Evening 2 Se Aedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CIRUS H. M. CURTIS, PRESIDENT. There W. Ochs, Secretary ; John C. Martin, Tressurer ; Enaries H. Ladington, Philip S. Collins, John B. Wil-Hants, Direttors.

EDITORIAL INARD: CYRES H. K. CEATIS, Chairman, P. H. WHALET Executive Editor JOHN C. MARTINA General Rusiness Manager

Puntfaired dulty at Punter Larons Hullding, ependonce Square, Philadelphin. Baronn Chyrast. Brend and Chestnut Streets

NEW YORK
A REAL AND A
Livebox
NEWS BUREAUS:
Warming Draran
Bustan Bunnat
state and a state of the sound in the state

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

Proventier, Daily Ovar, siz cents, fly mail, posipal minister of Philausiphin, sizers where forcing postas required, Daily Oxar, one month, itenty flow cents Daily Oxar, one rear, prive dollars. All mail sub scriptions payable in advance.

BEEL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 2000

Ledger, I	idreas all	commu	nications	to Evening
	independenc	10 Squar	•. Philade	lphia.
ROTARED A		ADIC PHIA		R AR RECOND-

FRILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1914.

Commuters Must Smash the Program

FUHERE is an implied contract between every Philadelphian who has built a home in the suburbs and the railroad on which he depends for transportation. Suburban realty values depend on the commuting rate. Radically to raise that rate amounts to practical confiscation of part of the capital of the commuter.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, splitting hairs in Washington, has no jurisdiction over commutation rates between Philadelphia and adjoining suburbs in Pennsylvania, except by an implication so refined that it becomes usurpation pure and simple. This colossus of obstruction has made itself ridiculous by its sophistical decisions and Its inability to countenance elementary prerequisites to the resumption of prosperity. But this does not excuse the railroads. They have jumped at the Commission's recommendation that life in the suburbs be penalized. They have taken this Government creature at its word, although there is probably not a capable railroad man in the country who believes in the argument which the Commission advanced.

There is one way out, and it behooves civic bodies representing commuters to take it. They should present their case to the Public Service Commission, which is clothed with full authority finally to prevent this unwarranted tax; for tax it is, and levied without the consent of those embarrassed by it. At least let Pennsylvania find out whether it is in control of its own immediate intrastate traffic or is subject there also to the encroachments of Federal control.

71

20

At

Fr.

10

Bi

AT

Re

211

78

4.25

ha

Der

20

tes

loc

tw

te be

28.1

ho da iat ef

thi bu

8.8

ani fir

thi

20

Public opinion has softened toward the railroads. They are entitled to and must have fair treatment. It seems to be the Interstate Commerce Commission only that Is still inspired by the exaggerated radicalism of a few years ago. Yet the railroads may make themselves as well as the Commission odious by being too enthustastic and energetic in accepting the Commission's ndvice. The commuter is in a special class. He pays his way and returns a profit, directly and indirectly. The roads must play fair with the public whether the Commission plays fair with them or not, and 100 per cent. increases are not fair.

The burden is on the roads to prove that their commutation service does not yield an adequate profit. Unless they can establish that fact, and until they establish it, every legal device should be exhausted to prevent the imposition of the proposed new tariffs.

are without interest so long as hostilities continue.

When the European nations took up arms against Napoleon England pursued the same policy. She financed country after country until the menace of a one-nation tyranny was banished. There is no doubt that Great Britain is in a healthy financial condition and better able to stand the drain and strain of a long war than any other Power. And her financiers prophesy that when peace comes she will be in even better condition than when the stroggle began.

Watch Councils

THE Pennsylvania Legislature has decided that the following rights belong to every tenant in Philadelphia;

(). To have a sink with running water in every house, and in every apartment of two or more roome in a incoment house, if there is a water main in the street.

(B) To have the house directly connected with the street sewer, and other independent and minestichy arrangements discontinued. (3). To have broken plumbing repaired at once.

