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Philadelphis, Thursday, August 9, 1917

### **COULD SCHWAB BE ELECTED GOVERNOR?**

AMONG the Americans who have put the stamp of their efficiency on the exlating era, none, we believe, is more conapicuously able than Charles Schwab The ravens were fastening the "down and-out" sign on him a few years ago. There were tales of wild doings in Europe and there were plenty of little-minded fellows ready to give him a character there from and catalogue him with the "also rans." He was no longer president of the United States Steel Corporation. The accident that had put him at the head of it, they said, foreshadowed the nemesis that was to pull him down.

But "Charlie" Schwab had the goods He didn't mope and he didn't publish a book of reminiscences for the entertain ment of weak-hearted individuals who had been thrown in the tussle with life and did not have the hardihood to get up again. Not "Charlie" Schwab! He simply journeyed to Bethlehem, for which course there was historic precedent, and before the Steel Trust or anybody else knew what was happening the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was a young Hercules on its own account. Trusts did not bother Schwab. He could make them himself, if need be, and he knew how to beard them in their lairs. One week he was in Russia, the next in Hongkong. Wherever steel was wanted in large quantities, Schwab was likely to be Johnny-on-the-spot. He learned efficiency driving a stage from Loretto to Cresson. and thereafter driving stakes

In a purely business way, we should say, here is an American who can play the game with any individual living and have at least an even chance of coming

Doubtless the eminent Briton beholds the somber side of the picture just as clearly as we do. But the range of his vision is more extensive. "It is a great age to live in" because the terrific forces of liberty are united and in motion as never before in the annals of our planet. "It is a great war," not because monstel armies are engaged, but because it is the

N States The

struggle that shall insure the freedom of mankind. And to sever the chains men of epic stature are certain to arise, are undoubt-

edly arising now. History has never tolerated a tremendous crisis without tremendous human agents to direct its forces. Such figures in the pageant of inter of Commerce and Industry in the time will be our contemporaries.

The signatic task ahead of us today is RECIPROCITY

Surely, notwithstanding all the sacrifices involved, it is a superb privilege to live in an era of miracles. We can increase their number and speed their accomplishment by imbibing some of keensighted Sir Eric's cosmic fervor.

## CANICULAR DAYS

ABOUT a week ago "Old Probs" angrily Arevealed himself as the man who put the temper into temperate. Some hundreds of thousands of wilted collars limply vet persistently emphasized the first two syllables of the phrase describing the zone of latitude in which we Philadelphians dwell. That irritating idiot who is forever asking "if it's hot enough for you" usually added a feverish darkness to the gloom by murmuring, "It's the Dog Days -what can you expect?" Truth to tell, it

was difficult to expect anything good from so grimly named a period. "Dog Days" is ill-sounding, suggesting unstirred tree leaves, a zephyrless and stagnant August atmosphere. ø

For at least a brief respite now the Weather Man has graciously reformed, and we note with curious interest the possibility of keeping placated with kindlier pose frankly seeking new markets where verbiage than that lately in use. "'Dog Days,"" declares the unruffled dictionary, new will be in general classes of merchan-"form but the 'canicular period' after all." With the alleged "Arctic" breezes of our to be other than of French manufacture electric fans temporarily turned off, we we shall openly go after the largest marcan afford to echo these honeyed syllables ket for the sale of all classes of French of erudition. "Canicular days" impart no product; and enter the largest market for sting. May "Old Probs" duly note the benignity of that description for those weeks of the American almanac semi- logically means the United States. officially bounded by July 25 and Septem-

"Canicula" is only the gleaming ber 5. Dog Star, whose rising is now in conjunction with our summer sun.

We can easily stand for any amount of canicular days" if they but continue to stay-at-homes must certainly be willing to flatter a chastened Weather Bureau with idea of supplying our needs, but of recipthis dulcet phrase during the time of good behavior. All is captivatingly "canicular" while the mercury lies low. Should it again rise in its wrath we have in reserve the sinister "Dog Days," perhaps even "whelp days" and "cur days," to hurl in

the teeth of the offending isotherm. But we love to dally with "canicular" just as long as our collars and hatbands will stand for it.

# SWIPING THE PEOPLE'S NICKEL

Ninety-five-cent gas would not bring any real benefit to the people at this time, because we should have to get the money out of them some other way.--Controller Walton.

