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Philadelphia, Monday, July 29, 1918

FIVE DOLLARS A DAY WILL DO IT CAPTAIN MILLS, acting superintendent of police, says he does not know what can be done to prevent the men from resigning. They are leaving the force at the rate of four or five a day. Five hundred have already resigned to secure employment at better pay. The policeman's wage not high enough to keep the men on the force save in the case of men who have ing on a pension.

The difficulty can be removed as soon Councils decides to give the policemen \$5 a day. That is a living wage. It will attract intelligent and loyal men to the force. It will increase the self-respect of every patrolman. It will do more than any other single thing to take the police out of politics by filling the force with men who are too independent to do the dirty work for any ward boss. And it would fill the eligible lists with men waiting for appointment, so that whenever an officer dies or resigns his place could be filled over night. We could then have a police force big enough for the needs of the city, instead of 500 men too small, as

If soviets were edible, Russia would not so hungry.

GOOD FROM EVIL

EXICO, the one country on this side M of the world that has remained stubbothly under the spell of an artificially pired pro-German sentiment, is showng signs of an awakening. President ranza is expressing an ardent desire more sympathetic relations with the ted States. The labor leaders in Mexare heartily supporting a plan for a convention of Mexican and American labor representatives, proposed some time ago by the representatives of the erican Federation of Labor.

Mexico is seemingly disposed to follow the lead of South America, which is just fecting a speaking acquaintance with the United States. And most of the noople in the United States are only now beaware of the size, importance high potentiality of Latin America.

Victories other than those of arms are ing won by the United States. Pananism, when it is wiped from the wild, will leave one good result behind it. That will be a sound and progressive Pan-Americanism.

The High Cost of Living has made the proud dollar look like thirty cents-in value, at least.

GET READY FOR PUBLIC WORKS THE public works here, abandoned these in authority will do well to con-ulder the suggestions made in the latest bulletin of the Pureau of Municipal Re-

The bureau reminds us that Illinois has pleted a program for the expenditure \$40,000,000 on good roads after the war, hat the Secretary of the Interior is work. out a plan for reclaiming lands for the benefit of the returning soldiers, that national commission is studying the ms of readjusting the industries of country to the needs of peace and that cities are planning public works to built as soon as conditions make it

Here at home, so far as is known thing is being done. We have simply everything that could be post-. We shall find ourselves handigood for years by the lack of improvewhich ought now to be underway. we set out at once to arrange to work on those on which it has stopped and to complete plans for

new ones which are pressing. Then the armies are disbanded there be plenty of labor, both skilled and ed. It is important that work be ried for it with the least possible delay oder that the men may be absorbed into the civilian productive popuwhen they lay aside their uniforms

al March" seems to be the con officer in every one of the advancing

CRUMBLING BOLSHEVISM D comes from Russia by way o will that Lenine says the soviet reof Russia is crumbling. If we had to the word of Berlin for this we doubt it, but evidence is accumulat at the Bolsheviki have miserably in their attempt to set up a stable

does of the Czecho-Slovak armies Simbirek in European Russia WE CAN'T ESCAPE A SHIPPING SUBSIDY

Whether the Government Operates the New Merchant Fleet After the War or Sells It to Private Concerns

WE ARE congratulating ourselves on the splendid fleet of merchant ships building at Hog Island and at the other shippards, and are expecting great things from them after the war.

Mr. Hurley told the South American diplomatists the other day that the ships are to be operated for the benefit of the whole world when peace comes. As he said, the ships are intended primarily to serve civilization in the great war emergency, but "they will serve civilization as well in the enduring peace that will be born out of the victory of the Allies and America."

The question immediately arises in the mind of every one familiar with the decline of the American merchant marine and with the recent legislation governing the employment of seamen: How is this great fleet to be operated profitably in times of peace?