(0). To have unsafe stairs, leaky roofs and similar defects repaired and kept in repair. the To have the cellar protected from being booked by ground water, and the rooms pro-tected from dampness due to defects in the o nille

(d). To have in a tenement house the public ball and other spaces outside the apartments kept in a clean condition.

(7). To insist that no part of the building he used as a sweatshop; and where manufacturing is done, it must be under permit of the Board of Fienich.

(b). To insist that no material of easily in-animable character be stored in the building to as to make a fire risk.

(9) To insist that every room shall have a window of ample size, opening to the outside

(10). To live with privacy and without the promissions herding that is recognized as a prolific breeder of vice and crime.

The housing law was approved by the Governor July 22, 1913.

To put it into effect requires an appropriation by Councils. This appropriation Councils has consistently and persistently refused to make.

On April 16, in desperation, 25 civic betterment organizations appealed to Councils to take action, but without result.

Once more the vitalization of the housing law will come before Councils. Every tenant in Philadelphia has a supreme interest in its action. Particularly must poorer people, who live in crowded sections, call on their representatives to be true to them and their interests.

The law is being nullified by starvation. The right of women and children to clean surroundings is being taken from them. They are being deprived of ordinary health guarantees. They are assailed in the very citadel of their hopes, their nomes.

The best politics Councils can play in this case is to play straight. A political organization that allenates the tenants in Philadelphia is an organization certain to be repudiated utterly.

Councils will be watched.

President Wilson Takes a Walk

T WAS recorded the other day with the proper blare of trumpets that President Wilson "made a journey on foot through many New York streets, chief among them Broadway and 5th avenue." It is only too true that the greatest public official in America con mix so little with the people he must understand and guide that even a little half-hour venture among them is fit subject for headlines.

'Tis true, 'tis plty; And pity 'tis 'tis true.

Organizing Philadelphia's Charity

THE charities movement inaugurated this week through the efforts of the leading citizens of Philadelphia is one of rare promise. The initial meeting voiced something of

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY OPENED TO AMERICAN TRADE BY WAR

Commercial Supremacy Assured by Dislocation of Foreign Business, But Advantage Must be Taken of Situation Which Offers Fulfilment of Manifest Destiny.

where shops may be set up. Men don't fight

so savagely for mere kings, ideals or reli-

gions. Back of the patriotism, back of wild

dreams of empire are the hard and material

ambitions of the great trading nations. So

It is a fair thing for the United States to

ask where-in this tumult of blood and de-

There is no doubt the United States can

profit. By one of those curious coincidences

that make for a belief in destiny, the war

that checked the traders of Europe found us

ready to take their place and for the first

time in our history. Only in the last decade

have we manufactured more goods than we

could use at home. (Of course there were a

few exceptions, but in a broad way the state-

ment is true.) Then, just as that stable

equilibrium began to be disturbed-when we

began to make a bit more than we needed-

came the war. The commerce of the world

was dislocated. It fell apart like old bones.

\$16,000,000,000 in Trade

Belgium is-for the time being-annihilated.

That of France is well nigh destroyed; and

that of England is seriously crippled. Now

the foreign trade of these five nations alone

The figures are so immense they have an

They represent in a proportion of seven

to nine, roughly, the exports and imports of

the five great States locked in a death strug-

And they represent the opportunity offered

You may be sure it has not been overlook

ed. The State Department did something.

More precise and valuable statistics were

gathered by the Merchants' Association of

New York. They have got together all sorts

of information - technical, financial - and

started a crusade for world trade, which is

already having incalculable effect. And as

they have gone about it with caution and

sagacity and wisdom, they are helping to lay

the foundations of a permanent and endur-

All of which is by the way. You may take

it for granted that it is possible for the

United States to profit by the war. What I

want to show here-in a nutshell-is how it

Broadly, the opportunity falls apart into

two divisions: The warring nations have lost

their grip on the markets of the Orient and

South America-there's a chance to supplant

them; and their grip is weakening on their

markets in the United States-and there is

the second chance. What we have to sell we

can sell abroad without strong competition,

and what we have been buying in foreign

As to the foreign market there is a thing

or two to be said. We have never looked

upon it as a primary market. Foreign lands

have been looked upon largely as a dumping

ground where we could find a sort of market

markets we can make for ourselves.

air of myth and fable. They smell of Alad-

amounted to nearly \$16,000,000,000.

din's lamp. But there they are.

gle vonder in Europe.

to the United States.

ing trade.

can profit.

