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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1916

War loves to seek its victims in the young. -Sophocles.

Germans Indignant at Attitude of U. S .-Headline.

Fifty-fifty or thereabouts.

Some one should tell the pupils of the Fitler School that once is enough. Twice is tire-

Poverty is waste because waste is failure. The doer has no time to grumble-he is too busy.

Frank H. Hitchcock knows full well the value of a delegate pledged to a candidate who will not run. Didn't he "swap" things when he was a boy?

Representative Hill, of Connecticut, holds out no hope to the textile manufacturers, for he says that Germany has no dyestuff to export. All her mills are turning out the material that is turning the fields of Europe red.

The trained statistician, the financier, the word painter or head writer all fall back before the amount of the new British war credit, which is \$2,100,000,000. Hardly accustomed to "thinking in millions," this effort at billions is too much. The regular literary word for it is "staggering." But the man in the street knows better. He simply says "there ain't that much money."

Richard Strauss is said to be composing a setting for a new hymn of hate, this one composed by the August Monarch himself. Let us see. How long ago was it that the Kaiser forbade the performance of a Strauss opera at the Royal Opera House? And wasn't it a general impression that the young Crown Prince showed his father what was what by attending the performance at a rival institution? War makes strange friends among genluses.

The following, from a source proved reliable, describes an incident in a recent air raid over London:

One of the missiles struck a shed, while others dropped near a church where service was in progress. The "Te Deum" was being sung when a tremendous concussion rocked the building. It caused a momentary pause in the singing. However, the service then proceeded without the least sign of anxiety proceeded without the least sign on the part of the congregation.

If that Isn't fiction it ought to be.

What is there in the semi-tropics which renders them so attractive to politicians on the eve of a campaign? Here's Roosevelt traipsing off to the Bahamas or somewhere just in time to let the four unstalwart stalwarts of Massachusetts declare they want him. And here, too, is Senator McNichol dashing to Florida and points South in time to convince his friends that a fight is really on. Young men may go West, but politicians, it seems, go South-and avoid interviews.

While no definite victories and some small defeats have fallen to the share of the Allies in the past week, the color of the news has been entirely favorable to them. The facts that in ten days six separate attacks were made by the Germans in the western theatre; that the U-boat, on the face of it a desperate issue, is being emphasized; that General Sarrail is at the side of the King of Greece; that air raids, another expedient which confesses despair, are being prosecuted with more vigor-all these tend to the belief that Germany is against the wall. And more significant than all of these is the apparently autheatic report that Rumania has doubled her war budget to the enormous sum of \$120,000,eee. This time there can be no question of which way the country will jump.

Of dummy directors much has been said; but what shall be said of the socially or financially prominent who give their names, but not their attention, to charitable organizations? In the case reported on by Director Krusen the charity was found wanting. Sanitary conditions in a nursery, of all places, should be perfect, and those in the Sunshine Day Nursery are far from that, according to report. Yet there are a number of persons Typothetically behind the organization, who have had nothing to do with the management of it and can hardly be held responsible, except by themselves. "I simply wanted the usa of their names," said the director of the nur-"I have never conferred with them since. They understood at the time that I was asking only for their names, not for their thus." Perhaps the understanding is the worst feature of the case.

The anti-drinking order issued yesterday by Colof Carleton E. Davis, of the Bureau of Water, applies paradoxically to anything but water. It may cause a bit of grumbling but the grumblers will be just those purphis whose services the bureau will find not indisparable. Director Datesman has approved the order, which does not in effect probilds deinking among employes nor does it dewand a pledge. It simply banishes the influence of Mauor during the time of work. Inleance to drinkers who cannot control themwas la rejected in these words; "By so domilion to caport violations of the order). make the Bureau of Water and may

ployes of the bureau who are affected by the order may consider that they have a primary duty to the citizens of Philadelphia, for which they must sacrifice whatever leanings they may have toward anything which renders them inefficient or irresponsible.