Its first cost, we know, is enormous. The ships are being built regardless of expense. So much money will be invested in them that no private corporation can take them over at cost price and operate them profitably. Neither can the Government do it. We are confronted, then, with the fact that when considered as instruments for peace-time commerce these ships have been built with the aid of an enormous public subvention, a subvention so great that the sums which the British Government has paid to the Cunard Company to enable it to build great passenger ships becomes trifling.

The nation must decide, therefore, whether these ships built at public expense are to be operated by the shipping board, as a bureau of the Government, in competition with privately owned ships, or whether they are to be sold or leased to private corporations. If the Government operates them and charges such freight and passenger rates as will enable them to compete with the subsidyfed ships of Great Britain, France and Germany, to say nothing of Spain, Italy. Holland and the Scandinavian States. there will be an annual deficit to be met out of taxation. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that the money paid to meet this deficit would be really a subsidy, however great an effort might be made to create the impression that it was something else.

And such a system of operating steam ships under the American flag would drive every privately owned American ship from the ocean.

But if the ships are sold or leased to private companies at a figure which would make it possible for the purchaser or lessee to hope for a profit we would be unable to compete with the Governmentassisted shipping of other nations.

It is impossible to find a shipping man in the country who will admit that the new merchant fleet can be operated in peace times without Government aid of some kind. Lack of Government aid is what forced our flag from the seas. We were willing to protect other industries by a tariff, but it has been impossible to bring Congress to see the importance of doing anything to protect our ocean carriers. Half-hearted experiments have been made, but they did not go far

What happens was shown by the Congressional Commission on the Merchant Marine when it reported, in 1905, that we attempted to hold trade on the Pacific by paying a steamship company less than \$5000 a year for carrying the mails while Japanese steamships receiving \$600,000 a year from their Government were running on the same routes. Japan today controls the carrying trade of the Pacific. A few years ago an American vainly sought aid from Washington for a steamship line to run along the western coast of South America. Great Britain saw the commercial advantages of such a line to her and established it with the aid of a subsidy. And yet we wondered why our merchant marine was

Mr. Schwab said at a luncheon in this city a few weeks ago that he was in favor of a progressively decreasing subsidy to make it possible to operate the new ships after the war. But Mr. Schwab is a Republican and a believer in the protective tariff, it may be argued. Yet Mr. Schwab is first of all a business man of wide experience, whose judgment on what is necessary to make a business enterprise successful is worth the opinion of a whole roomful of theorists. Mr. Schwab, of course, assumed that the ships were to be operated by private cor-

If, however, we are to have Government operation of steamship lines, along with Government operation of the railroads and the telephone and the telegraph lines, the subsidy question takes care of itself, for subsidies will have to be paid out of the public treasury or the ships will have to go out of business and be sold to whatever foreigners will buy

Not even the most rabid "drys" can pre vent the French from returning to Cham

STRENGTHENING THE PEACE TABLE THE solidity of the "green baize peace table" at which statesmen will some day meet to restore liberty and security to a war-torn world has already been appreciably enhanced by an agreement between Italy and Greece settling differences

of long standing. It is possible that a good many Americans do not feel intimately concerned with this rapprochement, news of which has

glows for us with direct and thrilling per-

It may be observed, however, that Sarejevo meant nothing at all to our citizens until it set the world aflame. It is well, therefore, to consider Epirus and to rejoice that the disposition of this remote region is not to be an issue when the great day of international equity arrives.

Questions of this type were the very ones that played such havor with the Vienna Congress of 1814 and placed the Allies of that period in such emcarrassing and conflicting situations that the return from Elba was made possible. The peace table of that fateful year was a ramshackle structure largely because of so-called "minor questions." That ghastly expose of diplomatic cross purposes must

not be repeated. Italy and Greece, obviously aware of the danger, are heartily to be congratulated on the broad statesmanship with which the Hellenic monarchy's claims to a more extended frontier province and the Italian aims in nearby Albania have been adjusted. The subject has been causing lamentable friction ever since the second Balkan, War of 1913 and was doubtless partly responsible for the long hesitancy of Greece in aligning herself with the Allies. Its disposal now is an encouraging instance of peace plans that may be profitably undertaken while the conflict is still in progress.