The foreign trade of Germany, Austria,

struction-her profit lies.

By VANCE THOMPSON

WHAT can we make out of the war? worthy of being wooed, the United States It is not one's first thought; and it will begin to take her profit from the war. is certainly not one's best thought; but-Of course, the wooing is the main thing. there is no reason why it should be turned The story of how Germany sought for that out of doors. In its last analysis this war-Latin-American trade, worked and wooed like every other modern war-is an economic and kneeled for it is one of the tragic stories one. Only imperfect knowledge can see in it of trade history-now especially that she is a war of Kalsers-a dynastic war. It is a in the way of losing it. She sent out scouts trade war. And it is, therefore, peculiarly who visited even the little villages. They savage. It's a fight for places in the sun had nothing to sell; what they brought back

were samples of everything the natives used -the kind of things they liked. They brought back even samples of the kind of paper and string the natives liked to have their goods tied up in. And knowing the market the Germans made their goods to fit the want. Then only the commercial travelers went out with their samples and with them, by the way, went a financial crew to arrange satisfactorily the matter of credits.

Somewhat in this way the American merchant will have to go after the Latin-American trade, if he is to supplant the "foreigners"-if he is to build up a permanent trade.

Ripe for Yankee Sickle

The opportunity is there, as it is in the Orient, in Australia, the world over. Indeed, over in old Europe the opportunity waits, for their manufacture has decreased or stopped; but the nations, even those at war, will not cease to use manufactured articles if they can get them. It's a worldwide chance, the trade experts will tell you. The great foreign trade fields are ripe and ready for the Yankee sickle.

Only you have got to give the foreigner what he wants, not what you think he ought to have, and when you go trading with him you have to talk his language and meet his ideas of payment. And the warning the experts send out is that there is no use looking for "snap profits"; the United States will profit by the war if she lave broad foundations for a well organized foreign trade.

At home the profit-taking has already begun. Germany had made an immense invasion of the home markets. In many manufactured articles it was impossible to compete with her. Now that her ships no longer come to port these articles are being manufactured here. Not as cheaply. Labor costs more. But even at that there is a fair chance that this trade will never go back again to Germany's manufacturers.

Do you think there will be cheap labor in Europe after this war?

Think it out. I do not believe there is any exaggeration in the statement that already two million men, those who did the work of Europe, are dead, disabled or permanently incapacitated for tool handling. And, on the other hand, think of the work that has to be done over there-that will have to be done when this ferment of destruction has dled out. I was in the north of France not long ago. I know that villages, cities, all, have been trampled into ruin, as wild swine trample a rose garden. And Belgium is a drearier ruin. Years will go to the upbuilding of Europe. There will be work for all the men who come whole-or half-out of the war. I do not think we need fear the competition of "cheap labor" for many a day.

And I'll give you a stronger reason. When the armies in Europe are done fighting the people of Europe are going to have something to say to their Governments-and that will keep them busy for a while, Crowns will be cheap and sceptres used for toasting forks ---before there is ultimate peace in Europe and the dust of ruined edifices settles down From all of which America may profitwith what heart it can.

