exploits of the eccentric "Rube" Waddell than any other baseball player that ever lived. Rube was always good for a story no matter what he did. On the diamond this man was forever breaking records, first in jumping from one team to another and then by making new strike-out records, Probably his greatest feat was when he called in all the outfielders and then retired the side in order. But last year consumption finished his broken-down constitution.

Cy Young belongs to a different school of pitchers. He was a shining example of baseball longevity founded upon clean living. This marvelous man, who broke into major league baseball in 1890, pitched every season for 22 years, a record still unequaled.

NOT ASKING MUCH

A million years—how that thought stays! I'd love to walk in these same ways A million years, and years; A million years, and years, and years!
Why there'd be music for my oars
That they would bend for even then!
To hear the mocking birds again,
To hear the booming of the bees,
To hear the laughter of a child—
Why, all the music that is piled
In music racks here, everywhere,
Heids not a note which can compare
For one small moment with the note
Of gladness in a baby's throat.

And so I love these Texas ways,
Her perfumed nights and golden days,
I love the children I have known,
Whose bearts I've tried to make my own.
In all the coast and inland towns;
I love the hables' tousied orowns,
I love the mother as she croses
In the dica light the by-lo tunes;
I love the mon, big and strong,
With truthful eyes and hearts of song
Who, when their crops or prices fall
Do not put up a sorry wail,
But buckle down to try snew!
A millian years? Lord, grant me two!
—Judd Mortimer Lowie, in Housion Post.



PLAYERS

ENTRANCE

FANDOM

Best Read Man in the Book of Nature Was Born of Uneducated Parents, But Became One of the World's Greatest Scientists and a Poet in All His Writings

By C. F. KINGSLEY

IN ANOTHER two months "the venerable Anchorite of Serignan," as Maeterlinck called him, would have come to his 92d birthday. A friend who visited him on a recent birthday speaks of "the magnificent spectacle of an old

man of whom the soul remains young, the mind clear and from whose lips you hear no word that resembles a complaint and who now takes the road to the end without regrets and with serene resignation." It was Maeterlinck, too, who gave

Fabre the appella-J. HENRI FABRE tion, "the insects' Homer." Homer, if we mistake not, was a

poet-a poet of both the homely and the heroic. So Fabre sings us the Iliad of the insect world, a world so unlike ours and so strange, says Macterlinck, "one would think that it was born of some comet that had lost its course and died mad in space."

If Maeterlinck's publicity work for this scientist and poet of a little village of Provence did much to spread the name of Henri Fabre, a service had already been rendered in the opposite direction, for to Fabre the younger man owed a great deal. At least it is certain that Maeterlinck was inspired to write his "Life of the Bee" by his talks with Fabre. With this book ranks the latter's "Life of the Spider." To the few Fabre was known many years before his popular fame. Darwin called him "the incomparable observer." For the scientific accuracy of his investigations and writings was as marked as the grace and delightfulness of his literary style.

The Boy His Own Teacher

How he came by his love of learning, of literature, of nature, of science, Fabre himself never knew. He was born of very poor peasant stock. Few of his intimate forebears could even write their own names. His father at one time had a little farm, but neglected it and finally went to keeping an humble cafe in one small village after another. Heredity is hard put to it to account for Henri Fabre. He was born at St. Leons, in Vezins, and was Provencal only by his later adoption. He received nothing but the most haphazard education in the rustic schools which he attended as a tiny boy, Mainly by his own initiative and effort he learned to read. He learned also a little arithmetic. A year or two later he obtained free instruction in a secondary school, in return for his services as an acolyte in church, but principally he taught himself. Finally he secured a position as teacher of mathematics in the College of Ajaccio.