CUPPOSEDLY a people who meekly en-D dure a tax of 25 per cent on a necessity of life will be quite willing to have it raised to 33 1-3 per cent. Between now furnishings as they are with such merchanand the first of January, however, it will dise of an expensive, luxurious nature. And dawn on Councils, we believe, that not we want the French people to become family only has the city no moral right to sequester the five-cent reduction guaran- factured product that the United States can teed by contract, but that it would be furnish us, and which before the war came poor business to do so. Increase in con- from Germany, sumption under the lower rate would

France Plans Closer Trade Relations for the Benefit of Both Countries After the War By HENRI BAZIN

WITH AMERICA

Staff Correspondent of the Evening Ledger in France. PARIS, July 17.

DLANS are perfected and in waiting through which the manufacturers of France will make determined effort to buy and sell in hitherto uncovered markets in

the United States after the war. The general idea, according to M. Clemantel, Min-

French Cabinet, is that open preference will be given to American products in a frank bld for a reciprocal condition, not only for the industrial and artistic output for which France is world famous, but for merchandise heretofore popularly associated

in large measure with German and English industry. In a short interview granted me M. Cle

mantel said: "We have learned many things through

the war that we expect when put into practice will, from both buying and selling perspective, revolutionize our economic future. One is that we want to buy more and sell more in the United States.

"We have a reputation for beautiful, artistic, juxurious products that has never been approached by any other nation in the history of commerce. We shall not only retain it, but increase it. But we shall no longer be satisfied with the classification as a nation of merely artisans and artists. We have always made the practical, the useful. I may say the homely articles of trade as well. Only, we have never se riously sought a market for them, the consumption having been ninety-five per cent within our own frontiers, We now prowe have long since held old ones. The dise that are, broadly speaking, supposed the purchase of the enormous needs that will confront France. In both senses this

"We shall need quantities and quantities manufactured products for the re-establishment of our invaded districts alone, and we shall need also vast ranges of general supplies and foodstuffs. We propose very

dispense their present charm, and all our frankly seeking them in America in preference to other countries, not only with the rocally influencing American trade for general French production in all grades and of all natures.

French Staple Goods for America "We would like to see our trade to and from the United States assume a stupendous aggregate. We want to sell to American merchants and consumers a range of manufactured stuff that, popularly speaking, has been associated in the past as the special privilege of Germany and England. Because we are first of all a people of artistic genlus and our markets are full of beautiful things, night has been entirely lost of the fact that we also make a great range of useful things. We want the American people to become as familiar with our cotton cloths as they are with our silks, with our

canned goods as they are with our jeweiry. with our simple, inexpensive furniture and

Tom Daly's Column LETS make this a Swimming Number Our talk about the old "Bathy" has

stirred up so many old rascals with no hair left to get wet, and they seem so hungry for more of it, that we'll just plunge right in again. Stand back if you've got your good clothes on!

J'EVER SEE 'M? once knew a swimmer named Bowma Who had all the airs of a showman; He seemed to opine

That his dives were just fine, But he started them with his abdomen

### Interruption

A lad from the proofroom rushes in to hand us a wheeze: "Has it anything to do with swimming?" we demand, holding him off. "Well," sez he, "some people swim in it." So we permit him to point out what nearly got by in an advertisement about "dried beef" in this very paper:

Nice, tender beer; deliciously good when creamed. An "emergency" ration to have in the house.

"It Pays to Carry It Home"

Regular lahdedahs youse guys dat used to go to the old bathy and cough up your nicles at the front door to Keebler's man, wuzn't youse? Why none of us Hare Streeters ever done anything so nutty. We used to hide our few duds in the bushes under the old Wire Bridge and swim up to the south end o' the Bathy where they wuz a loose board we could take off and a'ter we wuz inside could out back again. One of our gang wuz Hagan. 'Member him? Youse don't? Don't remember Hagan w'at saved six kids from drownin' under the ice? Sure, 'at's the guy. And there was Johnny Wise, John Harding, the Carroll boys, Johnny Gordon, George Dunlap, Jakey Shaner and me.

HEINIE.

### Collaborations

Give me the splendid, silent sun, As long as daylight lingers. Take back your splendid, silent sun, The darn thing burns my fingers! WALT WHITMAN AND WILL LOU.

AND Will Lou reports from New York that he passed the physical examination swimmingly and so that lets him in here. of American merchandise, machinery and He has resigned his teaching job and is ready for France if they need him. Carl Shanfelter is already there.

THE IDYLL OF OLD JOYS

You started it, Judge-and the Colonelyou knocked at my bedroom door, Disturbing my peaceful slumber at the ridiculous hour of four.