Cunaxa. Cyrus was killed and the Greeks were compelled to retreat. When the retreat began the Greeks had with them all their generals. But by a clever rome Menon and Clearchus and all the other commanders, each of whom had recruited his own troops, were captured and sinh by the Persians. The situation of the Greeks was desperate. Without guides, without friends, in a country possessed by a buse force, numerically ten times greater than their own, at least, surrounded by barbarous and hastile tribes, disturbed by internal dis-sensions, it seemed that they could never return home alive. The seneral opinion was that they had best give themselves up to their enemies.

that they had best give themselver their enemies. In this crisina modest young literary man, a sori of secretary and historian who had accompanied the expedition, made a speech. His name was Xenophon; he was an Athen-lan, and he knew nothing of warfare except through observation. But his speech had such sound logic such invincible arguments that the Greeks determined to try to find their way back, over the mountains, through the snows, facing death every day, rather than rive themselves up to their enemies. When the choice of a commander came the yote was unanimous for the scholarly young Xenophon.

At that moment Xenophon made himself master of men. In the whole retreat he made himself master of countries, master even of destiny. But it was his first triumph that was the greatest.

VIEWS OF READERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

Contributions That Reflect Public Opinion on Subjects Important to City,

State and Nation.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger! Sir-Will one of those kind and apparently allknowing gentlemen who discuss the war please explain the following situation: The torpedo-submarine has made the super-

dreadnought obsolete. Therefore, say the experts (save the mark!),

build no more battleships. But if you stop building battleships, you make the submarine worse than obsolete-you

make it useless. It will be like the postman in Lord Dundreary's o name, becase he found a letter "without an address.

Come through with the answer! MORITURUS.

Ogontz, November 18.

EUROPE'S INTEREST IN MEXICO

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-The other day a Unionist arose in the House of Commons and asked for information on the Mexican situation. He wanted to know if Fresident Wilson and Carranza had come to terms, and inquired if the Government had any information as to the prospects for the estab-lishment in Mexico of peace and order. Evidently Europe is still interested in Mexico. so now than before the European war, perhaps: for this is just the time when French and Eng-lish oil and mining interests in Mexico are of immense importance to the nations represented there by those interests. JAMES H. THURBER.

Philadelphia, November 18.

GOETHALS' GOOD LESSON

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-It is a fine, true picture of Colonel Goethals that you give today in one of your editorials. He has done all the great work of organization and construction which you record, and has done it well. But has he done more in this way than bundrade of industrial measures this way than hundreds of industrial managers and capitalists have done in the development of commercial America? Goethals' work, however, stands out from theirs, and deservedly, because he has done it purely and solely for the pub-llc good, with no incentive but the profit of his country. It is a good lesson. EARLE WINTER. Philadelphia, November 18.

"Bobs" and America

From the Boston Transcript. There is a parallelism between Lord Roberts'

later career and that of most American military men. Here today, as in Great Britain before the war, the trouble is with the audience, not with the lecturer. The audience is tolerably prosperous; few of its members have any per-gonal recollection of a war deserving to be called great; most are possessed by the oldfashioned belief which Lord Rosebery has described as the Angle-Saxon conviction that the race can "muddle through crises" as fast as they arise. When Congressman Gardner seeks to have a military and naval stock-taking he is sneered at from the White House. When General Wood reminds his hearers that war comes like an avalanche, not like a glacler, he gets but scanty attention . Yet in preparedness the United States is far behind that Great Britain which Lord Roberts adjured to make itself ready for the fray that has come.

SCRAPPLE

English as She Is Sung

Empirish as one to oung It was an ordeal for everybody—singer, pi-anist and music-susialner. But the audianus was friendly, and the composer and the pos-were too dend to gyrate in their distant graves. The song, therefore, had unmu-gated success, and the words were so fa-miliar that everybody knew pretty well who Pamela was driving at when she sang: Tis thuh lah-ha-ha strow sof sum-mah bloo-oo-hoo-minnng uh-lone;

Lever bios-os-hos-mining un-tone, Aw lur lu-uh-uh viec come-pan-yun Zah-har fay-ay-yay dud ahn gawn---No-woe flow-wurr rof her kinn-drud, No-woe ro-hose buh dis hi-eye-eye-eye-eye.

eye No re-fle-eh-ec' bah-car blu-chuzz Aw-how gl-yl-hiv su-high for su-high;

There was hardly a dry eye or a protesting ear in the throng as she reached the climas —From The Last Rose of Summer, by Ruper Hughes.

