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Germany will note that Congress was not called to meet on April Fool's Day.
'Sixteen generals press Carranza' declares a headline. No wonder he is cutting such a flat figure in the world's stirring news today!

'Somewhere in America' are the boys of the Philadelphia regiments—we would not say where if we knew. But good luck to them!

Western pacifists who have been mightily ignoring perils beneath the waves must have suffered a rude shock when the excursion steamer St. Paul went aground on a submerged cornfield two miles below Evansville, Ind.

Senator Lodge acted with commendable patriotic spirit in refusing to prosecute the pacifist who attacked him. We must be very kind to the pacifists. They make such good fighters, and presently nine-tenths of them will be in army or navy.

Proof sufficient to satisfy the country that Congress would not take too much time about passing the war resolution was found in this item from the news from Washington: 'The President played golf—and registered an unusually good score.'

Bernard Shaw says he was safer at the front than in London after nightfall, where the 'lights-out' protection against Zeppelins has caused more deaths by accidents than the Zeppelins caused. At the present rate of killings by motor in Philadelphia it would certainly be safer to enlist.

The passage by the Philippine Legislature of a compulsory training bill illustrates the prevailing colonial faculty of reading salutary lessons to 'mother countries.' Australia, it will be recalled, gave the same sort of a tip to England by inducting universal service several years before the war opened.

Hindenburg's insistence that there was method in his retreat need not greatly worry the Entente if St. Quentin is captured. Such a victory, which now seems imminent, will unquestionably prove that whatever the plan was, it has failed. A surprise which is never sprung is about as exciting as a damp skyrocket.

Senator Gore, talking real progressivism in 1912, before the presidential nominations, had a stock speech in which he said that if Wilson were the Democratic candidate and La Follette the Republican candidate the country could feel safe no matter who won, because either would be a worthy representative of American sentiment in any democratic crisis. The Senator guessed wrong. Today La Follette is the one prominent American who could least be trusted to guide our destinies.

the seas, now is the time to start building the ships that will make us that champion, whether we are to do much fighting at sea in this war or not. This is insurance for the future. We can afford to keep the greatest navy afloat better than Great Britain is or will be able to afford it. We owe it to the safety of all nations and to our honor in making good our high promises of safeguarding free peoples everywhere to prepare this naval arm which will be no drain on our resources, the absence of which would be a constant menace to our resources.

HARD-HITTING VIRILITY IN WILSON POLICY
THIS INSTINCT in the American people to hit hard or not at all. The President's view of our duty is the essential virility of typical American manhood.

The Roosevelt motto is, 'Never hit soft.' Until now the only blow that America was in a position to strike was a soft blow. If Mr. Wilson had been the Colonel's own brother he could not have felt this spirit of 'all or none' more strenuously or expressed it more forcefully.

The country sees now that it would have been in a sorry plight if it had left itself pusy-footed along into a half-imposed, little-by-little series of defensive steps continuing until the final peace negotiations had been started. We would then literally have had not a friend in the world. The German Government would have nursed an age-long desire for vengeance upon us. The Allies would have been contemptuous toward us. The neutrals would have seen no leadership in America, no guarantee in the Monroe Doctrine.

But our record is clean. Our Government observed 'with proud punctilio' its friendly relations with the Germans. Our Government until it recalled its Ambassador. In the interval between then and now it was not an enemy to the German Government. But when finally the die was cast, our Government became a 100 per cent enemy of the German Government. There was to be no half measure of armed neutrality, which would hit soft. There is to be the full measure of war to the limit to end the war as soon as possible.

'We are now about to accept the gaze of battle with this natural foe of liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and power.'
This, from the President's address, is the guarantee to the world that we mean business. Let those who have no stomach for this fight stay at home. No doubt many of them can claim exemption from a man's work; so much the more honor for those who go. What we lose we lose outright; the gain is to be the whole world's, not ours, except as we have the world's good in our hearts for our reward.

Let America be represented by real men in this final championship of decent, clean, manly living among the nations. The stakes are too great to be shared in the winning by cowards or faint-hearts who would be content with half a loaf of freedom.

