

Evening Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHARLES H. LINDSAY, Vice-President; JOHN C. MARTIN, Secretary and Treasurer; PHILIP R. COLLIER, JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Directors.

tion of Kaiserism. Given another winter of preparation, for instance, and it is certain that the Allies will be as well supplied with the instruments of modern warfare as their enemies, as well drilled, probably as well equipped, and certainly better equipped for attrition by slaughter to the point where lack of human beings to fill the lines will determine the outcome.

It is not improbable that rumors of peace will soon begin to be heard, for nothing could suit Berlin better than to write terms now. But they will be rumors which do not come from the Allies. For them there can be no hope of freedom and liberty and honorable peace, of self-respect and self-government, until they have fought their way to victory. The terms of peace must be dictated in Berlin, not from Berlin.

The Convention Hall is Coming—The People Want It

If the Republican National Convention comes to Philadelphia next year, it can meet in a new convention hall—Senator McNichol.

I favor early action by Councils—Senator Vane. THE overlord has spoken. Their benches may now go ahead with the work of locating and initiating the public project for which the sum of \$1,400,000 has lain idle these many years while Councils stilled and jockeyed.

The thing now is action. Every one knows it, every one feels it, the voter, Councils, the bosses. The city wants the Republican Convention and a dozen more great gatherings. Since a new convention hall is essential, a new convention hall must be got. That sentiment has grown steadily in volume since the first note of agitation was sounded. The prompt work of the Chamber of Commerce gave it unmistakable expression. And now the leaders of the Republican factions line up for it. They have read the signs.

Defenseless Philadelphia

CONGRESSMAN MOORE might go farther in his plea for the defense of the Delaware. Not only would an invader threaten Philadelphia with its splendid navy yard and its various arsenals rich with Government stores and ammunition, he would threaten a district which contains within a radius of some one hundred miles the smokeless powder works of the United States army and the Picatinny Arsenal near Dover, New Jersey, an important big-gun and armor-plate factory at Bethlehem, the Cramp ship-building works on the Delaware, the du Pont smokeless powder works in New Jersey, and factories without number where munitions of war are now being manufactured.

Such a prize is absurdly defended by three forts on the Delaware, which, according to Congressman Moore, are manned by 200 officers and men and are "utterly unfit for effective service against the modern guns of an enemy's ship." Even the best of navies and the best of forts would not be protection enough. They would need the strengthening and co-ordinating of communications which coastal canals such as the Chesapeake and Delaware and the Delaware and Raritan would give if they were dredged to accommodate gunboats, submarines or supply boats.

A Free Sea and No Favor

IF THE British note and supplement concerning the London Orders in Council prove as uncompromising as the reports of their contents, their effect on the present relations of Germany and the United States, as well as Great Britain and our country, will be momentous. If they reject every American contention; if they refuse to recognize the American right to reserve complaints for future settlement; if they destroy all hopes of a change in the Orders in Council, then the adjustment of the whole question of blockade and submarine war on a basis of compromise is impossible. It was thought that Britain might modify her blockade if America assured her of peace in Mexico and oil from Tampico. It was further thought that Germany would then reduce her submarine operations to the legitimate lines of search and jettison for contraband. Under the new note that solution becomes impossible.

The only light in such a report of the English note is that it gives the United States a chance to assure the German nation of its own absolute impartiality. A firm rejection of the British position will put more power in the notes on the Lusitania than any but the greatest display of armed force could accomplish. It will assure Germany of the honesty of our intentions and the good will of our Government. It will leave no doubt that the United States stands squarely and justly for the freedom of the seas—for the international variety and for neither the present English version nor the sort of freedom that the German submarine would win.

