EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1914.

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CLANS MAIL MATTER.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1914.

A Fist to Meet a Bully

WAR is inflammatory. A successful nation is never content with the moral prestige of victory. According to Prof. George B. McCiellan, of Princeton, and formerly Mayor of New York, the present European war will have consequences that must involve the United States.

Profesor McClellan thinks that whether Germany or the Allies triumph the result will be the same; either of them must expand in such a way as will precipitate a war with America.

"No matter who wins, it is almost certain that at some not distant date we shall be confronted with the alternative of either abandoning the Monroe Doctrine or fighting to maintain it. We have made it a great national principle, a question of national honor. so that if we abandon it we must concede that we are not strong enough to maintain it."

Are we strong enough to maintain it? Every one who has studied the situation carefully answers with an emphatic no. Our navy is good, but it has never matched itself against a resourceful and experienced firstclass foe. Our regular army is a miniature affair compared with the armies of Europe now in the field and much of our militia is amateurish and inadequate.

If we should have to defend the Monroe Doctrine in South America the situation would be very serious. This is certain: the United States does not want to fight and will not burden itself by maintaining a vast army for foreign conquest. But not to have a military force adequate for national defense is utter folly. It is an invitation to any war-crazy bully that is capable of making trouble.

F ding the People

TN THE soond annual food exposition. I which opened at the Reading Terminal Market yesterday, Philadelphia has one more evidence of the growing stress laid on the sustenance of the nation. The postoffice did not go into the "farm-to-table" campaign in order to embarrass city dealers. It wanted to get the people the best and freshest food at the lowest prices. The same ideal is evident in the men and firms that make this food exposition.

Every day of the exposition is to be devoted to a different food product or method of sale. There will be, for instance, a "Fish flowed in. It is of recent date. It has no ancient prides. It has only present interests. Its energies are not monopolized in past glories. It has not crippled itself with traditions. Its energies are free and ready for work. The old element is too arrogant to govern itself. The new element is not, Hence It is governing New England.

The government of New England has passed from the old farming element that used to be supreme. It is no longer the New England farmer, it is the New England millhand who rules New England. The new man is a radical. He is in force. So we have a totally new New England; once the most staid, now the most hysterical end of the country. It is the most astonishing political overtuen in our history.

All Together for Philadelphia

THE end of a cramped Philadelphia is in I sight. The citizens themselves are about to thunder forth their demand for an imperial metropolis. They are about to throw the hangbacks and obstructionists into the discard. They are about to thrust aside any leadership which is afraid to look the future in the face or is so wrapped up in provincialism and so lacking in vision that it cannot glimpse the splendid destiny of this commouwealth within a city.

The campaign of education waged during the last few weeks has co-ordinated public sentiment and read into the purpose of practically all citizens the determination to have rapid transit and have it quick. The crusade of Director Taylor, reinforced by the comprohensive articles in the Evening Lappan, has brought all sections together. The demand is unanimous. There is no hesitation, no doubt, for now Philadelphia knows what it wants and Philadelphia intends to get it.

The mass-meeting on January 14 will make rapid transit a certainty. It will be a demonstration unparalleled in American municipal life. In it every class, section, interest and division will participate. There is no need for initiative or referendum, for more powerful even than a verdict at the polls is a voluntary outpouring of citizens, in vast numbers, in support of one all-important program and enterprise. In such cases the voice of the people has in it the quick impact of lightning and the resonance of thunderbolts. There is no conspiracy that can stand against it, and before it secret agreements for obstruction become meaningless.

"Philadelphia cannot and will not bow to the will or pleasure of the Union Traction Company stockholders or any corporations when the interests of her working men and women are at stake," said Director Taylor last night, and he voiced the deliberate determination of the city when he said it. This is an issue that permits of no buncombe, and as far as the play of politics is concerned the lights are out. Councils will not fail to register the will of so vast a gathering. It will be the recording instrument of the mass-meeting's determination.

The period of doubt and hesitation, of obstruction and holding back, is over. A better Philadelphia and a greater Philadelphia is in sight. New arteries that make for growth and without which our metropolitan future cannot be assured will be constructed. Let January 14 be made a red letter day in the calendar of Philadelphia's achievement. Let it be a complete demonstration of the power

SOME FAMOUS MEN WHO NEVER WENT TO COLLEGE

Qualified for Success by Home Study. Achievement Against Great Odds. Remarkable Record of a Blacksmith. Advantages of Disadvantages.