SPIRIT OF WASHINGTON

The letter of much of the wisdom of the early statesmen has been outgrown, but the spirit of Washington's policy to establish a soveregn nation which should femmand and defined the respect of the world re-mains a safe guide for men today.

THE theory that American foreign policy A should be such as to foster friendly relations with all nations and entangling alliances with none was formed at a time when this country was physically isolated. Three thousand miles of ocean separated us from Europe. A man could not cross from one continent to the other in less than a month. There could be no communication by mail In less than two months, since that time was required for a letter to get to London and for an answer to return. The fact that British possessions bordered the United States on the north and Spanish possessions on the south and west did not seriously lessen our physical aloofness from the rest of the

Washington's views on the subject were expressed in his letter to Sir Francis Newenham, when he wrote of our relations to the European nations:

It should be the policy of the United States to administer to their wants without being engaged in their quarrels.

This is an admirable statement and would serve for today as well as for the time when it was first formulated. But many American statesmen have read into it more than it contains. When the French Revolution began, Washington said that he was glad that we were so far away from it, because, otherwise, it would be difficult for us to keep out of the great conflict that was just beginning. The issues involved were not American. But when the French disregarded our rights on the sea we did become involved in war with them and fought it for two years. If the steamship and the electric telegraph had been in use then, it is more than likely that we should sooner or later have been drawn into the greater conflict that followed.

Washington's policy rested on the firm foundation of national independence. He did not want the European gowers to interfere with our internal affairs and he was opposed to our interference with the internal affairs of other nations. Some of his successors, however, have gone so far as to be willing to submit to indignity from European powers rather than depart from what they are pleased to call "the traditional policy" of America. When the rights of American citizens and the dignity of the nation itself are affected by European quarrels, we are intensely interested in what goes on across the water.

We can no longer pretend that we are not concerned or that events on the other side of the ocean do not affect us. The United States is in the position of the owner of a large farm, which a hundred years ago was so far away from town that the farmer could run it as he pleased. He need not care anything about the regulations to which the people in the city had to submit, and the people in the city need not care what he did. He could supply the town with provisions without becoming involved in the quarrels of the town folk. But when the city expands until it reaches the farm lands conditions are changed. There must be a mutual adjustment of the relations between the two. The farmer must be more considerate of his neighbors than when he was isolated, and his neighbors, who have come close to him, have a right to demand that he shall consider their rights and their convenience.

The analogy must not be pressed too far, but it roughly parallels the changed relations between the United States and the rest of the world which a century and a quarter have brought about.

The time has passed when this country can play a small part in world events. The case was stated with admirable precision by Colonel Roosevelt as President, when he said that the only option possible to America. was whether it would play its part nobly or ignobly. A nation of 100,000,000 population bulks large from whatever angle it is viewed. It touches the world at a thousand points. This is no longer a small state occupying the edge of a continent. It has spread to the Pacific and reached out to the islands of the sea. The internal quarrels of no nation in Europe need trouble it so long as American rights are not affected. But there cannot be a great international conflagration such as that which is now in progress without involving us more or less directly. Washington set out to convince Europe that the new nation born here was a sovereign entity entitled to respect. Unless his successors are able to maintain the rights of a sovereign state when the belligerent nations are ignoring all rights they will fail miserably in the performance of their sworn duty.

We have outgrown the letter of much that the early statesmen said of the international duty of America. To apply it to conditions today would be like attempting to dress a grown man in his first pair of trousers. But the spirit of Washington's policy, based on a profound love for his country and a determination to make that country respected in the family of nations, is a safe guide now and will so remain as long as the nation survives. -