NO PEACE WITH KAISERS
THE inevitable talk of renewed offers of peace comes from Berlin and Vienna, and there is every reason to believe that it is well founded. But there can be no peace between the Kaiser and the democracies arrayed against him until there is a complete breakdown by his autocratic Government. The only Central Powers that can properly guarantee a lasting peace will be the people of those nations, and only when those people govern themselves.

NOT FIGHTING BY THE 'BOOK OF ARITHMETIC'
THE widespread and deep satisfaction that President Wilson has based his plea for war not solely on the mere eye-for-an-eye accounting for submarine outrages, but also on the larger and more spiritual principles of our democracy, is striking proof of the unshakable idealism that abides in American hearts. Despite the frequent strictures on our 'greedy commercialism,' on our cold-blooded, self-seeking interest in the main business chance, so often voiced by unthinking critics, this nation has ever detested fighting by what Mercurio calls 'the book of arithmetic.'

All our history attests this. Perhaps the sole blot on a record of wars, uncommonly large for a republic whose abhorrence of blatant militarism has been repeatedly expressed by all her great statesmen, is the conflict with Mexico in 1846. A fair-minded retrospect shows a leading cause of that struggle to have been the southern desire for an extension of slave territory. But as a result of this knowledge there has always been less public pride over the really superb accomplishments of Generals Scott and Taylor against Santa Ana's armies than of any other brilliant military achievements in the life of the nation.

Surely it was glowing idealism—that misrepresented quality whose mighty force is so continually discounted by tyranny—which inspired us to take up arms for freedom in 1775, for international justice in 1812, for the suppression of slavery by the North in 1861 and the spiritual vision of State rights by the Confederacy, and for the liberation of an oppressed people in 1898.

It is sometimes said that the sinking of the Maine provoked the Spanish War. True, it was the immediate cause of intensifying the strain of our relations with Madrid. But the loss of our battleship alone, especially in view of the fact that responsibility for the disaster was never convincingly fixed, could never have made us interfere in the West Indies. Free Cuba was the shining ideal which the men of nineteen years ago espoused. And in every age in history more resplendent with disinterested endeavor than that which tells how Cuba was unchained?

MOBILIZATION OF AMERICA
How Arthur Bullard, Who Has Studied the European Mistakes, Thinks We Can Avoid Them

WE HAVE been waiting for a brief and lucid summary of the blunders made by the Entente Allies in order that when we were drawn into the war we might profit by what had been learned at bitter cost in the expensive school of experience. This summary has been supplied by Arthur Bullard, who has been on the ground in both France and England, in a little book called 'Mobilizing America,' published today by the Macmillan Company, New York.

Mr. Bullard made extensive notes for the preparation of a large book describing the way democracies get ready for war, but the emergency emerged and he had to stop. He has condensed the main points of the unfinished greater work into 129 small pages. The first and most disastrous blunder which Mr. Bullard notes was the assumption that it was to be a short war. Nobody believed Kitchener when he said that the war would last three years. Both in France and in England it was believed that this estimate was the very best that could be made. 'We know better,' was the thought of the average citizen. Because of this fundamental blunder no adequate preparation was made for munitions. It was assumed that the great need was for men at the front, and every one forgot that men engaged in work at home were serving their country as genuinely as those in the trenches, and no one remembered that unless hundreds of thousands of men were provided the army with what it needed to do effective work the army might as well not be in the field. Skilled mechanics have been scooped out of the armies, coal miners have been called back to the mines and hotel managers have been put in charge of the domestic affairs of the hospitals instead of being assigned to digging trenches. The great service that can be rendered by the hotel manager is to see that the efficiency of the expert surgeons from the Rockefeller Institute, who were put in charge of a hospital in Compiegne which had been a hotel. The surgeons had had no experience in directing the work of hospital house-keeping, and things were going wrong until they decided to bring back from the front the man who had managed the hotel in time of peace. Within twenty-four hours after his return everything was running smoothly.