By JOSEPH H. ODELL.

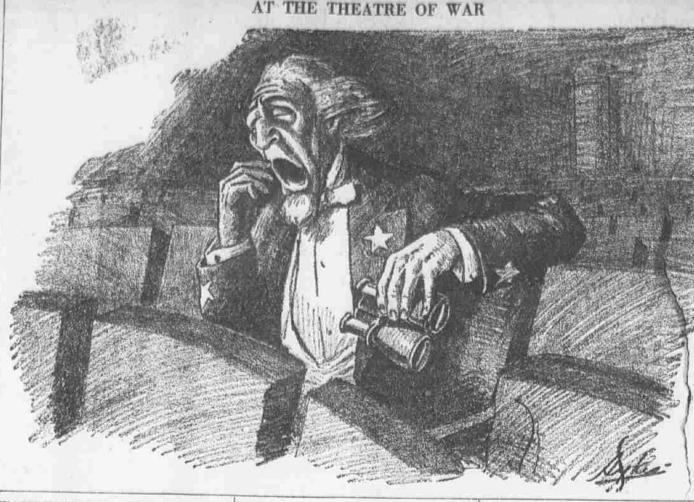
NEITHER Benjamin Franklin nor Abraham Lincoln went to college; nor did James Watt, George Stephenson, Humphry Davy, Richard Arkwright-the four great Englishmen to whom civilization owes so much. Robert Fulton, Ellas Howe, John Ericsson, Ears Cornell, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field and Thomas Edison are among the famous American Inventors who never had college training. Commodore Vanderbilt, A. T. Stewart, Johns Hopkins, Marshall Field, Philip D. Armour and John Wanamaker are examples of successful merchants who are not university graduates. Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Henry Clews, Charles Broadway Rouss, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Leland Stanford, Charles M. Schwab and J. J. Hill are a few of the giants of finance who started life without the advantages of a college education. Yet to speak of any one of these as uneducated would be unfair and untrue. They were educated because their powers were disciplined and trained by reading, observation and constant application to the sathering of information or the solving of problems,

A man may be taught a great many things by professional teachers, and yet not be educated, The brain can be stuffed just as the stomach. but if the mind-food or the body-food is not digested it is wasted. Education is the development of the latent powers; It is not putting something into a man from the outside, but drawing out-educing-what is already there. It is a process that may be carried on by any one who is determined and patient. No one is out of the race because he has not spent four years within the Gothic walls of a university. He can discipline and direct his own faculties, strengthen and sharpen his own powers and he can reach almost any position on which his heart is set, even though he has no Latin diploma to frame.

Stephenson's Career

George Stephenson, the inventor of the steam locomotive, could neither read nor write at the age of 15. He was working as a fireman and man of odd jobs in a coal mine. Suddenly he realized that his life would be one of coarse manual toil at the lowest wages unless he got some kind of an education. At 19 he could read fluently and sign his name. At 20 he could write with case, and had also mastered elementary arithmetic. At 21 he had grasped the first principles of dynamics and mechanics. Every hour given to study was snatched from sleep after working 12 hours a day in the mine. William Cobbett, the grammarian, learned to read after he had reached manhood and was serving as a private in the army. Doctor Rittenhouse, the stronomer, began with only a few books, and these he committed to memory in the night. He covered the fences, barn doors and loose shingles with diagrams. Alone and unaided, by tireless study, he became one of the greatest mathematicians of his time. Benjamin Franklin studied while he ate his meals. Henry Kirke White mastered the Greek language and literature while walking to and from a lawyer's office. Hugh Miller, the stonemason of Cromarty, became a world-famous geologist and versatile scholar by devoting his evenings to books after a day of manual labor in the quarry. Science owes much to Cuvier for the result of studies pursued while riding in a carriage from place to place on other duties.

There is a price to pay, of course. The young man who wishes to fit himself for life's highest henors and richest prizes must be prepared to make sacrifices-he must work while others play, study while others sleep and think while others dream. There wa



WASHINGTON VS. PHILADELPHIA

Remarkable Results Attained in the Capital in the Betterment of Tenement Conditions. If the members of Select and Common Councils seek a precedent for action on housing legislation in Philadelphia, they need only to turn their eyes southward to Washington. A few years ago the capital of the United States contained some of the worst slums of any city in the entire Union.

itself was the notorious "Willow Tree" slum; a veritable labyrinth of rookeries, inhabited by blacks and whites; alley leading into alley, lined on both sides with structures miscalled homes; filled with rubbish and offal, offensive alike to eye and nose: in short, a pesthole of the worst description. It was aptly named, for its entrance was typical of the trunk of a tree, while the runways to which the entrance led suggested branches.

