NEWS BUREAUS: ON BUREAU.

C. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.

Humanu.

London Times SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

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Member of the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Monday, September 23, 1918

LIGHT NEEDED

JUDGE WESSEL has threatened to institute a special probe with a view to etermining responsibility for the death of a negro who was killed in one of the police stations during the so-called race riots of last July.

Only the other day a Chinaman killed prisoner who was locked up with him in a cell at Movamensing.

Two district detectives at one of the downtown stations applied the third degree to a fifteen-year-old boy who was accused of the theft of \$15.

Has the time arrived for the periodical and inevitable investigation of the police and prison system in this city?

The revenue bill is one of the best nawers to the Bill tax originated by a silly Kaiser, more frigidly called Wilhelm.

UNAWED AT THE BARRIER

REFERABLE to the Huns, there is no respect that must give us pause. Time was when the Hindenburg line so intimidated us. Eave for Byng's brilliant yet blundering attack near Cambrai nearly a year ago, comparative stagnation ruled n the Allies' side of that barrier of boastfulness for many months of 1917.

By the war map the present situation may seem closely akin to that of last auin. But the resemblance is only supericial. The pressure of French and Eng-Ich on the line from the Chemin des Dames to Lens is as mobile and persistent a that of an accomplished boxer on a hulking antagonist.

The last week has been one of limited charp offensives of interlocking effective-There is cumulative advancement here is a possibility that the menace erd Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon. inst these three strongholds may reach maximum of intensity all at once.

The variety of Foch's blows will then have very definite and vivid meaning. One of their significant features already is that we of Germany's "Great Wall" is a thing

Question-air is an entirely natural comof drafts in a war-charged atmos

PLENTY OF JOBS FOR HEROES

of its disabled soldiers disclose both a courage in facing grim facts and a wellorganized humanitarian energy. The men mady to make poignant physical sacrifices for their country, and indeed making them oday, will want something more than even the most fervent sympathy when return. They will want jobs. They will wart and deserve legitimate places in the industrial and social structure-places primarily dependent neither on condeneion nor on charity.

It is such positions which the State Department of Labor and Industry is envoring to round up for brave defenders of our liberties. Acting Commissioner Lew R Palmer has announced that as a result of questionnaires sent to 900 industrial Mants, 47,321 jobs are found suitable for Even men with lost eyesight are not

wiled out from self-support. .The inveson proves that with proper training equipment they can be employed as rmakers or telegraphers. It also has en, estimated that 90 per cent of the led soldiers will be able to resume

oir former occupations.

Pennsylvanians, unafraid to reflect on the inevitable bitterness of war, may rece that important steps to establish a dal readjustment with regard to citizens orthy of the utmost expenditure of foresight are well under way.

pitaph for a siain autumn mosquito O death, where is thy sting?

INEXCUSABLE MEANNESS THERE is neither economic nor moral ustification in the city's plan to halve ts pay to dependents of its employes in ervice. A sense of patriotic obligahas inspired many business concerns give to families of employes in the war ference between the old wages and Government's. Financial obstacles sometimes stood in the way of the intentions in this matter. By the ed bill listed for consideration in cils the city assumes that it is simi-

handicapped. is absurd pretense. If the muality as it is now run is really too to care for public servants willing to ir lives for democracy, the restoraof solvency is a comparatively simple

out the chair-warmers, gang super and privileged soft-snap holders Philadelphia's income and the ward for patriots who deserve it made much easier to bestow. The se business will go on in spite of hould be foremost in setting an exall employers.

PENNSYLVANIA'S WAR ACTIVITIES

A Brief Resume of Them for the Benefit of an Inquirer Away From Home

THE following request for information has been received from a Pennsyl-

vania soldier: To the Editor of the Evening Public Leager Str — I would like to know if you could give me any information as to how much of the war work our State is doing. I have lived all my life in Philadelphia. We often get into conversations and arguments about what different States are doing and some try to knock Pennsylvania, and I'd like to know a few things. I know we are doing more than our share in shipbuilding, guns and other munitions of war. Any information you can give me will

be greatly appreciated. Private GEORGE E. CLEMENTS. Madison Barracks, Ordnance Department Gun Proving Grounds, Sacket Harber, N. Y., Sept. 18.