Fabre was endowed with a positive lust for work. During his 20 years as assistant professor of mathematics at Avignon he es caped on Sundays and holidays into the country to prosecute his observations on insects in the open air. His genius became recognized. He was sought out by such men as Victor Duruy and Pasteur. He corresponded with Darwin, and made a number of experiments for the English scientist. He was dragged to Paris, much against his will, presented to the Emperor Napoleon III and decorated with the Legion of Honor. Nevertheless, he lost his job. His trans-

lator, Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, tells the story as follows: "There is no doubt that Fabre is a supremely Christian philosopher and that his quarrels with the evolutionists are due in no small measure to his belief that they are prone to leave the will of God out of their reckoning. Now the irony of fate brought about that Fabre himself, because he talked to his pupils of the beasts and the flowers and the stars and all the wonders of nature, became looked upon, by the narrow-minded inhabitants of the provincial town where he resided, as a 'danger ous and 'irregular' person. It also happened that at this time he had lost his protector, Darruy, who had himself fallen victim to the persistent attacks of his obscurantist adversaries. The opportunity was selsed to form a local cabal against Fabre; and his enemiss made tools of two maiden ladies, a pair of elderly apinuters who owned the house in

which Fabre lived, and induced them to give him a month's notice to quit. He held no lease, had not the least scrap of a written agreement to show, was without remedy of any kind; and he had to submit and go."

TODAY

A Friend in His Need

Fabre was then so poor that he had not sufficient money to remove his belongings. His salary had always been small, and he had spent it all in support of his family and in carrying on his observations and experiments. In his distress he turned to John Stuart Mill, then a member of the British Parliament, with whom he had lived on terms of intimacy in Rome. Mill immediately sent him 2000 francs, asking no questions as to security or repayment. Fabre shook the dust from Avignon off his feet and went to live in Orange, and later in Serignan, in Provence. The debt was discharged within two years. Though many are the tales of Fabre's poverty in his old age, they are much exaggerated. A son and a daughter were living with him at the time of his

Of Fabre's philosophy he himself wrote in deep humility:

"Because I have stirred a few grains of sand on the shore, am I in a position to know the depths of the ocean?

"Life has unfathomable secrets. Human knowledge will be struck off the archives of the world before we possess the last word of a gnat. . . .

"Success is for the loud talkers, the imperturbable dogmatists; everything is admitted on condition that one makes a little noise. * * * *

"Hypothesis is succeeded by hypothesis, the theoretical rubbish heaps up and the truth ever escapes us. To know how not to know might well be the last word of wisdom."

THE GREATNESS OF A CITY The Philadelphia Evening Ledger has a short editorial on "What Makes a City Great." and this is the way it answers the question:

The greatness of this city, blessed with location unsurpassed among inland cities of the world, can never surpass the greatness of the living men who are in charge of its de-velopment. Why handicap it by putting little men in power, who could not do great things even if they desired?

It is the men who make a city. A grand city cannot be expected from men of low ideals. A stream rises no higher than its source. If you are to have a good city you have to have good clean, upright, courageous men devoted to its nevelopment. We don't gather figs from thisties neither in pation nor in society or Government. aevelopment. We don't gather figs from thistles neither in nation nor in society or Government. "I am for men," said Hepry George, and that should be the platform of every true citizen. Men are wanted who will not waste themselves in pleasure, but who will devote themselves to the happiness of the people. Let neither party, sect, society nor church interfere with the practical application of this idea.—Ohlo State Journal.

WAR AND CUSTOMS

WAR AND CUSTOMS

It is cuirious to observe how the war news is linked up with social customs. Semendria, for example, on the Servian frontier where there has been heavy artillery firing, has quite a convivial connection. The town is believed to stand on the site of a Roman estlement, and tradition has it that the famous vineyards which supply Rudapest and Vienna with some of their finest table grapes were planted by the Emperor Probus in the third century of the Christian era. Twelve centuries later the Servian Prince George Brankovich became lord of Tokay, in Hungary. He there planted vines from Semendria, and from them the famous Tokay wine takes its name.—London Chronicle.

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