The "best time to fish," you assured us, and hopefully led us away

Up over the hills that were faintly predicting the coming of day, And so to the lake in the hollow, areen

rimmed by its deep-wooded shores, And then, when we got in the boat, Judge, with you hard at work with the oars.

found you'd forgotten the bait-Eh? What nonsense! Of course, it was you.

We brought your fault home at the time, Judge, and made you acknowledge it, too.

well, let it pass. Then the Colonel be nighty remarked that although

Our fishing was off for that morning, we ought to have something to show: We shouldn't go home empty-handed, he

THE RUSSIAN DYNAMO Kerensky, Always Known as Friend of the Oppressed, Weathered Many Storms

# Before the War

ONE of the catch phrases of the last and as a result there was a constant invi-tation to disorder and worse. The fact that towns sprang up, mushroom-fashion. tation to disorder and worse. The fact that towns sprang up, mushroom-fashion, added to the lawless feeling. waged by young aristocrats." But has it not also been a youthful, democratic war? Elected to the Duma

Great gray men, like Joffre, have had their place in it, and it has been a big place. Young men, too, have shared the turmoil, the planning, the action of the conflict.

Alexander Feodorovitch Kerensky is one of these. Even now prostrated in the cause of Russia, just as when he was wounded in May he said, "I am sorry that I did not die two months ago, when the dream of a new life was growing in the hearts of the Russian people," Kerensky remains one of the most striking, one of the most dynamic fearlessness, won. The laborers made their point. Kerensky began to enjoy more than and, in a way, one of the most touching figures of the great martial hurricane.

For this ascetic-looking young man, with publicity was in connection with the no-torious Mendel Bells case. Bells had been charged, at Kief, with ritual murder. Kerensky, again choosing the hardest path. the earnest eyes, refined mouth and philosophic nose, has proved his physical as well as his ethical bravery. He has received into his body bullets of his own troops that are so emblematic of the mental assisted in the prisoner's defense. This time, however, he was not to get off so lightly. A round-robin protest against the hurts of his strange, swaying, passionate race. And still his "head is bloody, but race. prosecution's unbowed.

Kerensky is thirty-six years old. He is dictating a nation's energies-a sight un-believable in almost any other crisis than Government showed its innate fear of popu-lar sentiment. It dared not impose too heavy a punishment on Kerensky. He had that in which the world is finding itself "Is he the man to save Russia-from her-self?" That question is on many a lip become too much of a detending with the downtrodden. So, with theatrical haste, another year finds him a member of haste, another year finds him a member. these days. It is said that there are two ways out for Kerensky ; that he either may the Duma, representing Socialist labor. accumb to tuberculosis, with which he is upposed to be tainted; or that reactionar dissiles may send him to the early grave a so richly does not deserve. Those who have talked to the man seem to think both chances improbable. They feel that neither nature nor man can stem the ood of passionate patriotism welling in his blood.

## Champion of the Poor

likely to endear him to popular opinion Always inclined to favor "the little fellow." always tending toward sympathy oppressed, he not only champions the poor, is known as the champion of the poor an almost equally important factor in a country where suspicion is not the excepbut the rule. With his altruisti speechmaking that will his altruistic gifts. Kerensky combines an aptitude for speechmaking that will inevitably stand him in good stead with a people nat-urally impressionable by either good or bad aureals to the smears gifts, Kerensky r bad appeals to the emotions. He carries it the core of his country-love a steadfast ness and ardor that have made and always will make individual power exercisable for he individuals, not the individual He is brave. Witness his most recent dramatic coup on the Brzczany front, when, under a coup on the Brzezany front, when, the second killing of his troops by their own men, at the expense of a wound to his person. Kerensky comes from Tashkend, Siberia. Interviewers describe him as of medium height, slight build and much physical activity. In spite of his infirmity, a serious one, he has displayed the force of his mind lvity. wer the matter of his mere physique. His discipline, his ethics, are rigid. As a

ratic instinct also found expression the defense of the workingmen and the peasants. The first intimation the Russian world at large got of him was when he defended a number of Siberian laborers who had been attacked by the Russian police. Siberia was frequently the scene of bloody activity. The district was well removed from the center of Government. land where the crown and the peasant cap have been contradisposed for so long?