A Bad Start

Teacher-Now, children, name soms of the lower animals, starting with Willis, Jones.-Boston Transcript.

Peace Hath Its Dangers

Some men go forth in battle to be hurt And we, who are at peace, brand them as tools

Of selfish monarchs, and as arrant fools, And scorn their reasons why with sayings curt.

Yet there are some who boast they are alert Of mind and body, products of our schools, Aware of all self-preservation rules, Who with grave danger fatuously flirt.

Without a care, they take a frightful chance,

thout a care, they takes a lightful chance, the fattened turkey gobbler emulate, As all day long they slowly stuff away e turkey and its stuffed concomitants; their only cause and reason that the data Has been proclaimed to be Thanksgiv. ing Day.

Useless Fears

"Do you think it implies bad luck to be married on Friday?" "I don't think the day makes the slightest difference."

No Time to Lose

English Newsie (selling extras)-Better 'ave one and read about it now, sir; it might be contradicted in the morning .- Punch

Przemyal !

The Germans (so the papers say) Are changing all the French town names. This gives excitement when you play The latest military games.

But with pure joy I would exclaim If England only beat the Russes, and changed each Russian-Polish name So that they didn't sound like cusses.

Served 'Em Right

The Vicar-For shame, my lad! What have those poor little fish done to be impris-

Tommy-That-that's what they got for-for chasing worms on a Sunday, sir.-John

One Reason Why Nero Killed 'Em Off

The martyr was bound and tied. He

"It's no wonder I'm troubled," he muttered;

Whereupon Nero began to fiddle to em-

The Sting of the Bee

Anatomical

for your cap."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

By Any Reporter

Who gets the blame for all things wrong?

On every page, for yarns too long, For stuff too short, to weak, too strong?

And who is blamed for slashing stuff

See if you can't make it yield a feather

How doth the busy gossip bee Improve each shining minute.

By gath'ring trouble all the day And getting people in it.

"There is the enemy's wing."

oned upon the day of rest?

"see how much I have at stake."

Bull.

looked worried.

phasize his agony.

"Yes, General."

Emaller Councils, But Bigger Counselors NO BUSINESS can be expeditiously and effectively administered by a board of directors that has the form and size of a Parliament. A city is only a co-operative business enterprise, in which the property of the citizens is the capital, while the taxes are subscribed operating expenses, for the purpose of making their original investment more valuable.

The small Council Idea, now being extensively worked throughout the country, is in harmony with the new conception of a municipality as a business entity. When the directors are fewer in number they can be elionen for their experience and capacity, regardless of the ward in which they may realds. With the reduction in size a higher type of man is required, and is usually obtainable. Log rolling becomes a thing of the past, because each member of Council represents the city as a whole and is responsible to the whole of the city. It injures rather than helps him to concentrate on one locality at the expense of others.

Suffrage Statesmanship

WOMEN are amply proving that they can deal with large questions in a large way. The National American Woman Suf-Frage Association has decided to petition Congress against State denial of the rights of citizens of the United States who vote for members of Congress, Presidential Electors and United States Senators in the States where they reside, by making Federal laws in pursuance of that clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Consti-Tution which says that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the Minited States."

In other words, the women of America insist upon having the rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution. They are not begging as suppliants, but claiming an ettizens. Undoubtedly the Pennsylvania State Convention, about to open in Scranton, will take up the question in the same unequivocal manner. If women continue to base their claims upon their indubitable eitizenahlp, spurning paironage and eachewing sentiment, they are bound to win their 22.59.

British Resources

DREMIER ASQUITH stated to Parliament that the war is now costing England about \$5,000,000 a day. As the first official explanation of war expenditures the statement is interesting, but it is not nearly so summertant as another item of information given out by the Frime Minister.

