

Evening Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CURTIS H. K. CURTIS, President. Charles H. Ludington, Vice President. John C. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer. Philip B. Collins, John H. Williams, Directors.

Honors are shadows, which from seekers fly, But follow after those who them deny. —Baxter.

Germany says it is not yet time for peace. Quite so!

The Macedonian Turkish army is now removed to Lemberg. Tip to Rumania: This is your chance.

Senator Penrose admits that he is "no fanatic on civil service" himself. Thank heaven, Mr. Hughes is!

Collector Berry denies that he is incompetent. And we suppose that Postmaster Thornton will insist that the postoffice here was never managed better than since he has had charge of it.

It is gratifying indeed, to find that Mr. Wilson still stands on the suffrage question where he stood at the beginning of his Administration. He has changed on about everything else.

"Too proud to fight" is not a very good translation of the Latin expression which Senator Lewis quotes, but it will do. The significant thing, however, is that the Romans accepted the maxim by which they were to be ruled.

The railway brotherhoods, in presenting ultimatums and demanding answers by a certain hour, are forgetting the horrible example of another Power which did the same thing and is only beginning to reap the whirlwind after two years of war.

"The Carranza Government having virtually completed the pacification of Mexico," is the optimistic beginning of a news dispatch. What about us? Aren't we to be pacified, too? The rest of the dispatch refers to the return of all railroads to their original owners, which implies that Mr. Carranza either has done some very good work or believes that he has.

Incredibly ignorant or wicked to the point of crime must be the attitude of a doctor who does not report a case of infantile paralysis. Apparently there have been such unreported cases which pass in importance those in which children have tried to smuggle sick children out of the city. The quarantine is both domestic and interstate. It must be enforced on both sides. So far no good, but dreadful harm, has come from evasion.

The ten-cent loaf of bread has the air of being inevitable, but the public is still in doubt about it. The bakers insist that their saving will be in labor, and they can be held by the police authorities to make good the promise that a ten-cent loaf will equal in weight two five-cent loaves. On the other hand, the five-cent loaf is described as an economic loss because of a great increase in the cost of flour, and that loss could hardly be made up by gains in delivery or even in making. The matter might be referred to a board of mediation. Otherwise, prejudice will stand much in the way of a proper solution.

It is reported that Mr. Herrick, Republican nominee for United States Senator from Ohio, will support the national prohibition amendment if elected. The report may be inaccurate, but it is certain that the movement in favor of national prohibition is making marked headway in States where local option is fought by the liquor interests. The action of the liquor crowd in imposing a tax wherewith to acquire funds with which to combat legislation is not conducive to public confidence in the manner in which that fund is to be expended, particularly after recent happenings in this State. Boose and boodle can never have more than a temporary triumph in Pennsylvania.

While the Russians are still on the offensive and are making headway in the south, it is too early to count out the chance of a determined German offensive in the northern field. Kuropatkin has been removed because the northern offensive did not develop under him and every action around Riga has been fruitless. Partly this is due to the natural difficulties, chiefly, it may be suspected, to the Germans themselves. If Germany is not to lose her hard-won prestige, maintained for two years by successive attacks, her time for action is at hand. In the west she has failed at Verdun, but her progress is traditionally greater in the east, and the political effect of a Russian setback on the Balkan neutrals is great enough to compensate for the loss which always comes with success in Russia. Even should the armies be thrown forward as far as Moscow, as far as Petrograd, they would probably accomplish as little as did the armies which invaded Warsaw and came so near to Riga. What they would do is valuable. They would give Germany something to rest on during the coming winter, waiting for the inevitable.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company reports that there is "a satisfactory response to such new facilities as have been placed in operation." Yet the new facilities referred to are merely feeders for the new subways, and it was not expected or even suspected that they of themselves would show good results. In comparing two competitive high-speed systems in New York, the Times points out that "neither grew at the expense of the other, and the growth of the elevated business was in the latest three months nearly double the cost of the fixed charges of providing it. The more the passenger business of New York is divided the more there is to divide. In other words, the business grows with the facilities for doing it." The P. R. T. need have no fear that the new high-speed system here will do it any harm. It is, on the contrary, going to do just what new facilities did in New York and what they have done elsewhere, namely, increase the business and prove to be in every sense a profitable investment financially for the city and the company and profitable in comfort as well as money for the citizens.

fort for the Allies is still needed, they may find it in those first tremblings of the Balkan offensive, the last link in the clanking chain which is so slowly drawing together around the Central Empire.