Within a stone's throw (literally, not figuras) tively) of the British Embassy, in the heart of the aristocratic section of northwest Washington, was a similar slum, though not so notorious when viewed as an object of interest to cisitors of a morbid turn of mind as was the Willow Tree."

These were but two of the centres of poverty, filth and disease in the capital. In addition, there was the so-called "Division," or what in other metropolitan cities is commonly termed the "Tenderloin." While one part of this latter section partook of the aspect of a well-regulated and carefully groomed residential guarter, the remainder was in certain respects as bad from a sanitary viewpoint as the abodes of the physically if not morally unclean poor. Then came the advent of the Wilsons-as a family. Mrs. Wilson, aided by her daughters, investigated the housing conditions. Investigation led to agitation and agitation to a campaign for a "clean-up" such as Washington had not experienced since the days of "Boss" Shepherd.

Congress, which is relatively the same to the District of Columbia as Councils are to Philadelphis, was appealed to for remedial legislation. The response at first was slight. But public opinion was aroused, and, although the residents of the capital have no vote, their demand proved too strong to withstand. First came a clean-up of the "Division." There were no raids. A police blockade was declared, with the result that the habitues of the "Tenderloin." their nefarious trade cut off, soon moved. The campaign proceeded. The "Willow Tree" guagmire of human misery was made a centre of assault. Its almost unbelievable conditions were opened to the limelight of public gase. What happened was tragically recorded during the lamented closing hours of Mrs. Wilson's life, when she breathed forth a desire that Congress enact the legislation that should wipe out blind alleys and stagnant arteries of human existence. The President put the matter before the Congress leaders, and, as also has been recorded, Mrs. Wilson had the satisfaction of knowing before her death that her desire for decent housing had been carried out. Philadelphia was the capital of the nation be fore Washington or the District of Columbia was dreamed of, and was the seat of government during the most historic days of the country's career. It today contains and venerates the edifice from which the liberty of the American colonies was proclaimed. Yet its Councils would seem to be reluctant to eliminate conditions similar to those which existed in Washington only a few years ago. Will the most historic municipality of the

Pleardy should prosper, those of the Balkans have perished for a generation. That there might be peace for England, Germany, Aus-tria. Italy and France, these nations con-sented to the torture of those in Macedonia. Looking backward, then, is it not possible to perceive that the thing some more mild to perceive that the thing some men called peace was, in fact, a sham, an inveracity now fallen to the estate which is the final phase of all inveracities in a world in which the truth does most remorselessly prevail

OUR ARMY

In these tremendous days, when either side of the European dispute is likely to lick the other at any minute and to look around for something else to conquer, many Amer-Icans are scanning our standing army with a microscope and a worried look.

Our standing army consists of two mouthfuls of infantry, with a chaser of cavalry and a few cannon for an appetizer. The United States supports about 60,000 soldiers, who are ready at any minute to answer to the call of their country and push ten mil-lion invaders off our beloved soil. Nothing would be so inspiring to the patriotic Amer-

The call of their country and push ten mil-lion invaders off our beloved soil. Nothing would be so inspiring to the partfolic Amer-ican business man as to watch this gallant band dash madly into ten times its number of foreign warriors and reduce them to a disorganized remnant of suppliants for quar-ter. Miracles are always inspiring to watch. The United States has always been averse to employing large bodies of American young men in the arts of idleness, such as a standing army always furnishes between wars. While all Europe has been an armed camp, the American has gone on placidly accumulating business, automobiles, indi-gestion, tickets to the world's series and offices of trust in the gift of the people. Peace has been an unparalleled blessing for this country, and if the question were voted upon tomorrow America would roll up a tremendous majority for international amity, with loving cups on the side. The United States and Bolgium agree thoroughly on this point. No country de-sired peace more passionately than Belgium when the lid came off last August. If Bel-sind had five times as many soldiers and a few siege cannon with throats as large as a subway, she might have gotten her wish. But the Helgian army was not noticeable in the general confusion and the German army strolled over it. We may always have peace in this coun-try, and thea, again, some victorious and snorting power may decide to get mad at us on 119 counts and capture the Old Faith-ful Geyser. If this happens, we must rely upon our gallant 60,000 men, who will be backed up by a resonant and sonorous pa-triotism and an ignorance of military meth-ods as abysmal as the Grand Canyon. Per-uant we should not usuit these here of military meth-ods as abysmal as the Grand Canyon. Per-

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-In his suggestions to the teachers of Har-din County, Ohio, the Superintendent of Schools enjoins: "Teach patriotism as the second great nty to man."