Blunders About Conscription
Another blunder was the failure of the Governments to make it clear to the people that they were asking for the men or that form of re-enforcements for the fighting men because they were absolutely necessary for the prosecution of the war. A serious failure there was a widespread suspicion that the politicians were playing politics and asked for a conscription measure in England, for example, in order to save the liberal party by the way of an examination of the cause of the nation. Akin to this was a scattering of effort in making clear the great issues at stake. The workmen and the capitalists both showed a splendid willingness to do their part, but necessary if they were made for the temporary emergency of war. The Welsh coal miners would enlist for the wage of a shilling a day, but they would strike against a reduction of the price of coal. The miners, especially when they discovered that their employers were reaping great profits from the increased price of coal.

Another mistake was the attempt of propagandists to make permanent settlements of controversial questions under pressure of the needs of the crisis. Mr. Bullard believes that if the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor in the United States had been made permanent, the prohibitionists would have been stopped. But the prohibitionists thought the opportunity was ripe for wiping out the business entirely, and they met with the bitter opposition of the liquor and distillers. Opponents of labor organizations thought they could kill the unions, and they failed as the prohibitionists failed.

America Warned
Mr. Bullard warns us against the danger of similar attempts here. It will be necessary to do many radical things if we are to make the full power of the nation felt in the war, but if the American people are to have a say in the making of the national budget system, the reform of the labor unions and what not arise upon the occasion to engage in propaganda, they will obstruct rather than aid the government. The lesson that Europe has for us is that all propaganda for this or that social or economic reform should be abandoned and that the nation should concentrate itself on the single object of winning the war. Its men and its industries for the sole purpose of winning an honorable peace and bringing about a triumph for democracy. When democracy has triumphed, the content of the popular discussion and settled in their own good time.

Mr. Bullard's book is of immense value in the present national crisis. It is inspired by the spirit of the President's address to Congress at the opening of the extraordinary session, and it supplements that splendid declaration of the allegiance of America to the cause of humanity by a multitude of suggestions and means for making that allegiance effective.

SHIPS, NOT HEROICS, NEEDED
Mr. Roosevelt's warning that we must not fight a 'dollar war' needs to be supplemented by warning that we must not fight a sentimental war. A sentimental war is a catch-phrase war, not a war of empty gestures. The first business before us is so clear that it is mere confusion of thought to label it with some moribund phrase. The 'United States' is not a superfluous war, it is a catch-phrase war, not a war of empty gestures. The first business before us is so clear that it is mere confusion of thought to label it with some moribund phrase. The 'United States' is not a superfluous war, it is a catch-phrase war, not a war of empty gestures.

Mr. Mayor, won't you please shake hands with Senator Johnson again; I didn't get you. It seemed to me that the Mayor was torn between conflicting desires. He wanted that picture to appear in the paper and he wanted to rebuke the photographer for being late. He thought quickly, which, for some folks, is not always safe.

'This is becoming painful,' he said. 'I mentioned this to my friend Carl, and he said: "Gosh! And Hughes didn't shake hands with Johnson even once and see how painful that was!"'

We took the scalp of C. Sykes on the eighteenth hole at Stenton yesterday, and dragging his bag behind him he followed us into the clubhouse. While he was washing up he rubbedered about a bit, for now that he's president of Bala Golf Club he's constantly on the lookout for new ideas. The prospectus of our greens committee, setting forth proposed improvements, caught his eye. He snorted and laid a demonstrative finger upon a paragraph written just this way: 'No. 18—Damm creek and make small basin, etc.'

Tom Daly's Column
ON FAR FRONTIERS
He dreamed the twilight that would pale his closing, Would loiter o'er the green and misty miles, In his own Irish tale with kin reposing, In peaceful files.

But Fate had marked him for a splendid ending, On far frontiers of which he never dreamed; The world's most righteous cause with life defending, Where shrapnel streamed.

IN THE TRAIN the other morning we noticed a pair of broad, young, khaki-clad shoulders a few seats ahead of us. The service hat topping the head well poised above the shoulders was encircled by a silk cord of red and blue intertwined. One of the U. of P. lads. A brown string was knotted under his cerebellum. To hold on his hat in windy weather, we thought. But a moment later he turned his head and we saw that the string was a hawser for his large tortoise-rimmed young-literary-man spectacles. Overtrained! Our thoughts hopped to another smile-provoking thing which is not as irrelevant as it would seem:

Athens! Athens! it was making a visit at the home of Charles F. Brannan. —Harold (D.L.) Christie. What impulse is it that prompts us when our name is Radish to call our daughter Athylene?