CAUSE AND REMEDY IN THE BALLOT BOX

THE Grand Jury's presentment is not so much a whitewash as it is a cry of helplessness.

Examine some of its statements: We could find no expedient to extract the truth from men who, in our judgment, deliberately perjured themselves to shield one another. While little has been adduced to prove that the police have any connection with politics, the testimony is such as justifies the Grand Jury in believing such to be the case. In many cases it was shown that the officers duty were on the most friendly and intimate terms with the inmates and proprietors of the houses they were supposed to guard.

In other words, the liars had their innings and the Grand Jury heard enough to know that grafters and panders and capitalists of vice are not so thin-skinned that they hesitate to swear to lies when necessary. Possibly one or two of the perjurers could have been trapped, but they were not.

The Grand Jury explains the immunity of all sorts of disorderly places as due to the extravagant rentals obtained by the owners, dereliction on the part of individual members of the police force, an inadequacy in the number of police and the interference of politicians. Were it not for the last reason there would be none of the others. Vice and politics are linked together. They march hand in hand, each dependent on the other and each the protector of the other.

The Grand Jury is evidently fully aware of the iniquity of the magistrates, whose courts have become the breeding ground for rascality of all kinds and the treasury of legal blackmailers and disreputable exploiters of vice. It is the ultimate absurdity to expect the dispensing of justice from tribunals that are themselves the most vicious examples of venality and crookedness existing in the city.

Two things, then, are of some importance, so far as the vice situation is concerned. The first is the enforcement of the Swift act, which strikes at the owners who rent premises for disreputable purposes. The second is the abolition of the entire magistrate system.

But the big thing to be accomplished, as the Grand Jury discovered, although it was very mild in stating it, is to take the police out of politics. "There should be legislation enacted which would preclude the possibility of police in politics." Very good, but what kind of legislation? We do not want a police force controlled from Harrisburg. Yet it must be controlled somehow, and that means a local control. This brings the situation back ultimately to control as the result of a local election, and it is in the local election that the vice district strikes the great blow for its self-protection. It is this circle of interests, this close association between the political organization and vice, that seems almost to preclude the possibility of divorcing the police from politics or vice from politics.

There is but one solution, despite any palliative legislation which skill can devise, and that solution is the banding together of good citizens to elect to office men of conscience who are not the creatures of the Organization. The whole question goes back to the election boxes. Unless a cure is found there it cannot be found at all. This is so obvious that it needs no elucidation. Never will men elected by the underworld stamp out the underworld. It is not human nature that they should.

The Mayor, however, declares that he is going to make Philadelphia "the cleanest city in America." The test of his ability to do so is the fate of Director Wilson. We suspect that the public will have little faith in future law enforcement if the man who sanctioned the return of gambling machinery to their owners is retained in office. What is needed more than anything else immediately is a new Director of Public Safety.

NEW FACILITIES MAKE NEW BUSINESS

MAYBE the pessimists can smile. It has hurt them to think of Philadelphia having an adequate transit system, for in their horizon there is room for nothing but bankruptcy, yet we suspect that even they may be able to get some satisfaction from the experience of New York.

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Tom Daly's Column

THE VILLAGE POET

Whenever it's a Saturday with August's moon aglow I like to walk on Chestnut street with ghosts of long ago. A much more pleasant thing to do when all my work is through Than prancing 'round in noondays' sun to see what news is new. So now I strip my soul of flesh an' send it scampering back, Through more than half a hundred years, along a shining track To days before I saw the light, yet days that always hold A vivid corner in my mind, through tales my father told. With him an' those who follow on with rhythmic marching feet From Schuylkill Seventh now we're wheeling into Chestnut street. The moon is nearly at the full (just as it is tonight), And all the cobbled highway there is flooded with its light: The street lamps, weakly flickering, pale in the glow of it, The torches that the marchers bear are brightly lit until I march with Dad an' as we go the hot tears nearly blind me To hear the fife an' drum corps play "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Past Broad street, swinging on our way, we have escaped the dangers That menace in the ballcock controlled by Schuylkill Rangers, An' here we pick up Dicky Vaux, of all our Mayors the beau, (He danced with Queen Victoria once on a time, you know), His famous pumps upon his feet, his beaver hat on top. On past the Baldwin Mansion, beneath the pale moonshine, We march, an' shouting wraiths fall joyously in line. Before the Markoe House (where now the Record Building stands) We feel the animating spur of many clapping hands. Pat Dougherty is in the crowd, we note, an' to be sure, There's the Carroll Brewster, Singlerly an' Colonel A. McClure. A host of other men are there I cannot call to mind, An' all o' them fall in with us an' follow on behind. It isn't far we have to go, for Ninth street is our goal, Where we await the chance to see "the cave man with a soul." The moon has gone behind a cloud an' so we light our torches; A window opens out on one o' those queer little porches. The Continental, best hotel of those days, used to boast, An' next you know Abe Lincoln's there above the shouting host. The tall, gaunt figure leans far out above the iron rail, An' in the torches' watering light his face looms dead and pale. He speaks with earnest feeling; we hear, who stand below, A poet an' a prophet more perfect than we know. He holds us to the finish an' when the last word's said The moon, again unclouded, pours glory on his head.