The Government then, like many other governments, was not without its cancerous growths. Corruption in the was like the proverbial red rag to 4his youthful Siberian. He exposed it, and as a reward for his pains his mall jumped emarkably in bulk. This was due to increase of letters threatening his life. That he did not abate his work a whit is an

indication of his moral caliber. When the great war involved Russia

The Russian dictator has many attributer Kerensky came to the fore with stinging denunciations of Pan-Germanism. Incl-dentally, he kept on denouncing graft and the officials who took part in it, in and out of the military service. One of his boldes noves at this time was his stubborn re sistance of the Czar's desire for the disso-lution of the Duma. Revolutionary shadows hung over everything; the current of affairs was vastly was vastly displeasing to many On the day that Nicholas ordered people. that the Duma adjourn, Kerensky rose and shouted: Popular With Troops A young man with enough grit to take such a perilous stand as that might well expect to find the eyes of the earth upon him. Other characteristic acts followed-the liberation of Siberian prisoners when he was Min'ster of Justice in the provisional government; attempts to weld together Russia's military forces into a com pact machine; impassioned invective against the Hun; exposure of the interests of the German Socialists. Metaphorically, he spat upon the notion of a separate peace with Teuton foes.

It is a paradoxical fact that the more iron-fingered Kerensky became the greater was his popularity.' Putting the easy and His discipline, his ethics, are rigid. As a young attorney he made a sustained fight in, the interests of the Jews, which at that time was not a rosy bed for any Slavic youngster to choose for repose. His demsuave words of oratorical persuasion into the discard, he enacted disciplinary measures to force efficiency from his country's men for her sake. Among the troops them-selves, it is firmly asserted, he is well liked. One more curious facet in the many-sided life of the dictator is that he possesses the Cross of St. George. It was not the Czar's gift, but that of an army delegation. What more fitting symbol of his place in a

THE VOICE OF rian, unacquainted with declensions and con-

jugations, had constructed this marvelous rendering of "Put on the whole armor of God" by the use of an English-Latin THE PEOPLE lexicon Mr. Freeborn might readily have solved Not All Newly Married Men Are the puzzle by assuming a combination of home-made Latin and typographical errors: Slackers-Latin Inscrip-Adserton is adsertori, defender; conictia.

Leave not the bridegroom quiet-no happeness must he have now with he bride, Nor the peaceful farmer any peace, plos-ing his field or gathering his gran So flerce you whirr and pound, you drum-so shrill you bugles blow.

too much of a defending demigo

"We will not go; we stay here!

bureaucrac

Beat, beat, drums! Blow, bugies, blow!

BEAT! BEAT! DRUMS!

Beat, beat, drums f Blow, bugles, blow! Through the windows-through the doors-burst like a ruthless force Into the solemn church and scatter the on

Into the school, where the scholar is study.

Over the traine of of wheels in the streets; No bargainers' bargains by day-no broken or speculators-would they continue or speculators he talking? Would the Over the traffic of cities-over the i of wheels in the streets; Once workmen in a gold mine struck and a battle with the authorities followed. Sev-eral laborers paid the firmi penalty for their temerity with their lives. Anger, sweeping stances. Kerensky was on the job to sup-port the rights of the laborers. Dangerous though the course was which he had elected to steer, he reached his port. Genuine legal ability, coupled with faith in his cause and Russia, demanded a probe of the circuit singer attempt to sing?

Would the lawyer rise in the court to state his case before the judge? Then rattle quicker, heavier, drums-re hugles wilder blow.

Beat, heat, drums ! Blow, bugles, blow ! Make no parley—stop for no expostulation Mind not the timid—mind not the weeper of parochial vogue. He became a figure of

national popularity. His next move into the light of great prayer; Mind not the old man beseeching the your man; Let not the child's voice be heard nor the

Make

not the child a mother's entreaties. We even the treaties to shake the deal where they lie awaiting the heares strong you thump of terrible drums-so loud you bugles blow. —Walt Whitman against the methods resulted in himself and some other lawyers being sentenced to prison. But even in those unlit hours the

What Do You Know? He had

## QUIZ

1. How many Presidents of the United State came from New York State, and who was they?

2. What is the chief city of the new independ 3. When was the first submarine cable see

Permayivania had more signatories to the Declaration of Independence that other State. Who were these men?
What position in the British army is her by Sir William Robertson?

6. What famous Frenchman said, "If God and pot exist it would be necessary to int

7. What is the meaning of "flotsam and he

8. How many yards make a perch? 9. Where are the Spice Islands? 10. Who is the here of Homer's Hind?

2. The two great "K's" of Russia are Press Kerensky and General Korniloff.

3. William H. Taft is now a major general a the American Red Cross service.

4. In the British trench slang cigarettes and known as "fags."

5. The Doomsday Book was a direct in Norma French of the results of a cenam of the res undertaken by order of William for Conqueror and completed in 1086.