SAVE THE WATER FRONT

THE principal reason urged by the advo-Leates of the annexation of Delaware County to the city is that the waterfront on the river is required for the proper de-

velopment of the port of Philadelphia. No argument is needed to establish this proposition. The wharves of the enlarged port must ultimately extend to Chester, if not beyond. There is room on the river south of the outlet of the Schuylkill for plers long enough to accommodate the biggest

steamship that will ever be built. Neither the State nor the city nor any other public corporation controls the banks of the river. There can be no proper development of the port so long as this great territory remains in private hands. If a commercial statesman were asked to say what should he done he would advise the creation of a powerful commission with the right of eminent domain to enlarge the port of Philadelphia by including within it lands on the Delaware as far north and as far south as its discretion seemed wise. Such a commission could then make comprehensive plana for plers and railroad sidings, controlled absointely in the public interest, while leaving the autonomy of the towns and cities in Delaware Sounty undisturbed until such time as is might seem best to annex them to this of seed discourage." Quite any good the 1500 ame | city.

Tom Daly's Column





But-

(After reading Chambers) Close within his arms he held her. He looked close within his arms he held her. He looked deep, deep into her glistening eyes and searched her very soul. Nearer and nearer he pressed her wilting form to him. Their hearts beat violently. Slowly she raised her face to his. Her half-parted lips gave forth the heat of burnier half-parted lips gave half-pa Her half-parted lips gave forth the heat of burn-ing coals. They stood quivering as blades of grass kissed by a passing breeze. A few loose strands of her golden hair maddened him. He pressed his fevered lips closer to hers—closer— closer—when of a sudden the poor yap sneezed and spoiled it all.

H. W. R.

spirit-

It's Irish

That the man who runs

L. Y. G.

Ah, Those Coupons!

They tossed and sighed and murmured through the silence of the night, For she had something on her mind, and he was worried, quite,

Worried, quite.

His breath came quick in coughing gasps, his face resembled dough.

And in his yellowed fingers held, a cigarette did glow.

(Change to Minor.)
At last his loving wife exclaimed, and anxious she did feel, 'We need but three more coupons, dear, for the au-to-mo-bile,
Ten thousand's all we have to have—we lack but three, you know.' But Henry turned a pasty face and groaned in accents slow.

Refrain.

"I cannot smoke another one, I am a dying man, I've done my best, my very best, but Lord, I simply can-Not touch another cigarette, I am too nearly

dend We'll have to give it up, dear, though it turns my heart to lead."

He looked, indeed, quite sick and pale, and very feeble, too,
The prospects seemed to dwindle and his wife

she felt dark blue; But in her desperation she then took the last And made use of the tactics that are every woman's forte.

(Change to Minor.)
Entwining arms with tears—you know, she had her way at last, But when she got the wretched slips, his troubles

all were past.

The wedding bells have pealed again since Henry's sad demise. But oft as in her car they ride, she hums with

lowered eyes; Refrain. "I cannot smoke another one, etc." P. W.

Sold

Frantically she dashed into the room and threw herself upon him. Her hand closed tightly upon his wrist—the glittering blade he held wavered and fell. There was a look of terrible rage in his eyes as he turned upon her.

"Don't" she gasped.
"Why not?" he asked quickly.
"Jim cut his corns with that this morning." she breathed. "You'll have to shave with the



TIME'S RAVAGES.

'Twas built for some great-grandmamma Whose taste, though prim, was fine. Its spacious stretch was made to hold A row of eight or nine.

Oppressed by its decorous air, Shy homespun swains would never dare To pop the the smallest question there, So pewlike its design!

But orandma's dead. Dot has it now. And times have changed, 'tis true, And Dottic's far too wise to have A sofa like a pew.

Heaps of soft cushions, silken neat, Now leave upon that ample scat, When lights are low and hours succet,

Just room enough for two! Perfect Understanding

Bill (over the phone)-My dear, I won't be home till late tonight—a meeting of directors, His wife-Bring her out to dinner, Henry;

daughter will be out, you know, and theatrical people are so amusing.

No Nuisance

First Dormite-How can you study when your roomie is typewriting all the time? Second Ditto-Oh, that's easy; I read between clicks. D. M. C.

The Swell One-Some foreign substance is lodged in your eye. Patrick-Ol knowed ut. That's what I get f'r wurrukin' wid thim Dagoes.