England's resources in money seem to be inautuatible. She has already loaned \$215 .sea odo to har allies and friends for war pur-Dourse: \$50,000.000 to Belgium, \$4,000,000 to Servin, 48,000,000 to Greene, heatden large such advances to Canada, South Africa, a lefralls and New Sealand. These loans

this sentiment There is more need for charity than ever before. There is no city in the civilized world so ready to respond as Philadelphia. You will find

hospitals and various other charities within squares of each other in this city, and com-mittees of every sort, but what we must do is to get all these various committees to come to gether and form one central organization that will do the work that must be done.

The object is apparently twofold: to stir Philadelphia to even greater charitable giving than in its worthy past, and to coordinate the work of the various organizations so that the reproach may not be flung at charity in Philadelphia, as has been done elsewhere, of spending 75 cents of every dollar collected in getting the remaining quarter to the sufferer.

The means to be chosen is not yet clear. The work may extend far into the disposal of funds collected. It may do simply what the united charitable organizations of New Orleans have accomplished by collecting all contributions through a single body. The field for better organization is large; the work that may be accomplished is of enormous value.

Shop While the Shopping's Good

THERE is an annual charity almost due, to , which we owe as close attention as to any appeal for help that reaches us through the year. It aims to make the lives of countless toiling women easier; to lift the strain of hurried aching hours from the backs of thousands of young girls. It means cheer at Christmas for those who see riches and gifts and beautiful things all about them and must not take of them. Yet it is not a charity of material giving. The boon you bestow is the boon of time, of comfort, of lelsure-when you do your Christmas shopping early.

Bnappy weather!

Wilson will be the majority in Congress for two more years.

All honor to the Germantown Sunday school that is giving up its Christmas candy to make the lot of the Belgians sweeter.

The secret of the Audacious is one subtect, at any rate, on which the Secretary of State has succeeded in holding his tongue.

"Wilson Felicitates King of Italy," But it was only on his birthday, not on the joy of being neutrals.

Romance in the underworld has not gone to join its prophet, O. Henry. Not while \$3 tramps can steal a railroad train in the Mojave Desert and land themselves in jail.

At last that operation known as a work of supererogation has been located. It is the suit of Uncle Sam to dissolve the "ayrup trust."

Somehow this doesn't seem just the time to reprint President Lowell's volume on "The Governments and Parties of Continental "Hurops." But Harvard is so fond of antiquartan research.

for our surplus-what we didn't need at home. When we had more wooden nutmegs than we wanted we sent the surplus to the foreigners. We were not trying to give him what he wanted. We gave him what we didn't want ourselves.

Famous Triangle Broken

The foreign market was never looked upon as a primary market-to be wooed and worked for and coddled. At home trade methods are keen, perfected; abroad they were left to chance. There is the famous triangle which has linked us for years to South America. For instance, the beef that came to us from Argentina went by the two long sides of that triangle. It went first to London and then over to New York. England, of course, took brokerage, for England is-or has been -the broker of all the world. Wool went the same way; coffee went the same way; money went the same way-up and down the long legs of the triangle. Always paying brokerage in Europe-paying toll both ways.

It was not until November 10-at 12 o'clock, to be precise-that certain daring dealers in one of the most popular articles of trade, barter and commerce smashed the triangle. On that hour and that day the National City Bank of New York eliminated the two long sides of the triangle that point Londonward.

They set up a branch in Buenos Aires. The money merchants have led the way and other merchants are following. And when the manufacturers begin to look upon those South American markets-not as dumping grounds-but as primary markets

CURIOSITY SHOP

The ancient English coin originally valued at 6 shillings 8 pence (or \$1.672) was known as the "angel." because on its obverse side it hore the figure of the archangel Michael overcoming the dragon. An olden verse, in which its name appears, is a ready reckoner for the lasy Briton. It ran:

Compute but the pence

Of one day's expense; So many pounds, angels, groats and

pence Are spent in one whole year's circumference.

So that if a penny a day be spent, the amount at the end of the year will be equal to one pound, one angel, one groat and one penny; or £1 19s. 5d. Two-pence a day is equal to two pounds, two angels, two groats and two pennies, or £3 10d., and so on.