Whenever it's a Saturday, with August's moon aglow, I like to walk on Chestnut street with ghosts of long ago. A much more pleasant thing to do, when all my work is through, Than prancing 'round in noondays' sun to see what news is new.

Whenever a sampe copy of this Journal is received by mail or otherwise, it is an invitation for you to become a subscriber. Our rate is only \$1.25 a year, payable in advance—a little less than 25 cents a week, an' you o' without the LOCAL NEWS of Bethel and vicinity for 25 cents a week.

If you would like to be a regular reader of this Journal send in your name and address, and we shall be glad to have you on our list. THE PUBLISHERS, Bethel (Ohio) Journal.

And (they might have added) "your cordia assistance w' help us to replenish our font of the over case etter that comes between k and m in the alphabet."

While arranging an awning in front of his home, Frank O. Cruise, aged 43 years, of Reading, severely lacerated his right arm when it caught in a hook. Dr. W. L. Fisher closed the wound with two stitches. A peculiar coincidence is that on the same date 40 years ago, when Mr. Cruise was only 5 years of age, he was kicked in the face by a horse. —Morning Call.

Not overlooking the further coincidence of the cruise, the fisher and the hook. CHATS WITH FAMOUS ATHLETES Mr. S. Ethelbert Sharwood, the sterling Merion golfer says: "I'm told that if I hope ever to win the national amateur championship I'd better do it this year, for I'm to be married a few weeks thereafter."

Dear Tom—In a Chestnut street shop window this morning I noticed a card reading: STATIONERY FOR SOCIETY AND POLITE CORRESPONDENCE As I read in your columns that you have been yachting with society, perhaps you can tell me what sort of an insulting and impolite note they wrote when they invited you. J. J. S.

Three Animals, One Strange A child belonging to a family of foreigners living near Washington avenue had a narrow escape at that place. The train in question is so short that it is impossible to see any distance on either side, but fortunately the car was not running fast and it was stopped before the child could be run over. Especially the cow, occasionally strayed across the tracks, but never caused any serious accidents or accidents averted.—Burlington (Vt.) Enterprise.

Reading the sporting page of the P. L. this morning, says H. H. H. I noticed this at the bottom thereof: Other Sports on Page 2. Turning thereto the first thing I saw was a full-length portrait of Mrs. Cragg's.

A Fish Story ATLANTIC CITY—Two sharks were caught last week at Atlantic City. One was five feet long and the other eight. When they opened the sharks they found ten little fish in one and eight in the other, and they proceeded to eat the little fish.—South Jersey News.



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Charles Palmer, Candidate for the Supreme Court Bench, Tells How the Primary System and the Nonpartisan Ballot Open the Way to Men Who Wish to Hold Public Office

This department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the views of its correspondents.

THE STRANGE WOMAN To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—Conditions in Jerusalem in the time of Solomon were no different from conditions in Philadelphia today, for a recent tragedy here has proved that Solomon knew what he was talking about when he said:

My son, attend unto wisdom, and bow thine ear to my unsettinging: The lips of a strange woman drop as a honeycomb, and her mouth is smoother than oil; but her end is bitter as wormwood, sharp as a two-edged sword. Her feet go down to death; her steps take hold on hell. Let not thine heart decline to her ways, go not astray in her paths. For she hath cast down many wounded; yea, many strong men have been slain by her. Her house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death. I have seen her in her high places of the city, to call to passengers who go right on their ways: Whoso is simple, let him turn in hither; and as for him that wanteth understanding, she saith unto him: "Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant." But he knoweth not that the dead are there; and that her guests are in the depths of hell. S. G. P. Philadelphia, August 11, 1916.