YOUR MOODS
Your moods are like the April days When clouds are blown across the blue. The shine and shadows—pools and grass Are in the changeful heart of you. I know too well your fickle ways, Your moods are like the April days. But though your constant sister May Is ever faithful, kind and true, I still must kneel to you and pray You listen while I plead and woo. For though your heart with mine for toy (As please most your fancy) plays, Your moods are like the April days.

THE LADS of Campion College, which is the town of Prairie-du-Chien, Wisconsin, conducted Bert Taylor's column in the Chicago Tribune on Monday. It was a good job. Take this for a sample: 'A classical education,' says Bill Byrne, Jr., 'is like a suit of evening clothes. You may never use it except to be a waiter or to make a fool of yourself. But it will keep a fellow from hanging around the lively stable.'

WHICH Naturally Introduces This: I have lately made my semiannual descent into that abyss of desolation, the examination period. And, after the official waste of three hours in the examination room as 'proctor,' I have spent one hour with the written rewards of my vigilance. 'Wordsworth,' I read, 'exalted in the beauty of nature.' Addition and erasure, I find myself corroborating, taught their age manners—and this was done in a preaching way, but in homely fashion. 'Helenism'—Greek is a very dead language nowadays. 'Elenism is immoral beauty.' Can this be the wanderer who of my attempt to analyze that temper which fondly imagines itself 'immortal'?

But I prefer originality—such originality as that of the youth who assures me that Franklin was the first great American man of letters because 'he invented the postal system.' We ask: 'What was Swift besides a man of letters?' The answer: 'Swift, besides a man of letters, was a lunatic.'

I am not asking just now what these fairly representative jottings prove. They may prove that I have done my teaching in a bluff, or that the American college is a bluff, or that the modern young man has only contempt for the cultivation of the mind, or that the English classics ought to be considered as dead to all but pedants, or that real education is an impossibility in a world of such rampant materialism, or that the preparatory schools do not know what they are about, or that the undergraduate will take his academic instruction from only one man—the athletic coach, the man who teaches him to play. I promise myself a terrible day of reckoning upon these issues and the relation of my own conscience to them.

But for the moment I only ask: What can be done about it? What on earth can be done about it? —Atlantic Monthly.



THE ART OF INSURGENCY
The Lady From Montana Sets an Example of Regularity to the Gentlemen From Massachusetts—Representative Moore Writes of the Organization of the House

WASHINGTON, April 4. CONGRESS has just had an interesting lesson in the art of insurgency, for insurgency in politics and statesmanship has come to be something of a fine art. The two instructors most conspicuous on this occasion were the Representative from Massachusetts, Mr. Gardner, who is a foremost advocate of war, which calls for organization, and Miss Jeanette Rankin, a new member of Congress from Montana, who has come to Washington as the first congressional member with a strong proponent for woman suffrage. Mr. Gardner held up the Republican caucus for more than an hour and a quarter, insisting that he would not be bound by its action, while Miss Rankin, who was not at the conference, declared that as she was 'elected on the Republican ticket' she would 'abide by the action of the Republican caucus.'

The difference between the two was this: that the gentleman from Massachusetts proclaimed his unwillingness to go along with the Republican organization, though it presaged defeat of the army to which he was attached, while the lady from Montana, who, like many women, is supposed to be unable to understand a contract, stood up 'manfully' to the organization, which had given her its support. The 'lesson' taught by Miss Rankin, concerning whose views and whose usefulness in Congress there has been so much doubt, was not without meaning to the vast body of regular Republicans who have been hesitating about woman suffrage. It was a lesson in stability and in adherence to fixed principles which gave immediate character and standing to the lady from Montana.