Stude-Hay there, there's a cockroach on the ceiling. Roomie-Step on it and kill it. Don't bother

Alice-Have you heard the latest Ford joke? Henry-What is it? Alice-Oh, Henry!

How long have you been learning to skate? Oh, about a dozen sittings.

Adelphian Rhapsody

T AM a thing of beauty and a joy forever; I am a sure cure for the blues and a dispeller of gloom; gout, indigestion and rheumatism flee at my approach; I am a creature of impulse and an ecstasy of delight; I am the joiner and breaker of hearts; I am the cause of the morning of sorrow; I am the admiration of the debutante and the exercise of the tired business man; like Heins's, I have-57 varieties; millions of devoters worship before my shrine; I am tresistible I am the Foatrog

FATHER OF THE AMERICAN IDEA Washington's Great Service to His

Country in the Presidency-His One Policy Was America First, Last and All the Time

N THOSE days when Philadelphia was the national capital and when George Washington was President of the United States it was the custom on the 22d of February to celebrate the occasion with artillery salutes parades and social calls in the day time and with a ball in the evening. Congress customarily adjourned for a sufficient length of time to permit its members to call on the President and pay him their respects. But in 1796 Congress put a deliberate slight upon the President by refusing to adjourn. Partisan strife had been born.

It is all very well to quote the familiar title, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," but if ever a man suffered for his Americanism it was George Washington. We call him "the father of his country." Because he commanded the more or less triumphant army of the Revolution? Because he was elected the first President of the new Republic? If we possess any respect for history we regard Washington as the father of his country because it was his genius, his statesmanship, in the eight years of his administration, that established the true American policy-the policy of America first, last and all the time. That policy he established in the face of bitter and even violent opposition at home. At times he stood almost alone. After he had dealt with Genet as the French trouble maker richly deserved his enemies revived with coarser and more scurrilous accompaniments than before the old charge of monarchialism. They cried out that he ought to be impeached. A cartoon picturing Washington on the guillotine roused the President to a passion, and he declared "that he had never repented but once having taken a second term and that was every moment since; that he had rather be in his grave than in his present position; that he had rather be on his farm than to be emperor of the world, and yet they were charging him with wanting to be a king."

"Made in America" The father of the American idea took the

oath of office under an American-made Constitution in a suit of American-made clothes. His party was the American party. It was only after several years in the Presidency that Washington came to realize that he belonged to any other, and at that it never ceased to be American, wholly American. Washington was that party, call it American or Federalist as you please. Hamilton did not create the Federalist party or Jefferson the Anti-Federalist. Never was a President more completely the head of his own administration than George Washington. Every act of the administration was truly his own. The opponents of the Constitution became the opponents of the Washington administration. They formed the Opposition. They opposed the financial measures, the treaty with Great Britain, the attitude toward France, the enforcement of neutrality. They comprised the only party there was beside the party of administration supporters, and though for some time it lacked cohesiveness and organization it succeeded in making trouble enough for Washington's farsighted, statesmanlike, straightforward and unwavering policy of America first, last and all the time.

The new nation came into being on the eve of the French Revolution. The confusion in Europe quickly became worse confounded. War between England and France broke out. In the meanwhile the young republic had been confronted not only with domestic problems, but with problems affecting our relations with England, with France, with Spain. Indeed, our domestic problems were closely associated with our foreign problems. Even our financial measures and policies possessed a foreign angle. Our first real parties were based on the definement of our relations to European politics, which no less truly was a definement of our attitude toward America.