It is the "cloud no bigger than a man's hand" which has often brewed some of the largest storms in history, Each new day all the Allies work together under clearer skies, and the permanency of sunlight for all the world thus becomes more and more definitely assured.

Duke Frederich Accepts Finn Crown. says a heading. A fishy monarchy, if there

THE TRUTH ABOUT AIR FIGHTING WHEN you hear people talking of darkping a bomb on every square yard of Germany, and of flying 10,000 superplanes across the Atlantic next spring to blow Berlin off the map, keep your head.

Lucian Cary, in an article in Collier last week, pointed out one very simple and lucid fact that is to be kept in mind in any calculations concerning airplanes. The De Haviland plane (a British model) equipped with the Liberty motor seems to have been adopted as the machine for quantity production in this country. There are now four large factories tuned up for rapid production of the De Haviland planes: the Wright plant at Dayton, the Fisher Body Corporation at Detroit, Curtiss at Buffalo and the Standard at Elizabeth. Mr. Cary, after careful investigation, believes that these four plants could produce 50,000 planes between now and next June. But the point, tersely, is this: We can build more planes than we can ship, and we can ship more than we can fly, and fly more than we can land.

Three squadrons of fliers (eighteen ma chines to a squadron) need a field near a mile long in which to land safely. Allow sixty machines to a field. Mr. Cary says and a third of a square mile to a field and it would require more than 300 fields to land 20,000 machines. That is, more than 100 square miles of level space just behind the front lines. How many laborers and how much time would it take to find 300 such fields and level them? The ultimate check on darkening the sky with airplanes seems to be the space to land them in.

Let us remember, also, that the De Haviland plane eats up thirty-seven galions of gasoline per hour. If we are to have 50,000 planes, or even 10,000, we shall have to do something about the gasoline supply. Will those who talk loudest about darkening Berlin's horizons with planes step forward and lay off their

Recent summaries of They Never Lose! the various declarations of war against barbarism since July, 1914, have failed to include the principality of Monaco, of which Monte Carlo is the capital. Nevertheless, that tiny nation quite naturally took up arms nearly two years ago. The directors of its famous Casino foresaw a safe gamble, and current events are proving that they took the right chance:

Almost any one who This is Only returns wearily home Passable after two days of ahard toll at the business of Sunday vacacioning is usually in a mood to realize why the Hun yet will be celebrated as the most conspicuous weakender in history.

· Uncle Sam is to insist No Talk on Tick? that all telephone bills be paid on the first of the month. He will stop the service if there is any delay. Perhaps he would like to have them paid in advance as demands on freight

Siberia has declared They Would for a herself independent of the Bolsheviki, and Square Meal probably Lenine and Trotsky would be tickled if they could wash their hands of the whole business.

Exempted Luxury perfluous lights save fuel, it might be well to abolish the spotlights in which so many little big men like to bask. The Kaiser's praise

Embarrassing for for William Bayard Hale suggests that His Hunship found him a Hale-fellow-well-met.

With 150 or 200 tons of bombs being dropped on her every week, by Allied airmen, surely Germany will get top heavy, and we may get that German revolution after all. Hindenburg is a regular epidemic in

Germany.. No sooner stamped out and buried in one spot, he breaks out again

Mexico is said to be getting fed up with German propaganda, and to be gradually swinging toward the Allies. More power to And now regarding Mexico, Carranza

Coal famine thoughts become

himself says "Wait!" Can this be a grace-

THE CHAFFING DISH

On Burning the Candle at Both Ends

IF A man devotes the same intense passion to his work that he does to his play, he is said to "burn the candle at both ends." Almost all philosophers, and some employers, decry this.

And yet burning the candle at both ends has its advantages. If a man takes his recreations seriously enough there is always a chance that his seriousness may carry on, by a kind of momentum, into his work at the office.