James Russell Lowell, in one of his lectures, referred to that "enthusiasm of loyalty for the flag and for what the flag symbolized" which kindled the nation's soul in 1861, but he pleaded for a "sedater kind of patriotism," "quite as admirably serviceable in the prosy days of peace."

True patriotism, martial or sedate, must fulfill the essential condition "of giving men an ideal outside themselves, which would awaken in them capacities for devotion and heroism that are deal even to the penetrating cry of self."

In America democracy and patriotism are In America democracy and patriotism are very nearly synonymous. Democracy does not mean "I'm as good as you are," but "You're as good as I am." Patriotism is ethical, demo-cratic, cuncerned with civic righteousness and human weifare. It should most certainly be taught in the schools. PEDAGOG. Philadelphia, December I.

THE MILLENNIUM NOT YET

The MILLENNIUM NOT YET To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Stephen Holt writes, in your column of "Views of Readers on Timely Topics," urging the public to watch Thomas Mott Osborne's work as warden of Sing Sing. He seems to think that Mr. Osborne is going to bring the millennium of prison reform. Those who have read his writing will be a little cautious in their expectations. Trying to rule networks what expectations. Trying to rule prisoners by ness is about as risky as trying to rule prisoners by kind-peace with foreign nations by giving up the army and navy. Something pretty disastrous to his hopes may happen. I wieh Mr. Osborne success. I know he will be kind.

READER.

Philadelphia, December 1.

GOOD WORDS FOR OUR DIPLOMATS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-The editorial on "Appreciating the Diplo-

Within a few hundred yards of the Capitol

Food Day," to show people the usefulness and the economy of a marine menu, and a "Market Basket Day" and a "Farmers' Day," to Illumine other and important sides of that very diverse and very vital matter, the feeding of the people. It was altogether fitting that four such prominent citizens as Mayor Blankenburg, John Wanamaker, William T. Tilden and Theodore Voorhees should share in wishing the food exposition a prosperous future. 15

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Pay Day Under Difficulties

WE COULD not have done without the war tax, high tariff or low, for goods that do not come to port yield no revenue. A little while ago we were all wondering who would have to bear the burden. It took Congress a long time to decide that question, and even now the building and loan associations are awaiting word from Washington as to whether they are included or exempted.

But the present puzzle is chiefly over methods of collection. In some cases it is a simple matter, but the tax on telephone messages, for instance, presents certain diffoulties. A large percentage of toll calls mes from the booths scattered about every nmunity, in hotel lobbies, railroad stations and other public places, payment being made by means of slot machines, and how one heat can get by the mechanical obstacles in its way is something rather hard to understand. To expect the telephone companies to take out the old machines and put in new ences, or install thousands of special coinhex attachments, in order to accommodate a law which is to expire by limitation in 13 months, is to expect a good deal.

One of the first principles of taxation is that the levies shall be easily collectible and another is that they shall be fairly collectible an well as fairly distributed. Whatever trouble the war tax may give will hasten the good time when all taxes will be as acientific as the tariff of the future.

Radical "New" England DREBIDENT ELIOT once called the eastare and of Massachusetts the most highly organized community in the world. It still is that, but it is now even more. It is the coungry's most interesting and significant social Wanterodama

* New England the original settlers called Comt region. It is "new" again, in the orig-Actual asman of the word. The New England Catton Mather, even of Emerson and Hawmampune, is no more. It migrated West long r bi and abandoned its farms. Since then it of an been filling with a totally new element. 1# "new" once again. CTUP.

Reston is only just now waking to that fast. Boston has lived to maintain the old Illument of old New England. It still rubs. He eyes and wonders why it must be govstord by the Irish. The reason is that the bewolfs need event wrolting hits of allowed allord piffi in approan themselves in multior important that the preservation and the distant and and and the state of the in all let in training the old family

of the people. The answer to the problem of rapid transit will be found in the magnitude of the demonstration.