In his acts, as well as in his words, Washington pursued that American policy to which we owe the truly national spirit. Washington's exemplification of the American spirit, his preaching and practice of it in the eight years of his Presidency-that was Washington's great service to his country. Jefferson as the first President of the United States comparisons are odious, but let us be glad that Jufferson was the third and not the first. This did Washington do: He declared and followed to its ultimate conclinions a policy which was purely American in its conception, and which shattered the Colonial tradition for all time. He not only announced to the world a dignified and independent policy of our own, but taught Americans themselves that their first duty was to be Americans and nothing else. Tale of the Little Sarah

YES, THERE MUST HAVE BEEN TIMES WHEN EVEN HE LOOKED UNDIGNIFIED

An incident which, though not by any

means the most significant in this connection, is nevertheless illuminative, may be briefly described. One July morning word was passed about in Philadelphia that the Little Sarah, a prize of a French man-ofwar, was fitting out as a privateer. The President was absent from the capital. Under the very eyes of Jefferson, the Secretary of State, the arming of the vessel proceeded apace. Jefferson went to Genet, who declined to promise to detain the vessel, saying that she would not be ready to sail for several days. Jefferson was satisfied, and withdrew the troops that had been ordered by the Governor of Pennsylvania to take possession of the Little Sarah. The Little Sarah dropped down to Chester, after changing its name to the Petit Democrat. Washington hurried back to Philadelphia. Jefferson hurried to the country before his chief arrived. But he received a letter from Washington that doubtless made him sit up and take notice. "What is to be done," the President asked, "in the case of the Little Sarah, now at Chester? Is the Minister of the French RCpublic to set the acts of this Government at defiance with impunity? and then threaten the Executive with an appeal to the people? What must the world think of such conduct, and of the Government of the United States in submitting to it?" Washington was wrathy. The Petit Democrat put to sea before he could prevent it, but Jefferson was never afterward permitted to exercise his former authority as Minister of Foreign Affairs,

In September, 1796, at Philadelphia, Washington published his "Farewell Address." This message to the people was but the embodiment of that spirit which had characterized all his words and actions as President. "Be Americans," he appealed. "The name which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. Observe justice and faith toward all nations; have neither passionate hatreds nor passionate attachments to any; and be independent politically of all. In one word, be a nation, be Americans and be true to yourselves."

Is it the spirit of '76 we need again? Rather the spirit of Americanism as preached and practiced by George Washington in the early years of our national history-America first, last and all the time. R. H.

KILLING ANTS WITH CANNON

What's the good of great guns?

It is hard to imagine big guns killing anything except men and horses. In South Africa and other tropical countries, however, they are used to kill ants-the termites, or warrior ants. These ants are as highly organized as the Huns. They live in a republic of their own and are divided into classes of workmen, soldiers and The workmen construct the huge nests. the soldiers defend them and keep The ant heaps of these particular ants are

often 20 feet high and pyramidal in shape. Cattle climb upon them without crushing them. A dozen men can find shelter in some of their chambers, and native hunters often lie in inside them when out after wild animals after the nests have been deserted, of course. The ants construct galleries which are as wide as the bore of a large cannon, and which run three or four feet underground. If we built houses as big in proportion a working man would live in a dwelling as big as a pyramid of Egypt.

The ants are frightfully destructive, and the

only way to kill them off is to blow them and their nests to pieces with guns loaded with grapeshot.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW Nations that neglect the arts of war and are not prepared to defend themselves are sooner or later obliterated from the maps.—Detroit Free

Congress might celebrate Washington's Birthday in a fitting manner by speeding up the work for preparedness.—Birmingham Age-Work Herald.

In declaring that we shall grant full inde-pendence to the Filipinos at the proper time, leaving events to demonstrate when it is safe to do so, we go as far as wisdom dictates.—

The country passed judgment on the Under-wood tariff in the last congressional elections when, is spite of the Bull Moose division in the Republican ranks, it reduced the Democratic majority of 143 in the House to a corporal's guard of 29.—Milwaukeo Sentinel. Montreal has expended \$70,000,000 in 16 years

in improving its port facilities for handling ocean business, but now it "is to be abtirely renovated and its suttre system of railways and elevators absentied" in order to "make the port the best on the Athentic subbard."—Rocketter Pusi fix-

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

1. Where is Trebizond?
2. Who is the richest man in America?

3. Who is William H. Sowden?
4. Where is the Commoner published, and who is

Its editor? 5. How much has Great Britain appropriated for energing on the war? 6. Where is Rumania?