Monroe Still Stands for Justice

THE navy of the United States constitutes an international police force in the Western hemisphere. That is the meaning of France's action in asking permission to land machines to guard the legation at Port-au-Prince. In its ninety-second year the Monroe Doctrine is not only an active force as vigorous as ever; it points embattled Europe a lesson of peace by strength and justice. The power that makes international peace better chosen by a democracy of nations; but, however chosen, such a power as embodied in the new world goes a long way toward maintaining friendship, amity and justice between races. It may yet go farther.

Indeed it must go farther along certain lines, or abdicate its power. When the United States takes it upon itself to grant France such permission as it asked, then the United States assumes a wide-ranging responsibility for the good behavior of the Western hemisphere. Europeans who see our navy and France's marines assuring peace and safety in Haiti, may turn a questioning eye towards Mexico. They would have done so long ago if their own domestic affairs had not proved so absorbing.

Through Defeat to Victory

HISTORY abounds in precedents for the encouragement of Russia and the Allies. Lemberg has fallen and Warsaw is about to be evacuated, but in no case have the Germans scored so monumental a victory as that won by Hannibal at Cannae. Yet it was Rome, not Carthage, that finally achieved the dominion of the world. Year in and year out the victories were all for Carthage, yet they led her to complete defeat. Before that, Pyrrhus, after defeating the Romans, exclaimed that another such victory would ruin him, so costly was it, and handed down even to this day the expression "a Pyrrhic victory."

In other ages the same story has been repeated. The stamp of the Hun made Europe tremble, but he was at length subdued. Then the fanatical Saracen hordes poured irresistibly through Spain on to the Continent only to have their invincibility forever shattered by Charles Martel. But a century ago thrones tottered at the touch of Napoleon. Over and over again it seemed that nothing more could be done to stay the conqueror. Yet the shouting and the tumult of his victories led only to St. Helena and dreary exile. A good beginning often makes a bad ending even in wars, and somehow in human history it has generally happened that civilization finally has been vindicated.

The Russian armies have not been destroyed. They remain in the field. They are still powerful and may be a deciding factor. In the west Germany has been able to make no gain since her adversaries first found themselves. The English and French troops have increased their efficiency measurably. They are vastly stronger than they were a year ago. Among the Germans there was little room for improvement. German might has been at its maximum, but the power of the Allies has not yet reached its fulcrum. So long, then, as Germany wins no decisive battles, so long as the Allies can keep the enemy in check and continue to increase their own efficiency, the situation approaches not a deadlock, but a decisive checkmating of German designs and an absolute termination of Kaiserism.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JUNE WAS 92,837.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.

CARS, CARS, CARS, AND THEN MORE

Who Own the 2,000,000 Automobiles of This Country and Why?—Farmers Buying Most of Year's Crop Autos for the Movies.

By PERRY BALSAM

TWO MILLION cars have been registered in our forty-eight States, and from now on until January 1 thousands of cars a day will follow into the total. We are already the automobilous nation in the world by a tremendous margin, and yet the manufacturer tells us that we have just begun to strike our seat as buyers.

The output of motor vehicles, exclusive of trucks and motorcycles, is rapidly approaching a million a year. There are enough cars in New York State to jockey the entire population of the metropolis across the State of New Jersey into Philadelphia in two trips, and if the job were efficiently handled the time of the greater city of New York could be emptied within twenty-four hours. There should be some slight consolation in this for those who are worrying about the possibilities of invading armies and what might happen to the penned-up populace in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens and Richmond, when the Big Berthas let loose their terrific rain of metal.

Keep Your Eyes on the Tape

But think of it, 150,000 cars for Iowa! So close on the heels of Pennsylvania that you'll have to keep your eyes focused close on the tape when the figures for the year are hung up next January. The Iowa dealers say their figures will top 150,000, a total of 46,000 more cars than Iowa registered last year. New York, naturally, is still in the lead, with a registration above 250,000. Illinois is second, with more than 150,000, with Ohio trailing very close. Up to June 2 Ohio had registered 144,750 cars, which gave her a good fat margin over Pennsylvania. Indeed Iowa and California are going to make the Keystone State hustle to the limit to edge them out of fourth place.