A Scientist Gone Astray

DROF. ERNST HAECKEL, of Jens, has L lived a distinguished life of 50 years, for the past 50 of which he has been making important contributions to our knowledge of natural science. No one will deny him honor as a world-renowned savant. For his part in formulating the doctrine of evolution his name will always have a high place in the annals of science.

But because a man has been able to trace he minute differentiations of structure or function in species he is not thereby qualified to dictate the terms of peace in a world war. "Old men shall dream dreams," and Professor Haeckel must be dreaming with the privilege of senility when he insists that Germany shall occupy London, annex Belgium, the British and Belgian colonies, another slice of France and the Baltic provinces of Russia as her price of peace. Of course, Haeckel does not represent Germany any more than Bernard Shaw represents England. But if he did his pronouncement would defeat its own end, because the Allies would only fight with a determination that must mean ultimate victory rather than contemplate such terms.

Books That Redden the Decks

TACK LONDON has an imagination oiled with blood. In his last book, "The Mutiny of the Elsinor," he gives free play to his fighting fancy, and spills much blood in describing the experiences of the crew of the Elsinor between Baltimore and Seattle. London has never successfully broken from

the cosmic, fleshly, materialistic doctrine of brutal force.

"The Mutiny of the Elsinor" resembles. "The Sea Wolf," and both books redden the decks with blood. Jack London loves a fight. and he is not less successful in reporting a flatic battle than in writing a novel. He reweals the ability, however, of coloring his brutality with the most attractive colors of artistic expression, and, while the reader cannot keep his eyes from Caliban, he realizes that he is reading a man who knows something about real life.

In view of the extensive use of automobiles, this may be known as the great motorpower war.

Turkey's domand of \$20,000 from the American College at Beirut shows what a "piker" Germany's new ally really is.

The most urgent need of the contending forces in Europe seams to be provisions, and the next doctors.

The British may fight with their fishs, as reported, but it is too much to expect that the Germans will shide by the Marquis of Quasaberry rules.

After the worst fog in years that filled the tiver and impeded all kinds of traffic yesterday, this morning sprung the surprise of what many an amateur weathernha tuiled The second state and press with a loss manner ? a book in a doctor Domini

when what # man might be was decided by his birth; now it. is determined by his initiative and diligence. No feudal baron or social law of casts can hold back the one who persists in qualifying himself for a commanding place. Each is his own Destiny, the arbiter of his own fortunes. And as the rewards of this age yield themselves only to the trained mind, education is absolutely imperative. That solid achievements can be won against the most discouraging odds has been demonstrated not once, but a thousand times. It la no handleap that the ambitious man is without the influence of money or powerful friends or social standing. Such losses are really gains, if they are properly understood. "To be thrown upon one's own resources," wrote Benjamin Franklin, "is to be cast into the very lap of Fortune, for our faculties then undergo a development and display an energy of which they were previously unsusceptible."

The Case of Burritt

Elihu Burritt was a blacksmith's apprentice in New England. He determined to obtain an education. He began by studying practical subjects, such as mathematics and surveying. When about half way through his apprenticeship he took up Latin. In the evenings of one winter he read the Acneld of Virgil, Clearo and parts of other classics. Then he tackled Greek. During the winter months he had to spend every hour of daylight at the forge, and even in the summer he had few leisure moments. He carried his Greek grammar in his hat, and often found a chance, while waiting for a piece of iron to get hot, to open the book with his black fingers, so through a pronoun, an adjective or a part of a verb without being noticed by his fellow-apprentices. In this way he learned all the principal languages of Europe and then passed on until he mastered several Asiatic tongues. He became known far and wide as "the learned blacksmith." Here are a few lines from his private diary that should act as a tonic upon any one who is discouraged:

"Monday, June 15: Headache: 40 lines Cuvier's 'Theory of the Earth'; 64 pages French; 11 hours' forging.

"Tuesday, June 19: Sixty lines Hebrew; 30 pages French; 10 pages Cuvier; 8 lines Syriac; 10 lines Daniah; 10 lines Bohemian; 9 lines Poltah; 15 names of stars; 10 hours' forging. "Wednesday, June 20: "Twenty-five lines He-

brew; S lines Syriac; 11 hours' forging." The famous Scotch scientist, John Hunter,

who made an anatomical collection which the British Government bought for \$75.000, learned to read and write while working at the carpenter's beach. He believed it was in him to become a great man and that no sacrifice was too great to make for the end desired. By giving up every amusement and cutting down his sleep to the minimum he was able to place himself at the head of the medical profession in a few years, besides making the world his debtor for many remarkable discoveries.