6. The city of Czernowitz has changed had ten times since the war began.

7. Garret A. Hobart and Theodore Rosses were Vice Presidents under William K Kinley

8. Georges Bizet wrote the opera of "Carmas" produced in Paris in 1875.

9. Horace Greeley, founder of the New Tot Tribune, ran for President in 1872. In was defeated by General Grant.

was defeated by General Grant. 10. "Adelphi" is a Greek word meaning "but ers." In London the Adelphin is a pro-source of the Strand and the Adelphin for race, facing the river. The mane we given from the fact that the terrace we numes were given to the stream the names were given to the stream the street. Robert street, James street an William street.

STREET RAILWAY "FETISHES"

"The five-cent fare," says Joseph L

"hoate, urging as counsel an increase, "has

With due deference, the fetish of street

railways has been the capitalization of five

cent fares on a ten-cent basis, and unload-

ing the stock in time. In the simple older

days they built roads for the bonds and

issued bonus stock, some of which on leaded lines is now paying from 6 to 20 per on

dividends. The more daring manipulaten

of our huge holding mergers have learned

to turn stock into bonds-and double the

been a fetish of transportation" in street

rallways.

B. D.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Abyssinia is an independent nation in Ahis not involved in the present war,

winner. His services to a great corporation could not be measured in dollars. A salary of a million a year might be enough, and ten million might be too little.

We doubt if "Charlie" Schwab has poiltical ambitions. Suppose, however, he should be willing to serve as Governor of Pennsylvania, at a comparatively meager salary unswollen by campaign contributions. Suppose he should may, "Yes, the administration of the Commonwealth's affairs is in a bad way. Its finances are muddled and the funds of the

taxpayer are being wasted. I've made all the money I want. I'm willing to turn my ability to the service of the people. I'll take the job." Could he get it?

It is to laugh. "He is not a Vare man." one coterie of pap-hunters would cry, "Senator Penross is atraid of him," would be whispered in the saloons of Chester "He's had no practical experience," some bleary-eyed grafter would exclaim. "Who is Schwab?" would shout a local Senator Reed. And the harples would begin to rick on his character and the slush-fund promoters to arouse class feeling. Meantime some nincompoop, too timid to have enemies, conspiring before election day to obey orders and prostitute the powers of his high office, financed by designing individuals, would be heralded as the only twenty-four carat, unadulterated hope and savior of the Commonwealth and would get the votes of enough dead men and incompetents to be rolled into office by nderous majority.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Schwab is too busy doing a man's work to be a candidate for any office. Offices seek big men; little men seek offices. But Pennsylvanians can get a good idea of what political conditions are and what pigmies sit in high places by simply asking themcelves the question:

Could Schwab be elected Governor of Pennsylvania?

## THE GREAT PRIVILEGE OF LIVING IN A GREAT ERA

SIR ERIC GEDDES, First Lord of the British Admiralty, is good for gloomd souls. "It is a great war," he to a Pittsburgh friend, . "and a age to live in," Amen! So timorwe of being jingoes that we have

eventually more than compensate for the reduction in unit price.

## "AN AIR OF EXPECTANCY"

ONDON reports that there is "an air of expectancy" of big things on land and sea. Yet battles are never announced beforehand. It is only from Zurich and El Paso, which, according to Mr. Polk, are the two greatest falsehood-factories in the universe, that accurate accounts of what is going to happen emerge. Something is expected to happen be cause nothing much has appeared to be happening. There is often a feeling that "things can't go on like this." But this is a false impression. The great news of today is precisely the absence of news. It is Berlin that really needs and craves "news," news of forty or fifty merchantmen sunk each week instead of eighteen or twenty, news of a Russian collapse. It is we who can do without news while

slowly and relentlessly our industrial processes reduce Prussian militarism to powder. To quote a German, Friedrich von Logau, "the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small."

Mayor wants transit lease fully dis-ussed --- News head. It will be.

By declaring war on Germany, Liberia lines up with Gunga-Din. She is "white, pure white, inside."

The truth of Mr. Gerard's story of Teuton diplomacy is triumphantly confirmed by the decision of the Imperial censor to bar it from Germany.

The streets have not been any cleaner since Director Datesman reorganized the Bureau of Street Cleaning, but the contractors' fines have been less.