NONPARTISAN PRIMARIES To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—The primary election system is a very interesting subject, and there are about as many varieties of it as there are States in the Union or countries where it may be in force. The present primary system in the State of Pennsylvania represents that element or thought in the human mind of the citizens of the State which is looking constantly for improvement in civic affairs. All men have this quality, and respond to it in a greater or lesser degree. The primary election system after once having gained a place in some one State has spread like contagious diseases of childhood to most of the other States in the Union. It is a system of provisions that have their way into all reform measures, and particularly into ballot reform laws. There are improvements likewise being brought forward from time to time, and those States which have adopted the laws latest having had the benefit of the experience of earlier laws in other States have, or should have, better laws on the subject. The situation reminds me of the paving system in our streets—as in the city of Chester, for instance, our municipality has from times long back had part of its streets paved, the first effort being cobblestones, then Belgian blocks, asphaltum blocks and finally the smooth pavements of the present day. From the original vest pocket system in force in many States, and still gratefully remembered by many citizens in association with the good old days of the past, we have progressed to the official ballot furnished by the State, with the expense of printing and furnishing the ballots being borne by the State. This form of voting has proved generally acceptable, and is a substantial advance over the methods long in use previously. The next step was the taking over by the State of the supervision of primary elections, having the primary elections of all parties held on one day designated by law and conducted by the regular election officers, thereby doing away with separate primary elections on different days for the different parties, many of which were very loosely conducted and their results consequently unsatisfactory.

PEACE AND POLAND To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—One may firmly believe that a new peace in Europe will be soon restored and uttermost happiness will spread its wings on the desolated countries and unhappy nations. I am convinced that peace will be restored without reparations of wrongs perpetrated for centuries on subdued nations that one may be vastly and sadly mistaken. For such peace will be a new crime of nations, an everlasting shame for European civilization. Among these nations there is one which was feloniously torn asunder in the last century. She is the buffer state of western civilization, the knight of nations—the oldest warrior, the cause of freedom and justice. She today, again by violence and force, is thrown on the bed of blood, fire and smoke, murdered her own children by order of her enemies, sinking the steel in the breasts of her own sons, fathers and brothers. She demands peace, and a new kind of peace. She demands a peace which will be lasting and honest, and which will be founded on justice, and which will be a new kind of peace, a peace that will declare to all the world that all harm and grievances are forgotten and that violence and injury are cast away, a peace that will halt a new world existence. And her name is Poland! KAJETAN GRZELECKI. Manayunk, Pa., August 10.

UNCLE SAM'S SHABBINESS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—Why cannot Uncle Sam keep his buildings as clean as those owned by private business men? As I walked through the corridor of the Postoffice today I stopped to look at some workmen putting ventilating lights in the upper sashes of the windows on the Ninth street side. They had the sashes on horses, where I could see them. The glass looked as if it had not been washed for months, and as I looked along the casings of the windows I saw along the casings of the windows I saw they were thick with dust. I was ashamed of my Government that would permit such slovenly housekeeping. I feel a similar shame when I see the shabby and rattling mail wagons going from the railroad stations to the Postoffice. Only a business on the verge of bankruptcy would permit the use of such vehicles. MARY HASTINGS. Philadelphia, August 11.

CONSOLATION SINGLES Bear it in mind, neighbors, that no matter how the election goes in November, Indiana will still proudly have a son in the city's presidential chair.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

MOVE FOR HUNGARY'S POLITICAL UNITY MADE BY PREMIER TISZA

Government Ready to Confer With Opposition, Itself Divided, Prime Minister Tells Parliament

PARTY COALITION URGED

BUAPEST, HUNGARY, Aug. 11.—One of the most important events in recent political history of Hungary occurred early this month when the Prime Minister, Count Tisza, in a stirring speech in Parliament announced the Government's intention to announce the Government's withdrawal from now on to take into the hands of the Opposition the Government's representatives of Hungary's various provinces, which had been welded together in a political unity that never has existed in Hungary.

