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Evening & Ledger

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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR NOVEMBER WAS DARDE.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1915.

The guilty dodge when you stoop to plek up a stone.

PORK VERSUS PATRIOTISM

T MAY be that Congress is so sordid that I the passage of the national defense bills can be prevented by rolling the pork barrel in their path. Claude Kitchin and his assoclates in opposing the President's program have been in Washington long enough to know the temper of the Congressmen. They know what can be done by an appropriation for a public building or for improving the rivers or harbors in breaking down opposition among the members, and the members have too often refused to support the party program unless their associates would agree to make an appropriation for their districts for any one to be ignorant of the way to move them.

Now, at a time when every lawmaker should be thinking nationally, if not internationally, plans are ready to open the pork barrel and to make so great demands upon the national resources for "internal improvements" that it will be found impossible to raise the money needed to enlarge the army and strengthen the navy.

It ought not to be possible for such a coarse and sordid program of bribery to find a single advocate after it is brought out into the open. There may be districts which would re-elect a Congressman who went back home and told his constituents that when the world was at war and his country was in danger of being drawn into the conflict he voted in favor of an appropriation for a new postoffice in "your growing metropolis" instead of squandering the national revenues on more ships and more soldiers. And there may be Americans so narrow-minded and short-sighted as to applaud such a kind of patriotism. But it is doubtful.

While publicity ought to defeat the purposes of Mr. Kitchin and those working with him, it is more likely that these men will chuckle with delight at the discovery that their fiendish ingenuity has been understood and appraised.

VIENNA WILL FOLLOW BERLIN

THE lack of excitement concerning our relations with Vienna is attributable to

crusade was the fit subject for the smart jibe and the cutting word. In adversity it takes on, in spite of all its bizarre nonsense, something of the tragic.

Certainly it is to be hoped that the remaining members of the Peace Expedition will either act with discretion or hurry homeward, as their leader has been compelled to do. And it is equally to be desired that the work for peace will not be thrown back by this singularly inauspicious tentative. One cannot storm the citadel of peace; but that is no reason why it should not be beateged with stout hearts and the valor of faith.

HAS GERMANY SHOT HER BOLT?

THREE great campaigns, each intended to be decisive, the Kaiser and his allies have attempted.

In the first weeks of the war they drove their perfectly organized machine ruthlessly over ruined Belgium. There was, their experts had reported, no force in Europe able to resist them; and across their front stood only the hurriedly collected levies, comparatively disorganized and poorly officered, of French and British. They overran northern France, seizing 70 per cent, of its manufacturing capacity. They swept to the very gates of Paris. Then Joffre somehow conjured up a thunderbolt, and at the Marne he hurled it against the invaders. They got no further. They stumbled, they halted, they turned back; and from that day to this, in long months of desperate fighting, their advance lines have remained in the trenches to which they then retreated. They struck for Paris and they lost. They side-stepped toward Calais and again collapsed. Every month since has seen the power of the Allies on the western front increased. The French artillery has met the test. Campaign number one, the great drive into France, was a fallure.

Next came the project to destroy the main Russian army, while it was still weak in artillery, and bring the Czar to his knees before help could come. It was a great enterprise, bravely and efficiently undertaken. It saved Galicia and won Warsaw, but the main objective was never won. The Russian army is still in the field, a more capable army than it ever was before, better equipped and better officered. The Russian Empire has had no more than its little finger burt. Its might grows day by day, and the history of the last year proves that Russia is still Russia, a nation that rides to triumph on its defeats, and is never so formidable as when its armies have been driven back far into the hinterland. Glorious as the Russian campaign was for German arms, it was a failure, and none realizes this better than German high command. Campaign number two was a failure.

Next, with Constantinople starving for munitions, having by shrewd diplomacy won the Bulgarian Czar and deluded the Allies into failure to give proper assistance to their Balkan ally, the Kalser began his drive through Serbia, the most spectacular and dramatic of all his enterprises. Within a few weeks he virtually annihilated the Serbian army, than which there was none more capable or brave on earth. He won a route to Constantinople, revictualed the Turkish cannon and compelled the practical abandonment of the Allies' Dardanelles campaign. But the success of this enterprise was to be moral rather than material. It was to induce among the Allies a willingness for peace. In that purpose it has failed completely; first, because the possession of Constantinople means nothing in itself to Germany, save as a base for operations; secondly, because the line from Berlin to Constantinople is menaced at many points and the guarding of it will require thousands of men.