"Drunk as blazes" was originally "drunk as Blaizers." Blaizers being admirsts of Bishop Blaize, patron saint of the wool-combers, who, at Leicester and other Eing-liah towns, celebrated his name-day with marchings and drinking bouts. Sir Thomas Wyse, in "Impressions of Greece," mentions this custom and saws: this custom and says:

"Those who took part in the procession were called 'Blaizers' and the phrase 'drunk as Blaizers' originated in the convivialities on those occasions.

Joseph Miller, noted because his joke hook is a joke among joke writers, was born in England in 1654, and died there in 1758. He was an actor, famed for his wit.

"The Heart of Midlothian" was not origi-nal with Sir Walter Scott. The name was first applied to the old jall in Edinburgh, which is the capital of Midlothian County. The jall was torn down in 1817.

Opportunity and Destiny

Oh, there is opportunity enough! And it's a grim thing to think of, that the longer and savager the war the greater it will be. Out of that torment over yonder we can pluck gain. And one thing I know: There is not a trader, not a merchant of goods or money in the United States, who would not stop the war today if the power were in his money or his hand. None of them wants that gain. But there it is. And there is even a kind of cold inhumanity in not taking advantage of the opportunity, for half the world wants cloth and tools and food and we have them all, and to spare. You can look at it in a larger way. The

United States is going to get more than a passing profit out of this world upheaval. It was in our destiny. The Panama Canal was but a hint, an intimation of it. Without the war, or with it, it was on the way In a few years the United States will find herself the commercial centre of the globe. The Europeanization of China and most of Asia will give-inevitably-to the United States the geo-political position England occupied in the eighteenth century. The war is only advancing the day. The only question is whether we are ready for it. A new turn of events demands new methods, and offers chances to new men. And unfoultedly there is a new turn of things-the future of America is coming down the road.

HUM OF HUMAN CITIES

The plagues that have threatened New Orleans and under which San Francisco suf-fered until its big clean-up campaign a few years ago have taught the cities one lesson the rat must go.

If the Louisiana Legislature will grant the rather large powers New Orleans desires, that city proposes to make itself rat-proof. Garbage and feed for animals will be hanthe value of the set o

the wharves, and have their hawsers equipped with rat guards. It is a big contract, reflects the Chicago Journal, but it can be carried through, and it would pay splendid dividends of security from both pestilence and fire.

from both pestilence and fire. A rat-proof city would be a plague-proof city; for bubonic plague is a disease of rats, which is transmitted to human beings by fleas. It would be almost a fireproof city as well, for solid construction near the ground would inevitably tend to be carried through the whole building; and it would be saved from the loss and destruction caused by the iseth and appetites of a large rat poputeeth and appetites of a large rat popu-

In time, all cities must come to this stand-ard. These that do so early will gain much by their promptness,

CRISES IN GREAT LIVES

"The March of the Ten Thousand" is the name given to the expedition of that num-ber of Greeks from the centre of Babylonian Asia back to the Ionian coast and their ma-tive home. They were mercenaries of Oyrus. In his attempt to gain the Mode-Paraian Empire from his brother. In the battle of Thanksgiving-With Reservations

From the Kansas City Star. Looking across the sea at this Thankegiving season the people of America are reminded of the many things they have to be thankful

That they don't have to support vast armies, but only Congress. That they are not harassed by tyrannical rulers, but only by half a hundred State Leg-

isintures. That they do not have to see their substance

vasted by idle royalty, but only by the polticians. That they do not have to take orders from

oppressive bureaucrats, but only from the That they do not have to defend their lives

and property against the aggressions of for-eign enemies, but only from domestic corporations.

Seriously Speaking

From the Cleveland Piain-Dealer. The German Government may send over a corps of competent professors to do missionary work in this prejudiced nation. They are prom-ised a fair field and a respectful hearing. For references apply to Professor Muensterberg and Professor Kuchnemann.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

There seems to be concurrence of among all classes of people in the United States that they are ready to co-operate in the great extension and expansion of business ich factors now operating in the world of affairs are ready to produce .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

The first duty of the Southern farmer in a year unprecedented since the Civil War is to sell enough cotton to pay his debts. The second duty, and it is hardly less emergent, is to plan duty, and it is hardy less emergent, is to plan to escape next year the bondage of all-cotton by raising foodstuffs at home, reducing cotton sharply and using as little credit as possible to produce even his minimum of cotton. These are the flat terms of the South's emancipation. -At-lanta Constitution.