Private Clements is not the only Pennsylvanian who has discovered that there is a disposition outside of the State to belittle what we are doing. Visitors from this city to Baltimore, for example, have reported on their return that some Baltimoreans knew nothing of the great work going on here. It is fitting, therefore, for the information of Private Clements, as well as for the information of men and women at home, that a brief summary of the war activities of this Commonwealth should be made.

We have contributed our quota of men to the army and navy as a matter of course. The exact number cannot be stated because it is changing from week to week. The figures today would be too small next Monday. The last official statement on the subject was made at the end of July, when it was announced that 202,350 Pennsylvanians were wearing the army uniform. This did not include those in the marine corps nor in the navy nor in the naval reserve. It is probable that at least 250,000 men are now in uniform.

The money contributions should be considered next. Three Liberty Loans have been floated. Certain amounts were apportioned to each Federal Reserve District. To the district of which Philadelphia is the banking center \$140,-000,000 of the first loan was apportioned. We subscribed for \$232,309,250 worth of the bonds. We were asked to take \$250. 000,000 of the second loan. We offered to take \$380,350,250 of it. Of the third loan we were asked to take \$250,000,000 and subscribed for \$361,963,500. That is, we oversubscribed our allotment of the three loans by the sum of \$334.623,-000

In addition to lending our money to the Government we have raised millions for the Red Cross and for the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and other war efforts and for Belgian and French relief. | terriers This money has been given outright.

We have committees of patriotic women in Philadelphia, headed by Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Mrs. Bayard Henry, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Mrs. Robert von Moschzisker and others, which are devoting their time and energy and money to all conceivable forms of war work. There are similar committees in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Erie and other large and small cities of the State.

There was organized in Pennsylvania the Friends' Construction Unit, composed of men with conscientious objections against fighting, but with an earnest desire to do what they could to mitigate the horrors of war. They have been doing splendid work for the rehabilitation of the devastated villages of France, uilding homes for the homeless and restoring such houses as were left in a

Several hundred members of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia are engaged in war work of various kinds, to do which they have abandoned high-salaried positions or their clients and have given their time with meager compensation to the Government. A similar record has been made by physicians and dentists of the State. It is said that the proportion of Pennsylvania doctors in the army is larger than that of the doctors from any other State. Our medical colleges and hospitals have organized and equipped hospitals in France. More than a hundred Pennsylvania business men have volunteered to serve without compensation as executive managers of Y. M. C. A. work in Europe for a year and they are now on the field. And nurses without number, trained in our hospitals, are

engaged in their work of mercy. Every one knows what is doing in the Pennsylvania shipyards. It has been said by those in a position to know that 60 per cent of all the ships now building in the United States are building on the Delaware River. The fact that some of the yards are just over the State line in New Jersey and in Delaware does not take them out of the activities of this Commonwealth, for the men and materials used are obtained largely within

the borders of Pennsylvania. One of the greatest factories for the production of gas masks is in Philadelphia. The Midvale Steel Works, within the city limits, built the great guns with a range of many miles which are to be used against German fortifications. The fact that they have been made is not a secret, but the number of them when

published will astonish the Germans. The greater number of locomotives sent over to France to haul supplies for all the armies were made in the Baldwin Locomotive Works-now, as always, a Philadelphia institution. Shells and cannon in great quantities are making at the Bethlehem Steel Works. Our clothing manufacturers are making thousands of uniforms daily for the soldiers. Our textile mills are weaving great quantities of khaki cloth from which they are made, as well as the cloth for tents and for covering lorries and munition dumps. The orders are given by the ten million yards. We also are

making army blankets and hats and un-

derwear, as well as rif supplies in vast quantities. Typhoid and typhus serums used to prevent the spread of these diseases come largely from the great manufacturing druggists here. We make surgical instruments because the presence of medical colleges and their hospitals has made the development of

that industry necessary, We have cited enough to give some impression of the variety and extent of the war activities of the people of Pennsylvania. It would take this whole page to cover the subject. The reader will doubtless think of scores of omissions, but this article will have served its purpose if it helps those away from home to a realization of what is going on here.