Making a Nation of Mechanics

Our motorcar manufacturers are turning out immense consignments of war stuff for Europe as well as staggering totals of pleasure cars, trucks, jitneys and so on for the States. They are also training and developing a vast army of skilled and unskilled mechanics. Furthermore, they are doing the major share to transform a considerable fraction of the populace of the United States into amateur mechanics, for every man who buys a car and cannot afford a chauffeur is bound to take some interest in what makes the wheels go round and how to get 'em going when they stop. There are several million of us now who can tell a spark plug from a floating rear axle.

They tell us that the German Empire has been mechanized by the Kaiser, but the automobile has come pretty near doing the same thing for the American people, if by a different method. There are at least a million families in which father and the boys—and some of the girls, too—love to tackle a messy job of tinkering the car through a bad case of heaves and knocks, and there are intricacies involved that make handling light and heavy artillery appear almost in the light of an infant's pastime.

Our farming population, which usually furnishes the greater percentage of recruits in case of war, has advanced in its knowledge of mechanics immeasurably within the last decade. Our farmers use vastly more farm machinery than any other nation, and now that the automobile has been brought down to a farm utility basis they are going in for the purchase of cars with an avidity that causes the motor magnates to fairly chortle with glee. Practically sixty per cent. of the cars coming into the market now are being sold outside of the cities.

Out in Kansas the farmers are buying themselves blue in the face, or something to that effect. They cashed in 180,000 bushels of 1914 wheat at war prices, and there is a 1915 crop in sight that may possibly run to 200,000,000 bushels. On July 1 there was a total of more than 60,000 cars registered in Kansas, a gain of ten thousand since March 15. And not all small Ford cars by a handsome plurality.

Affections Divided by 353

The style census taken in Kansas on March 15 revealed in the registry 19,411 Fords, 5430 Buicks, 3987 Overlands, 3983 Studebakers, 2348 Reos, 2180 Maxwells, 778 Cadillacs, 732 Chalmers, 730 Mitchells, 671 Auburns, 663 Hupmobiles, 622 Hudsons, 613 Oaklands, 605 Jacksons and the balance miscellaneous. When we say miscellaneous we might add, "and then some," for the Kansas farmers had divided their affections between 353 different makes. Of this number of makes, 320 have less than 100 cars in use. Naturally there are a good many orphan cars in the lot. Just how many orphan cars there are running round now it is difficult to ascertain, but there is one part-supply concern that takes care of seventy orphans, the makers of which have climbed the golden stairs of bankruptcy. It might also be remarked that the trend of the industry would seem to indicate that there will be a steady piling up of bereavements from now on. With just two makers turning out half a million pleasure cars (so-called, with due allowance to what the jitney is or is not) competition is increasingly keen.

Keen as it is, however, and cut-throatish as you hear it called, the big makers are doubling and quadrupling their plants, and not for war orders either. Almost every other man you meet is chewing his fingers and cursing with low sonorous wrath because the car he ordered last May hasn't been delivered yet. Having junked the old car for

FALL OF WARSAW NOT A FATAL BLOW

Russia, Long Before War, Had Planned to Abandon Poland and Establish Main Line of Defense Back of Bug and Niemen Rivers—Poland Always Thought Indefensible.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

WHILE there remains the great problem as to whether the Russians will successfully escape from the German net and re-establish their lines behind the Niemen and the Bug, as the French did behind the Marne, it is a good time to review in some detail the history and the strategy of the Warsaw campaign, which cover the whole period of the war on the eastern front. What the Germans are accomplishing now is what they expected to do in the third month of the conflict. Their present success represents the fourth effort.