And it is rather significant that Sir William Rolerison Nicoll, a man held in very high es-teem by the British people, has begun to talk of conscription. It is his opinion that while the upper class and lower class have been dothe upper class and lower class have been do-ing their duty in the way of volunteering a big element of the middle class hasn't. Conserip-tion is unpopular in England, but it may be deemed advisable to resort to it in order to make each class of the people bear its fair share of the burden of the war.-Savannah News.

No less than if women charged with murder have been acquitted in Chicago since a woman was convicted. In all these cases the guilt was clearly established; in some instances the crimes were peculiarly shocking. Sex, according to the Chicago code of gallantry, is a sufficient excuse for murder. It is the Chicago "unwritten law." --Cleveland Flain Dealer.

What are we doing toward seisure and making the most of these unparallelad opportunities? The war, observes the representative of a great mercantilie concarn of Chicago, is having little studie effect upon American business. "The financial interests who sit on their minor-bags and shout partie." Guite so. They have been shaken out of the old and narrow little paths of doing a sure-thing business under Govern-ment favor and protection, and tremble before the new paths which are broadly opening up in all directions.--New York World.

And making rhymthic writing rough? Whose journalistic life is tough? The copy reader.

The copy reader.

Who is the luckless man between The victim of the double spleen From editor and writers mean? The copy reader.

Who kills the clever lines and lets Poor stuff go through and never frets: And who deserves each roast he gets The copy reader.

Who wrote, in sheer, unholy gies. These lines and then the desk did fiee? Oh, some poor youth who used to be A copy reader.

Convicted

"Who had the face to tell you that I powdered?" You.'

Running No Risk

Waiter-What will it be? Sauerkraut or de fois gras? pate 'Ham and eggs. I'm neutral."-Harvard

Lampoon.

Triolet

Turn down ye must-Achios, turn! Till France eats dust, urn down ye must. 'ill sword shall rust Nor shrapnel burn. Turn down ye must-Achios, turn!

Too Innocent

"That remark you made to Brown about your lost umbrella seemed to go over his head."

"No, but the umbrella did."

Defying the Law of Gravity

"How does that saphead ever get away with such a big job?" "Guess his brains are so light he can't fall down."

The Point of View

"Pa, ma told Mrs. Jones today that you sometimes have lucid moments. What does that mean?

"That I occasionally agree with her, my

From the Cub's Notebook

At least one street car crew finds a more than passing interest in shop windows and the wares displayed in them. On Sunday morning a lone green street car rose slowly over the hill from the Market street ferries and rolled placidly onward to 6th street. There the chronicler climbed aboard and dropped into a seat.

There the chronicler climbed aboard and dropped into a seat. As soon as the car started the conductor leaned low over his box and turned a watch-ful gaze at store windows on the north side of Market sirest. Two blocks further on he dapped his hands. "Hey, Billy," he shouted to the fat motor-man, "there it is! Shirts, 50 cents. There's the cheap store. Over there on your right." The motorman and curious passengers looked out on a bargain sale of haberdasherr

The motorman and curious passengers looked out on a bargain sale of haberdashery plastered with red-inked lines signs shriek-ing cut prices. The conductor exuited. "Run 'er slow a minute, Bill. Look at that. Shirts, 50 cents. Why, I pay a dollar down the street. Hats for a dollar. Can you beat it? That's the place for me maxi-time."

The fat motorman craned his neck and grunted appreciatively, "I'm with you, ba, said he.

The conductor took a last look. TTH-YES member the place." he said regretfully, see ing it disappear. "Go ahead, Hill." The car rode on toward City Hall.