The Municipal Court sometimes releases offenders on probation; the magistrates nearly always release offenders altogether. It is evident, therefore, avers the Director of Public Safety, excusing his failure to hold vice in check, that the Municipal Court is detrimental to the proper policing of the city.

The agent of the Mayor's bonding

mpany notes "a desire on the part of contractors and dealers to place their business through the Smith company unsolicited." The public has also noticed the same desire, which is due, no doubt, to the fact that the Mayor's company nds, and not at all to

iar in return with the great range of manu

"So we shall very openly go into the American market at the close of hostilities for the many purchases that might be bought elsewhere, with the ulterior motive of bidding, all else being equal in price and quality, for preference among buyers there or French product.

"From our own perspective we have al ready formulated plans in this important step. We shall have in Paris special bureaus, where American buyers can find a their disposal samples and examples of grades and qualities in a specific trade, the le under one roof, with the advantages of free office conveniences, stenographers and the like. The buyer will no longer run all over Paris and France, but will find everything in which he is interested, so to speak, at arm's length. These bureaus will be at convenient centers and will of themselves not only invite new Perhar trade, but facilitate the old. times roll on such bureaus may exist in York for the convenience of French buyers.

## **Trade Between Friends**

'We bought millions of marks' worth c merchandise from Germany yearly 1914. We shall make that milvaried dollars in American merchandise lions of not only for the exceptional needs of the re-construction period, but for the decades beyond it. At offering our own merchandise we shall beat Germany at her ancient game, but without the avaricious selfish perspec-tive of the Germans, since we will not merely seek to sell. And there will be something in buying in a market of friends.

"I think the simple principle of favoring stomer who is a friend as against one is not will, aside from any sentimental perspective, bring about within a few after the war a reciprocal condit on of trade een the United States and France that will astonish the commercial world. "My intimate official knowledge of French

commercial and manufacturing interests since the war and before it, and the broad since the war and before it, and the broad intent of French manufacturers and mer-chants, as made clear to me in many con-ferences, makes very sanguine in my mind the great and genuine importance of future elations between France and the United States."

## GIVING IT A MEANING

It is a clearer vision and full understand-g the world gets of the nature of this conflict as seen in the words of the dent of the French Chamber of Depu welcoming to French soil a party of American soldiers, words that will keep compan with the fine expressions of the time:

"Soldiers of the free America, the interthe greatest struggle of all time its true and final character."

final character." European politics, international alliances and sympathies, the upholding of treaties of binding character and national aspira-tions were the compelling influences in one and another country's warring that has made Europe the hell of conflict and its fields run red with human blood. But free America gives the true and final character to the great struggle. It is now free Amer-ies's war, and free America wars not for self, not for territory, not for indemnity, not for revenge, but for a principle, that humanity may be as free as America has been free and is determined ever to be free and that the world may live in peace. tter u

said, and suggested the joys Of hunting those silly pond-lilles, like so

many Sunday school boys. You fell into line with the notion and

started to rote us inshore.

And then we discovered that springboard we never had noticed before.

We gazed at the board and each other, and gazed at the springboard again; You trailed one fat hand in the water and

twiddled your fingers-and then You gave us the two-fingered signal that no fellow ever forgets.

looked and we grinned at each other and whispered in chorus: "Let's!"

There wasn't a soul there to see us, so we just beached the boat with a rush

ad fell to discarding our garments in the leafy underbrush. • • •

had to laugh so at the Colonel-Un gainly? Yes, wasn't he, thought My dive? Well, it would have been graceful if you hadn't hurried me so.

But, say, when you ducked the poor Colonel, I thought that was shabby of you,

nd you sixty-four last December and he only sixty-two!

It served you right, too, that you had to "chaw beef" when you started to dress.

What? Met Why, I didn't do that, Judge; that trick was the Colonel's, I guess. But wasn't it great, thought And didn't you thrill when your body shot in, With nothing 'twist you and the water, just nothing at all but your skin?

We'd come to this lake rather often and bathed in the full light of day.

With throngs of those summer sojourners who fritter their time in that way; But then there were thick bathing garments to cumber us, body and limb,

And that sort of thing's but a "bath," Judge, but this was a regular "stoim"!

And then, walking back to the farmhouse, with the rising sun in your face, gilding the hilltops with glory, you Just thrilled with a newly found prace That wakened a host of sweet memories these long years forgotten, and then-

Say, Judge, if we go back next summer, I dare you to do it again.