A campaign against Egypt and another toward India by way of Bagdad would be invitations to defeat. Those far-flung forces would have to be supplied with munitions Germany, the demands on whose factories are already enormous. She has won, therefore, in the Near East longer lines to defend, another exhaust pipe leading from the reservoir of her resources. And none who knows the history of Serbian arms doubts that she lost during the Serbian camraign at least as many men as did the Serblans. Meantime, pressure from Italy strengthens and more and more men are required to defend Austria on that front. Of the maximum number of 8,000,000 men available for military service in Germany at least 4,000,000 have been killed or incapacitated. Yet there are longer lines now to be defended than ever before. A vast industrial army is required at home. Each new drive means new holes in the ranks which cannot be refilled. What was the flower of the German army 18 months ago has practically ceased to exist. But the armies of the Allles, inefficient to begin with, in spite of losses, have gradually flowered and give evidence of increased power. So, apparently victorious everywhere on land, the German triumph is now at its genith and must soon begin to set. And on the seas, where power so often has ultimately decided wars, the German flag is nowhere seen. Her sea-borne commerce has been utterly destroyed. She wages, it is true, a sort of guerrilla warfare with submarines. but they can do nothing declaive. Meantime the English fleets guard the ocean highways. over which flow to the Allies the product of all the world that is at peace. In finance the Allies are the stronger, in food and in mass of numbers. Monthly they decrease the disparity in supplies of munitions. Daily they are learning from the Germans themselves military efficiency. They have discovered, too, that the Germans can be held, that they are not invincible; and the war, at first a defensive one, has become a definite and set purpose on the part of the Allies to wipe out forever the whole system of militariam as developed by the Kaiser. The end is not yet, nor is it very near; but there is sound reasoning behind the refusal of the Allies to consider terms of peace. They believe, and so do some of the keenest neutral experts, that Germany has shot her bolt and by next autumn the whole character of the war will have been changed, with the cause of the Ailies decidedly in the ascendant.

Tom Daly's Column

Lines That Have Been Suggesting Themselves Each Morning Lately Between 8 and 9 o'Clock

We never thought that we would get An iron-worker's job, and yet-

When to this column's top we go Each morning to get busy, We dare not view the space below,

For fear of growing dizzy.

So, upon this morning after, we naturally rejoice to find here, convenient to our hand, this long, safe and more or less ornate ladder provided by a thoughtful contrib:

Why the Cruller?

"Why is the cruller miscalled a doughnut in Philadelphia?" B. W. C. demands to know. "Rather, I should say, why is the doughnut-that unmistakable and distinctive genus of doughnut which surrounds a circular air space -miscalled a cruller? In half a dozen well-known Fhiladelphia pastry emporiums I have been snippily informed that a doughnut was not

been snippily informed that a doughnut was not a doughnut, hay, that on the contrary, to wit, a doughnut was a cruller. "Coming of New England stock my earliest memory dates back to the doughnut with a hole in it. Not that I gainsay the round, compact, holeless doughnut. There have long been such and still are such in some New England homes there the culture sets have followed death earl where the culinary arts have followed drab and unimaginative forms. Webster, I confess, did not mention the hole in the doughnut. There hasty supercillous brevity in his definition a small cake, usually sweetened, often made with yeast and fried in deep fat. Nor do i find any mention of the hole in the doughnut in the Century Dictionary's amplified definition

"I will not take the positive stand that the doughnut, per se, must have a hole in it. I have documentary proof that my great-great-grandmother made them that way and so on down the generations. When I first came to down the generations. When I first came to sit at breakfast with the grown folks the ap-proved and traditional New England doughnut was there. One of my earliest memories deals with the twirling of a doughnut on my thumb and of my deprivation of said doughnut for such unseemly conduct. Aunts, uncles, cousins I oc-casionally visited did not deprive the doughnut of its manifest right to surround an aperture of alr space, as round an air space as may be con-trived either by the aid of a doughnut form punch or else by the simpler device of twisting a strip of dough round the thumb.