The doctrine that half a loaf is better than none is a dangerous sophistry in war time, as the Hog Island management has

promptly realized.

THE SENATE WILL MAKE THE BILL AS USUAL THE House has passed the revenue bill after less than two weeks' debate, and

now it goes to the Senate. It is announced that it will be impossible for that body to dispose of it before election. The President was hopeful that it might be enacted into law before the Liberty Loan drive begins next Saturday, But Congress, which has not adjourned politics, prefers to postpone the definite fixing of the new taxes until after the electors have voted.

And the House also prefers that the Senate should take the responsibility of taking out the unwise and foolish provisions which it has inserted in tax bills for political reasons. The Senate has made every great financial measure for more than a generation in spite of the intention of the framers of the Constitution that financial legislation should originate in the House. The Senate has on occasion gone so far as to amend a House bill by omitting everything save the title and substituting an entirely new measure.

The country is hoping that the Sena tors will do their duty by this measure by eliminating from it its unjust and on pressive features and by distributing the burdens of the heavy taxes more equitably upon the people.

Aprepos of German Prophetic submarine difficulties with Spain, Prince Ratibor, the Hun ambassador to that nation, asserts that "one country more or less against us will make little difference." Or, in other words, in fate of the barbarians is already scaled.

Even if any of the Demnition city employes, maced Bow Wows into sharing their salary with the gang. deny that they are dogs, they are certainly qualifying as tribu-

By the power of his With the Stress elocution Henry Ward Beecher is said to have been able to pronounce as to make people cry. But with Germans for his audience any Englishman quite devoid of oratorical technique could draw the tribute of tears with those syllables any time he feels like it.

The German states. Patriotism nien lie to their people for a living. They leave it to their misguided soldiers to lie on

JUST "THE PRESIDENT

GENERAL PERSHING'S message to the President thanking him for his appre-France recalls a controversy that waged condition that made restoration possible. hotly in the early days of the Republic.

General Pershing's message began, "His Excellency, the President of the United States." It is many years since such a superscription appeared on a communication from an American to the chief executive. There is no formula prescribed in the Constitution for addressing the President. The Massachusetts Constitution directs that the Governor shall be addressed as "His Excellency" and the Lieutenant Governor as "His Honor." But the Federal Constitution speaks merely of the President and the Vice President.

When Washington reached New York on April 23, 1789, preparatory to taking the oath of office as President there was much discussion in Congress as to the proper method of addressing him. Joint committees of the House and Senate were appointed to devise a form. They finally reported that the forms of the Constitution were good enough. The Senate was not satisfied and appointed a new committee. which recommended the style of "His Highness, the President of the United States and Protector of Their Liberties." After a long debate on the subject the House appointed a second committee, but the two committees failed to agree on anything and no report was ever made. It was suggested, however, that the Vice President be addressed as "His Superflu-President be addressed as "His Superflu-

ous Excellency." The House established the precedent which is followed today by directing its reply to Washington's first address to Congress merely "To the President." This was too simple for many and some communications written by men who thought Washington favored greater formality were addressed to the President as "His Excellency." It was said that Washington preferred "His Mightiness," after the fash ion prevalent in the Dutch republic. But all frills gradually disappeared and communications for years have been addressed either to "The President," to "The Presi-

General Pershing has reverted to the early and long-abandoned formula perhaps because of the contagion of the French example of formality in address But the President remains merely "The

President." The phrase of General Pershing would ean nothing unusual if used in Portugal, for every Portuguese in addressing another calls him "Your Excellency," as the com mon Portuguese word of address, "Vosse," is merely a contraction of the phrase which in other countries is used only in addressing persons in high positions.