Russian Poland, as the map discloses, is practically indefensible if attacked from both the Galician and East Prussian provinces at the same time. The reason lies in the fact that it constitutes a salient. A successful attack from both sides will not merely break in the side of the salient, but it will also endanger the safety of all the troops west of the break, that is, in and about Warsaw, because the enemy, having penetrated the salient, will be in their rear on the line of their retreat. But an attack from one side is not dangerous, unless the other side of the salient is attacked at the same time, because as long as one side of the salient holds firmly there is a reasonable hope of escape for the Warsaw troops along the northern lines if the southern are broken.

In the opening days of the war the Austrians attempted to break in the Polish salient by sending their masses north from Galicia upon Lublin, with Brest-Litovsk as the ultimate objective. As all the German corps but a few covering formations had gone west, it was impossible to exert pressure on the East Prussian side of the salient at the same time. Accordingly, the Russians practically ignored the Lublin thrust and countered by sending their masses into Galicia south of the Lublin army, and, having compelled the Austrians to flee Lemberg, actually threatened the rear of the Lublin army, which narrowly escaped destruction.

At the same moment two armies were sent by the Russians into East Prussia, and one of them pushed west almost to the Vistula south of Dantzig. Had this advance been maintained, it will be clear from a glance at the map the Polish salient would have been abolished and the Russian front would have run straight from the Baltic to the Carpathians. But the defeat of Tannenberg ended the attempt to break down the East Prussian salient for some months. On the other hand, Russian successes in Galicia straightened out one side of the salient. One flank now rested on the Carpathians.

Previous German Drives Fail

In this situation German high command made two separate attempts to drive Russia out of her Polish kingdom. The first was comprehended in attempts to take Warsaw by a frontal attack advancing straight against the Russian position, which was the blunted apex of the old triangle. This failed; at the line of the Bzura-Rawka the Russians repulsed frontal attack with terrific losses.

The Germans tried again in East Prussia. Early in the year the Russians had made one more effort to clear East Prussia of the German corps which defended it, had pushed west to the lake district and there suffered the severe defeat of Mazurian Lakes. Hard on this victory the Germans undertook to strike south from East Prussia at the northern side of the Polish salient. They made some progress, but were at last heavily repulsed along the whole front from Ossowitz to Novo Georgiewsk.

It is now clear that with this second failure German high command at last recognized that there could be no destruction of the Polish position until it had been reduced to its original state; that is, until Russian occupation of Galicia had been terminated and the attack upon Warsaw could be made from the north and south at the same time. As long as the Russian line ran straight from Warsaw to the Carpathians there was no salient, and attacks from the north and west were merely frontal efforts ending in battles on parallel fronts, with all the advantage with the Russians.

Final Campaign Opens

Meantime the German campaign in the west had ended in complete strategic defeat. France had not been destroyed, and there

Poland Again a Salient

Germany was now back at the beginning of things. Poland was again a salient, it could be attacked from the north by troops coming from East Prussia, from the south by troops coming from Galicia. It could also be menaced, frontally, near Warsaw by troops that had held the Rawka-Bzura line since December. All this time there had been gathering new German masses under Hindenburg in the north. Now, these were turned south, while at the same time the mass of the troops Mackensen had employed to clear Galicia, reinforced by the main Austrian masses, were sent north just as the first Austrian army had gone north toward Lublin in August.

The Russians were now in the precise position which Russian high command had foreseen long before the war. They were actually defending a great salient, while upon both sides of the salient were closing the jaws of the Teutonic nut-cracker. To hold Warsaw meant to run the risk of losing all their armies. To retreat, if retreat were still possible, meant the surrender of a position which they had expected to surrender nearly a year before, which was immensely valuable, both because of its strategic position, as the centre of roads, railroads and bridges over the broad Vistula, but was not vital, was not the capital of the country, had lost its defensive value, since German and Austrian armies now possessed a decisive superiority in numbers and in munitions, and Russia was condemned to the defensive for many weeks, perhaps months.

Hollow Victory for Germany

Not Russian failure, but the failure of the British to get their million on the field of Flanders, and the coincident failure to force the Dardanelles and thus open the way to muntion Russia's masses last spring—these explain the fall of Warsaw and the success of German strategy.