"Have you ever seen doughnuts strung on a cane and bartered to urchins for a penny each? I have. In Boston, in Providence, in Bangor, Maine; yes, and even in the sordid precincts of Wall street, New York. Has any one anywhere ever seen crullers strung on a cane? Never. "Coming to crullers, I find there need not be the slightest occasion for controversy or quibble. CRULLER is immediately derived from the Old Dutch noun KRULLER, ene who curls. And there was back of that the Middle Dutch verb KRULLEN to curl. Manifestiy a cruller must be curled or crulled. There is that old line I remember dimly, 'All day she crulled the crisp and crumbling cruller.' And yet your Philadel-phia pastry purveyors will insist that the sacred holed and hallowed doughnut is a cruller, and, vice year, that an uncouverpative crulled couler. vice versa, that an unequivocably crulled cruller is a doughnut.

"Why this bootless perversity in the cradle of the nation?"

What do you make of this, gentle reader? What says Washington Irving in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"? This is it: "Such heaped-up platters of cakes of various and almost indescribable kinds, known only to experienced Dutch housewives! There was the doughty doughnut, the tenderer oly koek, and the crisp and crumbling cruller, etc."

'Miss Della Leeper, than whom there are no finer girls, has made her mark in Kecksburg. Her every smile is a shining jewel in her crown As a music teacher she is personality. grand," says the Kecksburg correspondent of the Mt. Pleasant (Pa.) Journal; and as a cor-respondent is he not ditto?





SOUNDING THE ATMOSPHERE

The depths of the sea and the secrets they hold have been explored by certain of the Gor-ernment's scientists for generations, but it is only in comparatively recent years that other of the Government's scientific workers have turned their attention upward and have begun to sound, with kites and balloons, instead of the to sound, with kites and balloons, instead of the lead, the almost limitless occan of the atmos-phere. In order systematically to advance these explorations of the air, which is the great Pan-dora's box of the weather, the Weather Bu-reau is just now completing the installation of elaborate kite and balloon handling equipment for upper air investigations at its station near Omaha, Neb. The Government's under all work was begun

The Government's upper air work was begun at the old Mount Weather observatory in Vir-ginia hearly ten years ago. Because, however, of the desire to secure data on the eastwardmoving storms in their early stages, the Vir-ninia station has been abandoned and the work has been transformed to the vicinity of Omaha, where the disturbances first become well developed after the disrupting influence of the

Rockies are left behind. The balloon work in the West was got under way much in advance of the kite-flying activities since the equipment of the signal service at Fort Omaha for producing hydrogen gas for inflations has been placed by the War Department at the service of the Weather Bureau. It has been necessary to install a com-plete kite-handling plant, however, and this has been done on a forty-acre farm secured for the

purpose about twenty miles west of Omaha. The tract is high, level and free from timber. In the very centre of it has been crected a re-volving recibouse not unlike the revolving room of an astronomical observatory. This structure can be turned, therefore, with the wind, and the reel so placed in best position to play out and wind in the miles of fine plano wire which the Government kite flers substitute for the small boy's cord. Electricity has been called to the assistance of the Wenther Bureau's experts, and will operate the reel since, by electrically hanism any desired speed can east and quickly be attained. To furnish the needed power for this purpose and for the machinery of the well-equipped carpenter shop in which cho scores of kites will be manufactured, the Govplant driven by gasoline motor, and it is only the setting up of this machinery that is lacking

reach surprising altitudes. The record, some-thing more than 20 miles above sea level, was made in the summer of 1913 in southern California

fornia. The limit of the upward journey is virtually set by the quality of the rubber, for the balloon gradually expands as it rises, until at its high-est point it is several yards in diameter. The upward drift and the expansion go on until the elastic limit of the rubber is reached, when the balloon bursts. Then a small parachute un-folds and lowers the instrument with its in-teresting and valuable record gently to the teresting and valuable record gently to the earth. A tag requests the finder to send the instrument to the Weather Bureau officials, and in virtually every case the device promptly reaches the men who sent it aloft,-Washington Star.