Trade, Not Speculation

Trade, Not Specification From the Busion Transcript When securities are depresent. Americants are prome to think that there is no boiltom to supprise the think that there is no boiltom to supprise the think that there is no boilton to anything. But hills of exchange reflect trade, not specification, and the first theory is of the four and the first the constant of the four and the second second second second provide To an estimate imappendiated in the country, the reliation between specification and provide the closer than interest specification and

nation lag behind the official merely for want of enabling legislation that is patently demanded by all citizens who take pride in the "city of homes."

THE BALKAN FIFTH ACT

Turkey's Entry Into the World War Declared Logical.

Logical. The advent of Turkey among the combat-ants has been variously viewed. One of the most interesting analyses comes from Frank H. Symonds in the New Republic Mr. Symonds finds in the arrival of Turkey on the battle line something so logical as to suggest the fifth act of a drama immeas-urably grand and technically perfect. A gen-cration ago the Great Powers, seated about the table at the Berlin Congress, turned back two million Bulgarians in Thrace and Macs-donia to the gentle mercles of the Turk in the table at the Berlin Congress, turned back two million Bulgarians in Thrace and Macs-donia to the gentle mercies of the Turk, in order to protect their own peoples from war. Similarly the Serbs of Bosnia were trans-ferred to the actual but not the titular sovereignty of Austria. The Greeks of Epirus, Macedonia and the Asgean Islands were left henesath the Osmanii Yoke. Russia was placated by leave to rob her ally Ru-mania of Besnarabla, inhabited by Ruman-ians. Rumania was quisted by a permit to seize the Bulgar land of Dobridja. * * * So today we have the fifth act, the world war. The men, women and children of Mace-donia, Turace and Armenia, who were sae-rificed that there might be peacs north of the Danube, have died in vals, but not un-avenesed. Champagae and Fiesardy, Brabant and Fienders, East and West Prussia, Galleia and Poland, now know the horror that was the share of Macedenia for a generation.

As this territic configuration mounts higher and higher, the pacified perceive in it the negation of all things sound and best in human life, exted the peace that was before, and pray that it may specifily return. Tet granting as that is sold of the horror of all wars, of this war beyond all others, is there not discoverable in it proof that the insci-orable antisement contribut to peace is that shall control and the there is the start of the mouth of the Territe as and shall preval south of the Danues is that

Fast the man and woman of Finishers and

triotism and an ignorance of military methfor a subysmal as the Grand Canyon. Per-haps we should not insuit these brave de-fenders of ours by increasing their numbers. but it does seem as if the average American ought to be taught which end of a muske to grab in case history decides to repeat itself-and history is a regular phonograph when it comes to repeating.-George Fitch.

Through the Canal

Through the Canal From the New York Tribuns! When the old Oregon leads all her proud suc-censors over the divide. Americanes will hark back some 16 years to the anxious spring of 1898. Then the Oregon was in her prime; but she was built on the weat coast, and there she was in the hour of need. Her trip through the Strait of Magellan in 58 days from San Fran-cisco to Key Weat was a magnificent record. Strait of Magelian in as days from San Fran-cisco to Key West was a magnificent record, and, as it happened, it brought her to the bat-ileground in time. But the moral was plain and the immeasurable value of an isthmian canal was brought home in a fashion Ameriand the inner the second term of the second second never forget. As the Oregon climbs through Culebra from sea to sea in a matter of a few hours, the circle will be complete and the leason will be written for all the world

GODS OF WAR

Fate wafts us from the pigmies' shore: We swim beneath the epic skies: A Rome and Carthage war once more, And wider empires are the prize; Where the beaked galleys clashed, lo, these Our iron dragons of the seas:

High o'er the mountains' diasy steep The winged chariots take their flight. The steely creatures of the deep Cleave the dark waters' ancient night. Below, above, in wave, in air New worlds for conquest everywhere.

More terrible than spear or sword Those stars that hurst with fiery breath; More loud the battle-cries are poured Along a hundred leagues of death. So do they fight. How have ye warred, Defeated armies of the Lord?