ONCE when W. J. Glackens had his studio on the third floor of 724 Chestnut street a fellow artist who was doing commercial work blew in with a sketch he was doing for a seashore concern. It showed the conventional summer girl of the time disporting on the beach. "I'm thinking of calling it "The Fair Bather," said he, with marvelous originality. "Well, Bill," said Glackens, squinting at the work on his own easel, "your work's so photographic your title should be absoot and it The

## tions MARRIAGE AND SLACKERISM

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-The military authorities of the War Department are said to have declared that no man within military age married after July 20 shall be exempted from the draft for the dependence of his wife. Such a declaration is unjust, illegal and undemo-

cratic. I know of a man who had contemplated marriage since two years ago; and the wedding was incidentally set last Degember for the twenty-fourth of July of this year. and he was then married accordingly. The couple had no idea, when they planned their narriage, that war would take place ; hence the bridegroom had no intention to evade the draft, and the bride made no attempt to ald evasion. The marriage was regular and lawful and it was to take place, war Cannot this man claim exemp tion on the ground of having a depender wife? And can this woman he accused of disloyalty and unpatriotism? forces.'

There are no doubt many cases similar to this where marriage is not intended to escape conscription and conforms to all morality and legality; and, therefore, the married should be entitled to the full legal right, that any other man married before the declared date has, to claim exemption on the ground of the dependence of his wife. should this man be deprived of this right, could not he use his individual rights? How could the Government separate this man from those who really are "slackers," in-tending to hide themselves under petticonts?

Furthermore, in every nation, in time of peace or war, there is a certain normal marriage rate; that is, there must be a certain number of persons married every year, every month, every day. Did the draft law provide that men shall not marry within the war period? or does the constitutional law or civil law or any other law of the United States? No, of course not. For if it did, the United States, after a hundred years' war, which is not impossible, would be totally depopulated, and then there would be no people to fight for her. If no law prohibits marriage, but, on the other hand, every marriage license is granted by Government and every wedding ceremony per-formed by the church, people married under these circumstances cannot but be lawful and moral citizens and are not to be prose cuted.

At any rate, the Government must divide the after-July-twentieth marriages into two classes, the "normal marriages and the "slacker" marriages. If, as it is, such a discrimination is impossible, it is advisable to let the slackers have their way rather to let the slackers have toeld way rather than to afflict those who really are not guilty. Moreover, it is perhaps more de-sirable to exclude all the slackers from the United States army, for slackers are most likely to be deserters, and the valiant army of the United States should not be made up of deserters. it understood that in presenting this

article. I am quite disinterested and un-concerned, as I am unmarried and alien. GAN C. YEE.

Huntingdon, Pa., August 7.

## LATIN INSCRIPTIONS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-The letter of Mr. Frank W. Fre

Sir—The letter of Mr. Frank W. Free-born, which appeared in the issue of July 26, indicates the difficulty of finding accu-rate Latin inscriptions unless they are quo-tations from classic writers. The Central Branch Young Men's Chris-tian Association, of Brookiyn, with the stateliest association building in the world, has this legend in all its library books i Complementum figo deux armatum. Thousand

united ; exergne, ex equo ; recaperatumo, reuperaturo Of course, these are conjectures; but the inscriptions seem fairly clear: To George Washington, supreme leader of the armies

America (on the reverse, on horseback, About to capture Bosto THOMAS FLINT. Concord, N. H., August 5.

CONCERNING ALCHEMY To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-In your valuable paper of August ( under the caption "The Voics of the Peo ple," G. W. D., in commending your edi torial on the power of prayer and in reflecting against the arrogant assumption of the Germans in their pretentions "German Kultur," takes occasion to attack the alchemists on the ground that, instead of seeking results through faith in God, they sought for a material substance and to change other materials into something better," and that in doing so they "missed the spiritual significance of life and were

unable to comprehend the power of spiritual While the criticism by G. W. D. of the ungody "German Kultur" is sound, he is evidently one of those who do not recognize the developments and discoveries in science as having anything whatever to do with religious sentiments, beliefs or dogmas of the multitudes of religious teachings. The alchemists were the founders of the early arly science of chemistry, though not until later. in the times of Lavoisier and Dalton, it reduced to a definite science. All of and hosts of others, have been believers in All of the alchemy; and today alchemy in nature and in the laboratory is an ordinary, understood occurrence. It has been so for fifteen years, though perhaps G. W. D. is not question the fact. No man can today question the truth of alchemy except by ignorance of recent discoveries. Alchemy may be practiced as a commercial industry and based wholly upon clearly defined physical laws and practiced with definite precision. Atomic structures may be completely transmuted into entirely different

pletely transmuted into entirely different atomic structures of higher or lower atomic weights and done in an intelligent, scien-tific manner under definite physical and chemical laws, and without the least regard to religious sentiment or beliefs. It would be more sensible to leave re-ligion out of references to scientific achieve.

ments or failures. R. M. H. Philadelphia, August 6.