A CURSE ON WAR MAKERS

Verily on every man who in time of peace speaks or writes one word to foster bad spirit between nations, a curse should rest; he is part and parcel of that malevolence which at last sets these great engines, fed by lumps of hu-man coal, to crash along and pile up against each other in splintered wreckage. Only too well he plays the game of those grim schemers to whose account lie the dehumanization and despair of millions of their brother men.—John Galsworthy, in Scribner.

IS HE SO EAGER FOR IT?

With sugar 10 cents a pound it will not be any easier for Colonel Rossevelt to get that initial cup of coffee. — Philadelphia Evening Ledger. Leager. He would gulp it down with salt in it and call it "bully."-New York Evening Sun.

BRYAN WANTS A CARTOON To the Editor of Evening Ledger

Sir-I inclose a cartoon which is credited to the EVENING LEDGER. I am wondering whether you would be willing to send me the original of that cartoon for my collection. I have quite a collection of original cartoons, and I shall be glad to have this one, although my admiration is called out by the skill of the artist rather than by the truthfulness of the car-toon. W. J. BRYAN. Villa Serena, Miami, Florida, for the winter, December 13, 1915. [Note.-The cartoon to which Colonet Bryan refers will be remembered by EVENING LEDGER readers as one which pictured the "Burr-ryan" under the saddle of President Wilson's Democratic donkey .- Editor of the EVENING LEDGER.]



Stanley Symphony Orchestra and Soloists

Scotti Bada

What the Government Is Doing in Exploring the Air

this fact, namely, that we are asking merely the assumption by Austria of a program of conduct already accepted by her principal ally. It does not seem reasonable to assume that Austria will assert privileges on the high seas which Germany has already renounced, on paper, if not in fact.

Let it be remembered, too, that in Vienna's reply to our first note there is an obvious intent to excuse culpability on the ground of ignorance of the position taken by the United States in the several communications to Berlin, an intent which intimates a purpose on Austria's part not to defend the murderous acts committed by its submarine commander so much as to lay the groundwork for a new policy similar to that announced by its ally. It is probable that there will be no interruption of diplomatic relations.

AFTERMATH

TT PASSES, does Christmas, in a rosy cloud and, what with the oncoming of New Year's Day, with its resolutions, and post-Christmas shopping to take advantage of bargains, and a wealth of other things, one doesn't naturally stop to look back at it. But it will well bear retrospect.

There could be found in the Christmas of 1915, among other blessed things, faint Indications of the extension of the holiday. I: various suburbs of the city community Christmases were celebrated, and more candles were visibly placed throughout the city to light the faltering steps of St. Nicholas. In Boston Christmas Eve is celebrated by the choirs of many churches straggling up and down Beacon Hill, with ancient torchlights, singing "Good King Wenceslaus" and "Nowell" and "Adeste Fideles." It is not too much to hope that when the Parkway is finished it will be glorified by such an observance.

As the celebration spreads from the church and the home to the community, so the spirit behind it may be extended beyond the mere time of Christmas into the year that follows. It need not be thinned and adulterated in order to go so far. Because the spirit of Chrisimas is one of the few human things which is not divided when shared, but doubled; nor does the flame which is its symbol burn low when it feeds, unscientifically but truthfully, on the milk of human kindness.

THE END OF IT

TTHE fun has all died out of the Ford peace expedition. The date set for its quixotic triumph saw Mr. Ford himself, broken in health and unsatisfied of his great desire, leaving his party with a few pathetic words. unimaginably futile and moving. "Peace has been given publicity," he is reported as saying, but alas! the publicity of peace has been and for many months in the clamor of cillery and the bitter cry of the starving.

Mr. Ford dured foolishly, but he dured satiy. It is true that he seemed to have an suid, almost a sumiliating, confidence in teners of money; http:// is more meaning-21-t he had an every write confidence in Grant hay work will of formanity. In prospectly his decisions.

We	want	8	big-enough,	not	the	biggest,
navy.						

The Christmas snow was a little late, but it got here just the same.

Revolution in China is not new. The whole country revolves once in every twenty-four hours.

Lloyd-George for Prime Minister, they cry in London. He is a Minister now, and a prime good Minister.