Consider the notable examples in the world today of those who have attained fame and fortune by burning their tallow both east and west simultaneously. Hindenburg, for instance. There is no other man who has made such a success of being alive and dead at the same, time. Whenever Foch makes a gain, Hindy is lying doggo, dead as a curate's egg. But when the Germans advance a little it is always Hindy who gets the credit.

Let your intellect beam for an instant upon Lenine and Trotsky. Their situation has been a difficult one: they have seen so many round robins and so few square meals. (Bolshevictuals are scarce in Russia.) But by insisting on both eating their cake and having it, by offering nonresistance to their enemies and declarations of war to their friends, they have successfully burned their taper both top and bottom. If they aren't smothered by the melting wax they may yet come through. Fearing that Russia would be displayed before the world in a state of undignified dishabille, all the Allies have been hustling to hook her up the back (preferably somewhere in Siberia), but Lenine and Trotaky seem to think the game is hardly worth the scandal.

And of course the Kaiser! His candles are Roman candles. They eject all manner of colored stars, firing from both ends, but generally singeing the German people no matter in what direction they are aimed. The Kaiser's method of doubleburning his candle was to be both pacifist and militarist in the same breath. Drilling his enormous firmles and preparing them to feed on the raw and bleeding flesh of other nations, he also proclaimed himself the greatest peacemaker in the world. He reminds us of Mr. Chesterton's remark about thieves. It must not be supposed, said Chesterton, that thieves have no respect for property. On the contrary, he cried (roaring with mirth), they wish to make it their own so that they may more perfectly respect it.

So with Wilhelm. Feeling in his bosom this flaming zeal for peace, he wishes no one else to have anything whatever to do with her except on his own terms. He sees a vision of so perfect a peace (passing all Anglo-Saxon understanding), a peace so eloquent with gutturals and good discipline and grain from the East, that he is villing to set the earth in flames for its consummation. Surely, as he has sacrificed more for his conception of peace than any other man in the world, he may ogically call himself the prince of pacifists.

There is a young poet, Miss Edna St Surcent Millay, who has whimsteally given expression to the beauty of the double candle philosophy. She says: My candle burns at both ends:

It will not last the night; But ah, my foes, and, oh, my friends-It gives a lovely light!

That, in a dogged and subconscious way, is just what the Kaiser feels. The German people and the German Gott are only the guttering wax of his ambitious candle. He is burning it out furiously, both East and West. The fact that the illumination is provided by the anguish of a world in flames bothers him not at all. He likes light, both lime and cannon.

Why We Do It

Everybody knows that the elevator boy pays no attention to the bell, but everybody loves ringing it. It relieves the blood

Probably the real reason for the recent U-boat raid on this coast is that the hospital ship Comfort has not sailed yet. , A hospital ship untorpedoed is a personal affront to Tirpitz.

A Dream

fell asleep and dreamed a dream Beside the soft, slow-swinging sea: That you, across the yellow beach, Came walking back to me.

saw your feet upon the sand, Your head against the spray; You smiled and waved a beckoning hand Then turned and walked away,

The ripples moved their furrowed fronts Against the burning sky, woke and saw them, there was left Only the sea and I. BEATRICE WASHBURN.

The Kaiser complains that the German people are not patient enough. After four years of careful observation, we rise to remark that the world is littered with the results of their patience.

So many of the dispatches in the German papers should have three little let ters printed after them-Adv.

Five hundred members of the best families of Bangkok have been trained as aviators to fly for the Allies. Every time the Rhine cities hear those 500 young Siamese dropping bombs the suggestiveness of the name Bangkok will be im-

But we must not overestimate our re sources. Remembering a famous pair of twins, perhaps the news from Bangkok means only 250 new aviators. The Weather in France

Fere and warmer.