Prime Minister Tisza's exposition of the Government's prospective attitude toward the Opposition was given in one of the most exciting of recent Parliament sessions, and followed a statement by Count Andrássy, one of the Opposition leaders, which the desirability of complete political unity was set forth. Because of the impossibility of discussing publicly many grave questions confronting the State from time to time Count Andrássy appealed for three things: First, a policy of designated Opposition leaders, which the inside designated leaders would be called into consultation on the Government's important matters, and second, a policy on the part of the Government by which the real initiative would be given an opportunity to voice their constituents' desires in big, important matters, third, the right to have access at all times to consultation with the Emperor, as Government leaders have.

CITIES OTHER COALITIONS Count Andrássy pointed out that a number of other countries have since the war adopted a policy of taking careful account of the views of the Opposition, and he declared that the Hungarian Opposition would not maintain its present policy which indefinitely lays all responsibility for mistakes on the Government.

It is in the interest of the country, he declared, to give the Opposition a chance to voice its sentiments in the decision of questions which may be connected with the future of Hungary. That they, the Opposition, may be able to do this, however, he pointed out that it was fully as necessary to have the real initiative in the Government's hands as to have the Opposition granted the right to participate in Government councils.

In his announcement of the Government's willingness to accede to the proposals of the Opposition, Prime Minister Tisza expressed himself as in complete understanding of the strivings of a patriotic Opposition that seeks to take part in government, to make mistakes and to help wherever possible.

He announced therefore that he considered it the duty of the Government to consider this ambition of the Opposition, and to order that open discussion might be avoided, to give the Opposition the opportunity to know all that has gone on to the Government which the Opposition feels is its right and duty, to present their views to the Government for the latter's guidance.

The Parliament broke out into a storm of approval as Count Tisza then continued to say that he was willing to consider the Opposition leaders with regard to the means of keeping them informed of the important questions of the country.

Regarding the Opposition's desire to have access to private audiences with the Emperor, Count Tisza declared that he would not maintain his present policy, but that if he should put anything in the way of others which would prevent such a procedure, it would cause him nothing but pleasure, he declared, if the "leaders of the opposing parties have an opportunity to come directly into touch with His Majesty."

OPPOSITION BADLY SPLIT The chief difficulty in carrying out the program comes not from the Opposition itself, but rather from the Government itself, which is badly split. The chief wing of the called independent party headed by Count Michael Karolyi. The independent party, as it is said, is even threatened with disintegration.

The trouble appears to be as follows: The Opposition councilors who are in opposition, as proposed, to advise exclusively on foreign affairs, will be able to do so, and the radical independents, they should be a unit, which they are not, for the Opposition is split politically, just as Hungary is split politically.

The bulk of the Opposition wants, as representatives in the Government, Count Andrássy, Count Albert Apponyi, Count Aladar Zichy. In addition, it is said that Count Tisza wants to confer only with this trio. The Opposition, or portions of it, would like to see Stephan Rakovsky and William Vassanyi added to the three, to again the Government demurs.

In an effort to settle the differences of the Opposition, a conference was held which was proposed to create a new organization, one which should be restricted to the above-named trio. This was to be through the Opposition, however, is a sentiment that his own differences can be settled in which cases they believe a political unity has been vouchsafed them such that they have set firm if ever had.

CONGRESSIONAL UNIONIST APPROVES PARTY ACTION

Lucy Burns, Vice Chairman, Says Women Will Help

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Miss Lucy Burns, vice chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, last night said:

The decision of the woman's party to the West to devote its best efforts to defeat the Democratic party will receive the hearty support, both financial and in women throughout the whole country.

The Democratic party has for years treated with open contempt the women. They have not only opposed Federal suffrage amendment, but have refused to allow it to be discussed and voted on by the representatives of the people.

President Wilson opposed the Federal suffrage amendment without giving it due consideration, in the first place, and now continues his opposition through sheer unwillingness to admit a bad error of judgment and of tactics.

Women will certainly not return to power a party that has denied their justice.

BE A PHILOSOPHER If your collar starts to melt, Cause you to lose your coat. Be happy in the thought you have A dozen clean ones home. And if closer than a brother Your undergarments are above you, 'Cause you are sure the hat will be the awful weather soon.

Do not let the steaming weather Cause you to lose your coat. Just avoid a few Scotch highland kilts. And wear a lightweight coat. Throw away your hot suspenders. And as lightly as you can get rid of your heavy hat. The awful weather soon.