This is the Dark Immortal's hour;

His victory, whoever fail: His prophets have not lost their power; Caesar and Attila prevail.

These are your legions still, proud ghosts, These myriad embattled hosts.

How wanes thine empire. Frince of Peace! With the fleet circling of the suns' The ancient gods their power increase. Le, how thine own andinted ones Do pour upon the warring bunds.' The devil's blessings from their hands.

Who dreamed a dream mid outcasts born Could overbrow the pride of kings? They pour on Chrisi the annient scorn. His Bove its gold and silver wings Has spread. Perhaps it nexts in flame in outcasts who abjure his name.

Choose ye your rightful gods, nor pay Lip reverence that the heart damies, O Nations Is not Zeus today, The thunderer from the spic skies, More than the Prince of Fasce? Is Ty Not nobler for a world at war? In Thor

They fit the dreams of power we hold, Those soft whose mames are with us still. Man in their image made of old The high nonpanions of their will, Who neek an airy suppress pride, Woods they pray to the Crucified?

O opticast Christ, it was teo soon For flags of battle to be furied While life was yet at the high moon. Come in the revilant of the parid; the sings new areas these mithants sears

expresses my views have been disgracefully We have been disgracefully unappreciative to the splendid character and achievement of the the splendid character and achievement of the men who have represented us in foreign capi-tals. From the beginning of this nation, our Amhassadors and diplomats, almost without exception, have been abundantly equal to their tasks. They have bonored their country. Few of them have made any very serious diplomatic errors. The diplomats of foreign countries are all the time setting into trouble, and yet we have begrudged, in the past, every good word we have said for our own representatives. G. K. D. G. K. D.

Philadelphia, December 1.

PICKING OUT A PRESIDENT

To the Bditor of the Evening Ledger: Su-Colonel Watterson, warhorse of the Democracy, must have jumped up and clicked his heels together when he conceived the idea of printing at the head of his editorial page the following national ticket: For President, Boies Penrose; for Vice President, Joseph G. Can-

But wasn't it Justice Story who said: "To But wasn't it Justice Story who said: "To gratify the hopes, secure the reverence and austain the dignity of the nation, the Presi-dential office should always be occupied by a man of elevated talents, of ripe virtues, of incorruptible integrity and of tried patriot-ism; one who shall forget his own interests and remember that he represents not a party, but the whole nation"? QUEERCUSS, Fhiladelohia December 1 Philadelphia, December 1. QUEERCUSS,

BUY IT IN AMERICA

BUY IT IN AMERICA To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-When the Secretary of Commerce says that business conditions in America, "are rela-tively bright and rapidly improving." He avoids the error of exaggerating prosperity. The main fact, of course, is the promise of the present for the future. "The world sbroad," as Mr. Redfield remarks, "both that part of it which is in arms and that which is at peace, is turn-ing toward America, for a large portion of its," has come to have a potency which has hitherto been lacking." "Buy it in America." Let's make it an unbreakable habit. T. L.B. Princeton, N. J., November 30.

Princeton, N. J., November 30.

STADIUM FOR OLYMPICS

STADIUM FOIL OLYMPICS The first of the Evening Ledger: The first of the Evening Ledger: The first of the Evening to the Evening to immediate construction seems little short of its immediate construction seems little short of the immediate compared with the ordinary run nore than money to itself, and modentality philadelphia. Such a structure should secure work of our city the greatest of athletic events, the work of our city the greatest of athletic events, the work of our city the greatest of athletic events, the work of our city and the ordinary in Philadelphis, December 1.

HOW LAWS ARE MADE

HOW LAWS AND MADE To the Editor of the Sconing Ledger: Sip-Novar will the mass of the people enjoy real prosperity until they become limiters and students of the past. As life is a school, to understand its changes and the cause of things industrial, the Echolars, producers, business men, manufacturers, wage samers, atc., will have be assert their individuality and study life as it is, and has been, and not from books written by idealists.

by idealists. Because of the lack of such original qualities in the individual, the governments of the world are allowed to be ruled, and their policies di-tected by people who make politics a business and theoretically figure out the cause of things commond, and on such a basis make laws. ORIGINAL THINKER. Philadelphia, December 1.

Are We Prepared?

From the Cincinnat Huguiers But our pascaful immeriation of Sacata mbentions, our opposition actuated to beach individual suppose without contained to beach individual suppose without contained tourist. Individual suppose of a tour line a seatout the final of the of any seatout