SOCRATES. The Germans fear the moral effect of a re-The Rhyme of Victory

treat, announces



TO HELP SPEED UP THAT VICTORY

War Is Making the World Smaller

By WALTER PRICHARD EATON

TADY GREGORY once wrote a play called "Spreading the News," which is an extremely amusing little comedy, and its application is not confined to Ireland. have always known, for instance, that right in our own village a little, tiny story could start out from in front of the postoffice at mail time, go jogging down our country roads past the farmhouses and fields and reach Brush Hill or the old North Parish a great. big, whacking, julcy story. Its accumulation of authentic detail and spley incident on the trip was always astounding.

DUT I never quite realized, I think, how D rapid the process of growth could be until the Franco-American drive began above the Marne. Then I saw the process of spreading the news in all its beautiful perfection, and ultimately arrived at the definite physical law which guides the matter. This is the law: "The number of German prisoners varies directly as the square of the distance from the drug store."

LIVE, for instance, three miles and a half

We get our soda, tobacco, daily papers water-glass, writing paper, postcards, candy, snowshoes, novels and gossip at the drug store; we get about everything there—except drugs. What has become of the old-fashioned drug store that used to "put up pre-

scriptions"?
Now, the square of three and a half iswhat is it? Wait a minute till I ask wife. • • Oh. yes—124. Acco Accordingly, when 4000 German prisoners are cap-tured, the first farmer out from the village, or the first one who comes past the Louse who has been past the house of somebody who had been to the village, pulls up his team and asks me if I've heard the news. The Yankees are through, yes, sir; got the Huns on the run, captured more guns 'n they can count and 40,000 prisoners. (Actually, he said 40,000. I fear according to my law should have said something else, but I'm not enough of a mathematician to reckon what. It's a good law, anyhow, and it's all I remember of physics.)

You can imagine, perhaps, the effect on my feelings when, at 9 o'clock in the orning, just as I am about to start operations in the potato field, a man comes by tells me the Allies have broken through rolled up 40,000 prisoners. Do I stop to consider the source? I do not. Do I stop to consider the welfare of my potatoes? I do not. I drog the spray, I crank the car. I make a record trip to the drug store for a

I make a record trip to the drug store for a copy of the morning paper.

And then I find the news most gratifying, to be sure, but distinctly not up to local specifications. The Allies have not broken through; they have merely pushed in. They have not captured 40,000 prisoners, but only 4000. On the way back to my neglected potatoes I reflect that my informant had still two miles to drive, and I wonder how many additional thousands of Huns he bagged on the way! If he would only drive to the next town there wouldn't be anything left of the Crown Prince's army.

THE very next morning he went by again This time, knowing that the drive was on I had already been in to town and didn't need to ask him the news. But I did, just

for fun.
"It's goin' fine," he said. "They're pushin'
'em back still, and rackin' in gins and prisoners. Got most 20,000, the paper said."
Not a blush as he said this, for he had Not a blush as he said this, for he had not even a memory of his yesterday's state-ment, which has been based. I presume, on an excited glimpse of a headline. It was the perfect unconsciousness of his exaggera-

WHEN you come to think of it, the some-paper has some merit. When the R. F. D. man brings me my papers from the post-office the headlines don't change a bit on the road. If the paper came off the press announcing 1800 prisoners, 1800 it remains until the breakfast fire is kindled in the remotest smith with the land of the press

By Grantland Rice Lieutenant, 115th Field Artillery, A. E. F. and careful men between the event and it Now, when you stop to think that news-papers are, as time goes, mere intants in the world, not two centuries old, while their THERE'S a long dull hike down a dusty. crusty road. distinctive world-cable service is a matter of And you wonder how they are back two or three generations, and when you further reflect that before the advent of the home: There are fifty pounds of packing for an newspaper service news was carried more or less in the manner I have described, the all-day load, And you wonder how they are back home: There's a billet may be waiting where the can begin to realize more clearly than before perhaps, one of the reasons why today the world is much smaller than it was, Ex-aggerated stories, rumors, half facts, often

no knowledge at all, make for ignorance

the effects of this war, for instance, has already been a greatly increased amount of real European news printed in America, with

can interest in and knowledge of Europear affairs. This is going to continue. We are going to see organs in America which will

not only give us European news, but the tendencies and currents of European thought. And it will all be bringing world

federation a little nearer, something which could never have been hoped for so long as

news had to travel by word of mouth on the

THE READER'S VIEWPOINT

The Italians Also Are Fighting

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—An editorial comment which appears in today's issue of your valuable paper.