THE CHAFFING DISH

EVENING PUBLIC PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1918

THE Chaffing Dish, always passion-ately serving the public, has installed an up-to-date hot-storage room where the ladies may store their furs during the winter months

FURS will be kept safely, at the even summer temperature they are accustomed to.

T IS now quite cool enough to dis card summer wraps. Do not delay this or the frost may get into your furs

Synthetic Poems Marksmanship

The rolling barrage of words Apparently wins The argument. But Truth is more often hit

By the sniper. Frustration A man I knew by sight And also by hearing

For you." After I got around the corner I thought what I should have said: "That is not a story, It is an heirloom. I hurried after him,

Said, "I have a good story

Charity

They say that a great many brewers Are pro-German. But please remember That the beer is not responsible For the opinions of the man Who makes it.

My Questionnaire My favorite kind of scenery Is brown eyes; My chosen form of endeavor

Is peeling the froth from The top of the tankard. Deny Yourself If you haven't any ideas,

Don't worry. You can get along without them .-Many of the nicest people do.

Do not be alarmed by the truculence Of my poems. I myself am timid, dilatory, Fond of plenty of gravy. And I hate liquor. My motto is the velvet hand In the iron glove,

False Colors

Many a family Has skidded badly At the family entrance

Disappointed There are a great many men Getting ready to say (The day peace is declared): "How I wish I could have had a hand

In walloping the Hun." One of Many The man who told me He invented indirect lighting.

How about the moon?

Was a linr.

Call for Volunteers The Truth is greatly improved By not being uttered. Assist in this great work!

Reflection

Women use shop windows to look through Admiring the goods displayed. Men use them to look at, Finding them agreeable

The Trail of the Serpent One of the penalties Of being a human being Is this kind of thing.

Lack of Balance The Prune Exchange Bank Refused my account Because I tried to deposi A dew-spangled cobweb

And a post-dated sunset. Advice Never try to tell people anything Unless

It is well to refrain While I'm in the Mood If there is any kind of poetry I haven't written, You might tell me about it

They know it already.

And I'll do some.

Even then.

What, Indeed? A girl with brown eyes Said to me. What's the Big Idea? And to tell you the truth I hardly know.

SOCRATES

The French Foreign Legion, gallant representatives of which have reached our shores, has for its motto "We never retire," which is to say with respect to the foe these indestructible fighters neither have nor are resigned.

Speaking of assessment mandates, the Mayor seems to have started a little Balkan campaign of his own

In these gripping days secret sneezes are just as necessary to the world's physical health as open diplomacy is to its moral

Those self-denying Y. M. C. A. chaps who are working for nothing in Europe are the very ones who are working for some-News that the civil inhabitants are pre-

paring to leave St. Quentin is the most gratifying indication that the uncivil populaion will soon follow suit with a permanent No matter what the Turk will say about it, the capture by the English of great stores of supplies and equipment in Pales-

The gas shortage in Washington signifiwhen Congress was taking its Sunday holi-

nstrates that they have made

The best way to avoid becoming bonds one type is to be bondsmen of anothe. Liberty Loan campaign.

Both Manager Piez and General Crow der have emphatically resolved that Hog Island shall not become Jog Island.





OUR AIR WARRIORS OVER EUROPE

Chivalry and Good Humor Are Characteristics of the American Style of Sky Fighting

THUS far, of course, most of the epic mann and many of the other Continental achievements in sky fighting are to the fliers fought with an intensity of reckless credit of British and European aviators. They were winging it in blue battlefields for three years before the Americans had taken flying seriously. Yet our own aces are swiftly on their way to places beside the best of their predecessors, and when the Liberty motor is finally broken to the war we probably shall have a Guynemer

THIS is saving much; for France went I into mourning when Guynemer died, and every French battleplane that didn'r have other pressing work to do hung above the earth and watched for his slayer who was permitted to live just two days fter his great exploit. When Boelke and Immelmann, the great German aces, were shot down, Germany sorrowed from end to end. These men were worshiped by their people because stresses of war, inti- demoralized. But 1 was glad when the mately felt in France and in Germany, gave them in popular imagination the as- good sport. The men are too helpless." pect of winged knights ever present to guard the threatened land.