But the extent of this success is wholly contingent on the degree to which Russian military power is permanently crippled. Losing Galicia was a severe blow to Austria, but was not fatal, and Galicia was presently won back. If Russian armies now escape, there will simply be a change of advantage, the Teutonic allies will hold Poland instead of Russia's holding Galicia. But both Russia and Austria realized at the outset of the war that these frontier provinces were pawn that might be lost, and made their plans with a full realization of their possibility.

What it is essential to recall is that Germany has only now succeeded in doing what she hoped to do ten months ago, and that she has not disposed of her enemies in the west, which, as German high command saw it, was the first essential step, if there were to be a victory in the whole war. Anything less than an approximate annihilation of Russian military power will be an empty success for Germany, however splendid, for it contributes nothing in the military way to ending the war.

PHILOSOPHY OF SEASICKNESS

It Helps Interpret the Intellectual History of the Race.

From the Independent. THE philosophy of seasickness serves as a key to the interpretation of the intellectual history of mankind. When we look back to the 16th century it seems to us as though the people were crazy. Why should a harmless necessary theory like that of Copernicus have aroused such fear and hatred? Why should those who held it have been persecuted, ostracized, imprisoned, tortured, burned at the stake?

It was because the new theory displaced the world from its central position, and so scared people. The odium theologium was mostly mere seasickness. The earth used to be a rock; it became a boat. What was man if his world was but one of the minor planets?

As Chesterton puts it: The dear sun dwarfed of dreadful suns Like fiercer flowers on stalks; Earth looted and little like a pea In Heaven's towering forestry.

Once again the world got seasick and for a similar reason. That was in the middle of the 19th century when Darwin delivered a knockout blow as disconcerting as had been that of Copernicus. Man, from being the end and aim of all creation, was reduced to a mere link between the ape and superman. As the Copernican theory displaced man from his dominant position in space, so the Darwinian displaced him from his dominant position in time. But the world got over this attack in time, and may therefore be confident of withstanding any similar shocks in the future. This is lucky, for the ship of human progress is going on and we must go with it. We cannot get out and walk, nor can we go back and stand as before upon the dry land of dogma. We must find a way of maintaining our equilibrium even when all around us is in motion and seeming disorder. And we can do it. The Copernican is no more dizzy than the Platonicist. The Exhibition that is not evolutionist. The sun does not truly rise and set and serve as a lamp to the feet. Man is truly the master of all things—for man, Platonist and Copernican, stands best of the terrestrial and intel-

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The quicker this country takes a strong supervisory hold the better for Haiti and its people.—Detroit Free Press.

In the essentials, Haiti is in the same situation as Mexico, and the United States is in the same relation to them both.—Washington Star.

Certainly the only permanent peace in industry, as in international relations, must be peace founded on justice.—Kansas City Times.

Among all the number having guilty knowledge of the Eastland's condition, why wasn't there just one with manhood enough in him to shout it from the housetops?—Kansas City Times.

To be sure, there are plenty of people who will fall to get a vacation this year, but they ought to be thankful that they are not having a whole lot of extra work piled on them the way the President has.—Indianapolis News.

Behind the trials of Becker and his unappreciated failure when granted a second vote to obtain even the slightest mitigation of judgment was the public conviction that the time had come to "teach policemen their place in the social economy."—Chicago Herald.

It is reasonable to assume that with the aid of the "watchful waiting" policy, the President will take such steps as promise an early solution of the Mexican problem, even to the point of intervention. For nothing short of intervention is likely to restore peace to Mexico.—Houston Daily Post.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS "THE MEISTERSINGERS" HANCOCK & GIBLIN; RAYMOND & CAVES; RUSSELL & CALHOUN; GALLAGHER & WARD; GEHR & STANE.

THE Stanley Mary Pickford

GRAND