reads: "No matter how proud we are of the work of the Americans, we must not forget that the French and English are also fight-

ing." Since the purpose of the comment is to appeal to the American sense of fair play, I feel justified in asking: And what about the Italians? Nobedy doubts that they also are fighting. Only recently they have given a splendid account of themselves against the

Austrians. Their army in Albania is now steadily chasing the enemy from the tearl-

tory he had overrun. In these very days

co-operating with the Allied soldiers in de

feating the common enemy. They were fighting in France and repulsing German at-facks in the very days in which their fel-

low countrymen were defeating the Austri-

As a nation. Italy has contributed, and still contributes in a very large way to the war for civilization. She has over four mil-

lion men under the colors, fighting in practically every Allied front. In proportion to

her wealth and resources, she is giving mor

Your paper has always been so very im

partial and, I might say, so friendly toward Italy, that I feel inclined to attribute the

emission to a lapsus calami, or to add this

(Admiration for the splendid work of the

Italians has frequently been expressed in the editorial and news columns of this news.

paper, and it will be expressed many times

nore before the war is over.-Editor of the

We Bow! To the Editor of the Evening Public Lodger

Sir—The review of four years of war which constitutes a feature of your paper today is exceptionally fine and deserves the highest commendation. Written by one who is evidently thoroughly acquainted with the subject, it leaves nothing to be desired and is, in point of fact, a masterpiece in its way. PLEASED READER.

Philadelphia, July 27.

And Yet He Won't chaelis, discussing Germany's economic

aituation after the war, declares that the great indemnity exacted from France after the war of 1870 did his country much harm, and that new billions after the present condition may be injurious. In that case

than any other Power. Shall we keep on getting?

Philadelphia. July 27.

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER.)

Philadelphia, July 27.

wings of rumor.

consequent tremendous increase of Ameri-

floors are bare, and a night wind lashes from the raw. damp air, But you never think about it and you misunderstanding and national isolation. Accurate and swift world reporting makes for increased understanding, wider interests. never seem to care.

As you wonder how they are back home.

THE DRIFT ETERNAL

You've finished up your ranging with your guns in place, And you wonder how they are back home; The ghostly darkness settles and the rain

is in your face, But you wonder how they are back home; You've sent along your orders through the shadow and the rain, And the guns have barked their message

to the Hun across the plain, But the echo's hardly settled to a breath of a refrain.

Till you wonder how they are back home. Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association,

It is to be hoped there is a plentiful supply of sauerkraut on hand in the American lines to feed those German prisoners.—Louisville Evening Post.

Nothing But Carrots

Why does the Government keep on coining nickels? They won't buy anything any more.—Kansas City Times.

Slangy, But True Another drive gone "on the Fritz."-Uties

Optimism

A handwriting expert claims Shakespeare had to quit work on account of writer's cramp. Cheer up. Maybe some of our scenario writers will catch it.—Macon Telagraph.

What Do You Know?

. What is the capital of Montenegro?

4. What is the tent toners it. N. E. Young
4. What is the Cudet party. and the origin at
the name. in Russian politics?
5. What is the title of the heir to the Italian
throne?
6. Name the author of "A Doll's House."
7. Who was "She Young Pretender"?
6. What are the largest two cities in South
America?

9. Who is the Empress of Austria?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. Joseph Baisamo (1748-1785), a charletan was figures neominently in Dumas's "Marie An-toinetie" romanes. He was a Sieflian who assumed the title of Count Casilestre.

6. President Wilson's full name is Ti