Most of the great fliers who first made an art of air fighting are dead. Major William Thaw and Lieutenant Bert Hall throwers to embitter him - "to drop to are the only two survivors of the Lafayette Escadrille. Major Thaw, like D'Annunzio, has been wounded time after time. One of his arms is almost helpless. The sight of one of his eyes is almost gone. And yet he flies. Hall was invalided home to America a year ago.

THE newer brood of American airmen have taken to the skies with equipment that would thrill the older fliers to ecstasy if they were alive today. The Americans have the Liberty motor, the most powerful air engine in the world. They have not yet been privileged to use it extensively. It is an engine so powerful that it has torn airplanes apart in flight. The ability of the Americans to put this machine to the best uses when once they have the opportunity is being manifested daily in the work they are doing with

other motors. And to air fighting the Americans are contributing something of novelty. It was Captain Charles J. Biddle, of this city, who, after a battle a few weeks ago, had the honor of taking the first prisoner in the sky. The incident itself suggests something of the newer character that Americans are giving to sky fighting.

CAPTAIN BIDDLE had a long fight a omile above the earth with a two-seated German plane. He killed the observer who was firing at him with a machine gun mounted in the rear. The American aviator, had he followed the usual course would have finished off the enemy pilot with another round and gone tranquilly upon his way. Instead he spared the life of his adversary, signaled him to descend, flew along behind him, landed near the enemy machine and marched his prisoner five miles to the American lines.

Eddie Rickenbacker and the other Amer ican aces have done things quite as spec-tacular. But of the Americans it may be said that they seldom kill unless they have to. Many of the German fliers, on the other hand, have appeared to find a peculiar joy in firing even at disabled and helpless men. They have been known even to circle about observers who tried to escape from damaged balloons and kill them by machine-gun fire as they descended to earth with parachutes, Immel-

fliers fought with an intensity of reckless fury that carried them often to the edge of disaster. They seldom treated a help less enemy with mercy.

THE more recent achievements of American fliers, who have more than once accepted great risks in order that they might spare a helpless adversary, make it appear that there are two schools of air fighting. In one the fight only ends when an enemy is dead. In the other the flier goes forth to battle as he would go out to some particularly dangerous sport. Two books recently written by air veterans distinctly that at the age of ten and eleven illustrate the essential differences that may be apparent in the tendencies of air fighters. Each aviator described his work in attacking intrenched infantry from a low altitude. "We sprayed them with bul lets," said the American, "and they were order was issued to turn back. It isn't

"It made my heart leap with delight," wrote the other aviator-who, as a fighter with one of the other armies, doubtless had the memory of poison gas and flameabout a hundred feet and turn loose on them with the machine guns and see them drop or flee like rats for shelter."

THE aviator's tracer bullets have made A air fighting a terrible sport. A tracer bullet has a small cavity filled with a substance that ignites and becomes incandescent at the instant of firing. When tracer bullets are fired in a stream from a machine gun they leave a line of light in the air to guide the gunner's aim. In daytime the course is marked by a pencil of smoke. It is with such bullets that the gasoline tanks of enemy machines are exploded. And one such bullet passing through an observation balloon will se its gas afire.

RECENT cables indicate plainly that the American fliers are on the way to add some new and startling chapters to the history of aerial fighting. One airman wrote recently to say that the new De Haviland airplanes are "the fastest things in the air." An airplane is a fragile thing that is whipped and flung about in the air and subjected to unbelievable stresses. Yet all its delicate adjustments must be maintained. The Liberty motor was too powerful for the familiar types of planes. When it is given wings powerful enough our air warfare is likely to amaze the world.