Insurgency Threatens Both Parties
But we were discussing insurgency as it applies to the Senate and the House. How far shall insurgency go within the ranks of an organization without being called to account? In the Senate recently insurgency in war matters was not confined to either Democratic or Republican parties. Neither has it been exclusive to either party in the House. The Democrats have frequently indulged in caucus and on the floor, although in the last analysis they have usually voted together, are still evidences of Democratic insurgency on various lines, such as peace and war, prohibition and woman suffrage, but the patronage of the Administration has been useful in straightening these things out. The Republicans have no such patronage, so that insurgents are free to go on insuring. The exhibition of insurgency when Saturday last, however, fell so flat as to discourage future efforts of the kind, unless they develop more strength and are better organized, for paradoxical as it may seem, insurgency cannot succeed or last among the insurgents. What happened on Saturday did not impress the new members of Congress favorably. The Massachusetts member who led the opposition and who finally withdrew from the conference because he did not want to be bound by what the conference did was followed from the hall by two members, one of whom came back. And this after every opportunity had been offered to the leader of the 'bolt.' If such it might be called, an expression of opinion. The general feeling at the wind-up was that several gentlemen who could not have their way declined to play. This sort of insurgency does not get very far.

Republican Organization Lost
The organization of the House on Monday demonstrated the value of a single vote since at the beginning of the contest each side was presumed to have 214 votes. Mr. Clark had announced that he would be elected Speaker, but the Republicans had not conceded it, since one vote one way or the other might at any time have determined the contest. The rumors of insurgency against Mr. Mann, the Republican candidate, were more ominous than those ever, that defeated Mr. Mann and likewise the Republican organization. The Democrats polled every one of their regular votes and captured enough Progressive to give Clark a total of 217. Mann received 216 votes. His casting vote was for Clark.



What Do You Know?
Queries of general interest will be assumed in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

- 1. What is the Hindenburg line?
2. What important position is held by Senator Stone of Indiana?
3. What is a 'penultimate' warning?
4. What is the difference between an Amphiphile and an Antiphoebic?
5. What does Good Friday commemorate?
6. Who is Speaker of the House of Representatives?
7. Name the largest continent.
8. Where are the White Mountains?
9. Who was Sir Isaac Newton?
10. What is a cheetah?

- 1. Events moving in seven-league boots mean events moving rapidly.
2. George W. Wickersham was Attorney General of the United States in the Taft Administration.
3. Constantin Ilean is the Danish Minister to the United States, who represented Denmark in the sale of the Danish West Indies to this country.
4. A cul-de-sac is a place with only one outlet. The literal French meaning is 'bottom of the street.'
5. It is estimated that the earth has been inhabited by human beings for at least 250,000 years.
6. Herbert Spencer was a distinguished English philosopher and scientist, who died in 1903.
7. The smoke screen, first used in the American navy, is effected by destroyers, which emit heavy smoke from the enemy's eyes. The large ships of their own fleet are hidden.
8. Fly-bait is fishing with artificial flies as bait.
9. General a constellation marked by two bright stars, Castor and Pollux ('the twins'), lies between the Milky Way and Orion.
10. Walking the plank was a pirate method of killing persons. The victim was blindfolded, his arms were bound and he was forced to walk off a plank into the sea.

Money to Holland
M. B. M.—The Belgian Relief Commission, 1524 Walnut street, advises sending money to Holland or Belgium by bank draft, which insures it against loss. There is certain risk attached to the sending of letters usually are delayed, but if this precaution is taken the sender undergoes no loss. Mail goes by way of England. The letter from the Belgian soldier, Ernest Koenen, interned in a camp at Zeist, Holland, was printed on the editorial page March 27. It stated that he had certain articles for sale—rings, brooches, etc.—to support his mother.

Bull Run
W. R. T.—The first battle of Bull Run was fought July 21, 1861. The second battle of Bull Run was fought August 30, 1862. Both were won by the Confederates.
Naval Yeoman
S. K. H.—Yeoman in the navy are divided into classes. A recruit receives \$17 a month; third-class yeoman, \$22; second-class, \$28.50; first-class, \$44; chief yeoman, with acting appointment, \$64; chief yeoman with permanent appointment, \$77. A yeoman's edge of shoreland is not a requirement for obtaining permanent appointment.