7. Who is the French Premier? 8. How many times did Sir Thomas Lipton compets

for the America's Cup. 9. What cities have been the capital of the United

10. Who is William Barnes?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. William Harvey. About 1616. Venice, Italy. Bundesrath and Reichstag.

4. A. D. 325.

5. A fabled Thessallan race said to have been half horse and half man.

6. Nine.

7. Two centuries before Christ. 8. George Whitfield, great English preacher. 9. At the extreme end of the Florida Keys.

1788, on co'ns issued by the Massachusetts Mist.

First Use of Ether

Editor of "What Do You Know"—In your "Quiz" you ask "when ether was first used in surgery and by whom. English and American history tells us in 1846 by Doctor Morton, of Boston, Mass. You say Doctor Crawford, of Georgia, some time between 1850 and 1868. Which is correct? Which is correc INSTRUCTOR IN HISTORY.

We said that Doctor Long used ether a March, 1842. Our answer was correct. Here are some of the facts about the introduction of of Danielsville, Ga., who received his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania. earned from drug clerks that insensibility of the produced by inhaling the fumes of ether. demonstrated it by experimenting on himself. In March, 1842, he administered ether to James Venable, a patient, and while the man was under its influence removed a tumor from his neck Doctor Long published no report of the opera-tion until years after Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a Boston dentist, had given ether to a patient at the Massachusetta General Hospital in October, 1846, at the request of Dr. John C. Warren. Doctor Warren had learned that Doctor Morton had used ether in a dental operation a few weeks b That ether would produce insensibility was known to Faraday in 1818

Moving Picture Studios

Editor of What Do You Know-Kindly inform ne where I can procure a list of moving-picture tudios in and around Philadelphia READER

The Lubin studio is at 20th street and Indiana avenue and the Liberty studio is at 23 East Herman street, Germantown. A list of all the studios in the country is to be printed in the Amusement Section of the EVENING LEDGES on Saturday, February 26.

"Musical Glasses"

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Will you explain why the calendar of musical evants which you publish every Saturday in the amusement section is called "The Musical Glasses"? C. BASSETT

Musical glasses are simply tumblers filled to varying depths with water, upon which a tune can be played either by rapping or drawing a wet figger over them. The caption, "The Musical wet finger over them. The caption, "The Musical Glasses," is in the nature of a pun, as the calen-dar serves as a pair of opera glasses, giving a close view of what is going on, and also refers to the famous lines from Goldemith, "That' would talk of nothing but high life, and high-lived company, with other fashionable topics, such as pictures, taste, Shakespeare and the musical glasses."

A Rose to the Living

Editor of "What Do You Know".—Where can I find the saying, "A rose to the fiving is more than sumptuous wreaths to the dead GREATFUL

It is in a little poem by Nixon Waterman, which runs this way: A rose to the living is more

A rose to the living is more

Than sumptuous wreaths to the dead.
In filling love's infinite store.
A rose to the living is more.
If graciously given before
The hungering spirit is fied—
A rose to the living is more
Than sumptions wreaths to the dead. A rose to the living is more Than sumptuous wreaths to the dead-

Wages of Sin Editor of "What Do You Know"... Can you tell to where I can find the whole poem containing

the lines:

If the wages of sin are death,

I do not want to begin.

I should also like to know who wrote that SAWDUST TRAIL The verses were written by Eugene F. Wate, f Topeka, Kan, sometimes known as "Iron will," while he was Commissioner of Pensions, 1903. In a letter to a friend he said, "I have lought the whole thing over, and my views are absolved in the few paragraphs herewith pensed:

off the wages of sin are death, I do not want to begin;
If I can't get living wages,
I will not work for sin.
Theo, again, if I want to work.
And the work I did not like.

Atter I'd possed a payony I would find I double's strike.