Liberty Memorial Buildings

The September issue of the American City cussing memorials to the American soldier that fall in this war, suggests that munici-palities, instead of erecting monuments to the heroic dead, begin now to plan for community houses, to be known as "Liberty Buildings," which will help the living while at the same time commemorating the dead It is suggested that the buildings be planned to include such facilities for recreation culture, fellowship and public service as a practical idealism may suggest, and that while one such building will be sufficient for a small city or town, in the larger cities several may be needed. It is an interesting attractive suggestion, and doubtless will find many enthusiastic supporters.—Springfield

Vorwaerts laments that Germany has so few Iriends, but in the works of Treitschke, Bernhardi et al. it can find a lucid demonstration that the function of a State is not

THE READER'S VIEWPOINT

No Parallel Between Germany and the South To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—It is with special pleasure that I read your instructive and historically accurate article appearing in the issue of the 18th, entitled "There Must Be a Repentant Germany."

There is absolutely no basis for comparison between the Confederate South of and the Germany of today. It is with the greatest regret that I have seen a widespread manifestation of ignorance and prejudice in regard to this matter. universal throughout the North and is mos

unfortunate.
On the other hand, this attitude is not unnatural, and I am well aware that if it had not been for the fact that I am partly of outhern parentage and that I have lived in he South I would have come to the same conclusions and have evolved the same attitude. In other words, I should have learned from the histories taught in this country or fifty years or more that the South fought in the defense of slavery, and that the south ern people were guilty of barbarous con the field and behind the lines. I I spent winters in Philadelphia with relatives, and I recall reading issues of Harper's Weekly in which were lurid pictures reprediers scalping their

prisoners on the field of battle. Would there were throughout the North more articles written like the one you have prepared under the title to which I have re-It would do much to remove see tional prejudice and misrepresentation would help further to unite the country, even though the South is doing her full share in support of the flag and the cause

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS. Baltimore, September 20.

Lunch Is a Luxury

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—I want to congratulate and thank the writer of the editorial entitled, "Is Lunch a Luxury" It covers the ground com-They-the restaurants-to put it pletely. the short way, gouge us three ways both ends and the middle. They increase the price 100 per cent on many articler educe the quantity and the quality of them, asked the manager of one of the chain restaurants why they raised certain article 100 per cent? He replied that they didn't want to bother with odd cents! But that didn't explain the other two gouges

Philadelphia, September 20.

Former Queen Liliuokalani's genealogical chart has been considerably smeared up by one Jonah Kuhio Kallanianole, delegate to the United States Congress from Hawaii, who says that Lilluokalani's Hawalian cognomen is Kahakaullakellimoewalowalaulla, meaning, in plain English, "flash of lightning of the chief who sleeps along the stream of the Wajaulia. Lil was socially known as Mrs. Nawahie .-

What Do You Know?

 What is the capital of Bulgaria?
 From what State does Vice President Mar-shall come? 3. What is the origin of the expression, Demnition bow wows"?

4. What is a casserole? 5. What is an isosceles triangle? 6. What is the meaning of the musical ter-

7. Who wrote "The Cioister and the Hearth"? 8. What is the Salie law as applied to the suc-9. When did Sir William Blackstone live and for what work is he particularly noted?

10. What is the flag of Turkey? Answers to Saturday's Quiz

 John W. Davis, of West Virginia, has been appointed American ambassador to Great 2. The planet Saturn is surrounded by rings of luminous gaseous matter.

3. "Bob" is the colloquial English term for shill-4. An escarpment is a steep bank.
5. A culque is a type of light rowboat used the Bosporus.

Second Kings: "And the driving is like e driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi; for driveth furiously." cumabala are books printed before the year 1500. The word is Latin for swaddling

Polonius in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."