"The General Staff." says Mr. Garvin, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, "is the brain of an army." It was not in Napoleon's time, and the only value of a Council of War to Grant luy in his own proneness to ignore its thoroughly read and re-read, the longest preserved, and the most likely to be regretted in after life

How to Begin a Love Correspondence Some gentlemen, being

Some gentlemen, being very favorably impressed with a lady at first sight, and having no immediate opportunity for introduc-tion, make bold, after learning her name, to write her at once, seeking an inter-view, the form of which letter will be found bereafter. A gentleman in doing so, however, runs considerable risk of receiving a rebuff from the lady, though not always. It is better to take a little more time have those better to take a little more time, learn thor-oughly who the lady is, and obtain an intro-duction through a mutual acquaintance. The way is now paved for the opening of a correspondence, which may be done by a note inviting her company to any entertainment supposed to be agreeable to her, or the further pleasure of her acquaintance by correspondence, as follows: Love at First Sight

Unfavorable Reply 694 ---- St., June 1, 18---,

Mr. Goodrich; Mr. Goodrich: Your note was a surprise to me, considering that we had never met until last evening and that then our conversation had been only on commonplace subjects. Your conduct is indeed quite strange. You will please be so kind as to oblige me by not repeating the request, allowing this note to close our correspondence. Marion Hawley.

Favorable Reply 694 ---- St. June 1, 18----

B94 — St., June 1, 18-... Dear Siz-Undoubtedly I ought to call you se-verely to account for your declaration of love at first sight, but I really cannot find it in my heart to do so, as I must confesse that, after our brief interview last evening. I have thought much more of you than I should have been willing to have acknowledged had you not come to the confession first. Seriously speaking, we know but very little of such other, and yet we must be very careful to to exchange our hearts in the dark. I shall be happy to receive you here, as a friend, with a view to'our further acquaintance. I remain, dear siz, Marion Hawiey.

Feeling the twinges of incipient grip it is no great satisfaction to us to be told that it is the genuine Russian influenza. We could do with a weak imitation.

Opening for Foreign Correspondents

If you want The Young Mountaineer a year ree of charge send us news from where you live. DDRESS W . A. & S. L. SMITH Pikeville Ky. ADDRESS W -Pikeville (Ky.) Young Mountainer.

THE PRINTER

rno p	rinter	is a sober man;
He	never	takes a sup.
		is an artisan
		to set 'em up.

-Ciscianati Enquirer. He also is a kindly chap; The rag he will not chew, And if you should fall out with him He will make up with you. —Macos Telegraph.

He's only just a human man. And sometimes steps aside: But all the work the printer does We find is justified.

-Houston Post

But when he's running true to type How he can swear, my eye! One dropped his p-i-p-s--pips And it was p-i-pl,

the setting up of this machinery that is lacking to bring the new plant to completion. When kite-flying operations are got under way they will not be confined, as is the small boy's sport, to the blustery months of spring, but will extend through the seasons year in and year out. Box kites will be used and they will be sent aloft in "teams" of from six to nine, a new kite being attached whenever the weight of the wire being attached whenever the weight of the

kite being attached whenever the weight of the wire begins to drag. In the first kite are placed the instruments, the carrying of which aloft is the object of the whole elaborate plan, and all of the operations are carried on within it. These instruments weigh between two and three pounds and by clockwork record on a revolving cylinder varia-tions on air pressure removative boundits and tions in air pressure, temperature, humidity and wind velocity. Such records, secured in the past, have been invaluable to the Weather Bu-reau in various ways, and with the improved facilities in a more important area even more valuable results are looked for.

While kites furnish an easy and inexpensive means for the making of observations in the first few miles above the earth's surface, they first few miles above the earth's surface, they cannot reach the really high altitudes. In ex-ploring the highest point to which man has ever been on mountain peak or in aircraft, the scientists of the Weather Bureau have made use of what has the appearance of an over-grown toy balloon of the sort dear to the hearts of children. The devices, called sounding bal-loons, are made of the purest thin rubber ob-tainable, and when inflated with hydrogen gas are round and about a yard and a half in diam-eter. When released with recording instrument attached the balloons shoot rapidly upward and





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