# YOUNG GERMANY'S HEAVEN

For fifteen years before the war, as ery one knows who has taken the tro o inquire, this war has been prepared for y German editors, pamphleteers, profes and preachers. This is an utterance in 1913 of a publication of the association known as 'Young Germany":

"War is the noblest and holiest expres-War is the nonest and nonest expression of human activity. For us, too, the glad, great hour of battle will strike. Still and deep in the German heart must live the joy of battle and the longing for it. Let us ridicule to the utmost the old women in reficule to the utmost the old women in breeches who fear war and deplore it as cruel or revolting. No, war is beautiful. Its august sublimity elevates the human heart beyond the earthy and the common. heart beyond the earthy and the common. In the cloud palace above sit the heroes and all the men of action—the great Emperor. Moltke, Roon. Bismarck are there as well, but not the old women who would take away our joy in war. When here on earth a battle but not the old women who would take away our joy in war. When here on earth a battle is won by German arms and the faithful dead ascend to heaven, a Polsdam lance corporal will call the guard to the door, and 'Old Fritz.' springing 'from his golden throps

quantity—and other profitable parlor trich. There is not a street railway of an consequence in New York which, upon a honest capitalization, could not be paying handsomely indeed with a fivefare. If, as Mr. Choate complains, capital shuns them, why not attract honest capital to a lucrative investment by such assurance fare. of fair play as would be furnished by a belated rectification of the sins of dishonse

capital in the past? At any rate, there is no excuse for robb the passengers. Before trying that way not squeeze some water out of the old isrue

-and some honest value in-by the far and once familiar process of assessment-New York World. THE INEFFICIENT POLICE WORL

OF 1849

DISORDER and bloodshed in the year 1849" would at once suggest Cab fornia to any one acquainted with the his tory of this country. But there were for communities in the California of 1849 mil digging days that could compete in lat-lessness with the Philadelphia of that surmer. For about fifteen years the spirit d disorder had been growing in the city, and the police seemed unable to cope with it What the precise causes were would h hard to say, but the general cause is dea enough. The Jacksonian period of the thirties was the awakening of the "mame" to a consciousness of their power. Their frontier President showed little regult for the old restraints of courtesy and caution, and this spirit was sure to permeate the whole country.

Organized gangs of rufflans became bolk er and bolder in mischief-making on er and bolder in mischief-making on the outskirts of the old city. They were know by such names as the Killers, the Block Tubs, the Rats, the Bouncers, the Schut-kill Rangers, etc. One reads of hatthe between the Killers No. 1 and the Bount between the Killers No. 1 and the Be ers No. 1, but nobody ever seems to have heard of the Killers No. 2, or No. 3. district of Moyamensing was particul afflicted with these gangs. The fire of this district were also in deadly enably with each other. On a June Sunday 1849 a battle took place in the streets lasted all day. Bricks, stones and fireand were used and hundreds took part. fighting ranged from Eighth to Eleventh and from Christian to Fitzwater stress

Two weeks later a shed on Ship (Bainbridge) street between Ninth Tenth streets was fired purposely. The carriage of the Franklin Hose Company, proceeding toward the place, was select by a gang of ruffians who were lying is wait and run down to Washington a wharf on the Delaware, where it was p what on the Delaware, where it was pur-into the river. A retaliatory operation of the same night was brought about by ting fire to a shed on another part of Shippen street. The Moyamensing Ho Company was attacked by adheren the Franklin. A serious fight took with firearms, in the course of which Alexander Gillies was killed and nime ten were wounded. Another terrible broke out on election night, ending in m ler and in the burning of the Cal

der and in the burning of the Califor Kouse at Sixth and St. Mary streets; that is another story in itself.» This disorder of the summer and of 1849 was all the more awful in N of the fact that a cholera epidemic raging in the city. The deaths in the and county between May 20 and Sept were 1012, and there were probably about 8000 gases of cholera. As the base for the fact the fact the fact the fact the fact the fact about 8000 gases of cholera.