EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914. -BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

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FRILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914

A resolution is a good thing in itself, but a resolution carried out is far better.

Rotten Hose and Politics

FTHERE is rotten hose and plenty of it in . Philadelphia. The responsible officials have said so, and there is no reason to doubt their accuracy. Only the spiendid esprit de corps of the Fire Department and the excellence of the personnel have prevented serious losses and maintained the splendid record for fire prevention which Philadelphia has enfoyed for many years.

The parsimony of Councils, however, is without excuse. It has neglected a very obwious duty, and by so doing has menaced the entire city. Its bitter antagonism to the reform Administration, the excellence of which has made it a red flag to the Organization, could be no excuse for its obstinate refusal to supply necessary bose. It is humiliating that a protest of the insurance companies should have been necessary to bring Councils to a recognition of its duty.

But this sort of thing is what gang rule means. It is what the people vote for when they cast their ballots in favor of puppets. Probably Philadelphia will get some new hose now, and it is better late than never, but how much longer are the necessities of the municipality to be sacrificed to the petty politics of gentlemen who are always ready to subordinate public interests to their own preferment7

Concentrated War Must Be Short FTHERE was never a war like this. Battles formerly were few and far between. When the Union and Confederate armies fought for seven days about Richmond it was so unusual an event that the contest took its name from the fact. But war now is one long, continuous affair. There is no end. The thunder of the guns is constant. Day and night they belch forth their messengers of death. There is no rest for man or metal. These modern battering rams are as persistent as the sun

And therein lies the hope for early peace. The casualties have been exaggerated, but accurate analysis still leaves them stupendous. Cars which bring up fresh troops do not return empty. Their journey back is recognized by the stench which precedes and follows them. The life of the guns also is short. A hundred discharges will ruin most of them. Such a saturnalia of destruction must inevitably wear itself out. It not only exhausts the nations' human resources, but

in its course.

refusal to look facts in the face. He will have nothing to do with them, and he will permit them to have nothing to do with his theories. Not once so far in his career have events justified his analyses, but in every great issue he has espoused he has been found on the wrong side. It is the sort of morality which is eventually extreme cruelty. for in it there is nothing but disappointment, disillusionment and disaster.

The fatuous Philippine polley of the Administration is Mr. Bryan's. He is responsible for it. If disaffection there becomes general or dangerous, it must be remembered that the seed of it was sown and nurtured here at home, within the continental limits of the United States.

Give the Nation a Definite Policy

THERE are commissions studying all questions except those which are important. Nothing so makes the mouth of Congress water as to provide for a board of experts to investigate and examine into successful buriness, but any suggestion that an unsuccessful industry, one which has rotted under the hardship of law, be alded, is received with polar iciness.

Our merchant marine has confessedly been starved to death. It has become emaciated under a system of unparalleled exactions. Once a great industry, it has become something we are ashamed of. Year after year we pay our toll to foreign carriers, while our own tonnage languishes. As a remedy the Administration proposes that the Government buy and operate merchant ships. It does not want to build the vessels at home, which would rehabilitate the shipbuilding industry. It does not expect that the lines would pay expenses. It merely understands that the people are determined to put our flag once more on the high seas, and it proposes to satisfy this demand in what is at once an easy and an extravagant way. Let the Government pay the freight until the freight pays for itself, then turn the profitable business over to private corporations.

The EVENTNO LEDGER has repeatedly urged the appointment of a commission of experts to recommend a definite national policy, nonpartisan and no more dependent on elections than the banking system is. Such a commission, for instance, would be quick to see that many of the disabilities under which American ships now labor could be overcome by the use of internal-combustion engines or oil as fuel, under modifications of the existing laws relative to the number of the crew. It would also be able definitely and authoritatively to point out the advantages which foreign ships have over our own, the way in which equalization can be procured, what Government aid in the form of payment for mail carriage would be necessary, how to make the merchant marine a powerful subsidlary of the regular navy, how to afficer ships, etc.

But Washington prefers to piddle along. It does not understand the problem, and it does not want to understand it. The Secretary of the Newy is even convinced that nautical terms are confusing and should be abolished. Nevertheless, the party that stands for sensible rehabilitation of the merchant marine, without guibble or fear, is the party that will be indorsed overwhelmingly in November,

1916.

Get Off the Track

DISTRIBUTION of more than \$300,000 to I employes is an event of more than ordinary importance, and the John B. Stetson Company, which thus commemorated a half century of productive activity, is an excellent example of American, and particularly Philadelphian, energy and thrift. Doctor Brumbaugh was especially happy in his congratu-latory address. "This country does not need the voice of the pessimist," he said. "When you find a man who can see no good in America, you had better help to bury that fellow alive. And when you bury him, bury him face downward, so that when he tries to dig his way out he'll keep going deeper." The Governor-elect, however, need not fear that many of the pessimists will try to do any digging out. They are not built that way. Their inertia is absolute, and it is in moaning only that they display any vigor. The country has had its fill of them. They growl and gnash their teeth in season and out of season, and if industry were dependent on them there would not be enough smoke coming out of the factories to soil a handkerchief. Between them and the muckrakers it is a wonder that even the everlasting hills are left standing. Away with them and their complaining. The country is waking up. It is looking shead nushing into openings, striving for new business and stimulating the old. The war is doing something to counteract the effects of present tariff law, and with business off the operating table it is the consensus of opinion that the time has come for a sprint. There is a reaction toward optimism in all circles. If the pessimists do not get off the track there will be nothing left of them but the pleces.

PROFITS IN MIXING BRAINS WITH BUSINESS

Successful Men Do Not Wait for Opportunities, But Make Them-Mind the

> Only Commodity That Has a High Market Value.

By JOSEPH H. ODELL

"M AN WANTED!" To the short-sighted those words sum up the whole philosophy of life. They think there are so many places to fill, just so many jobs to be done, and that the lucky man is he who manages to get the vacancy. The real chances of the modern world are the possibilities that come from adding new values to old things by mixing in a little more brains. Fortunes and honors are walting for the men who can meet mechanical needs, supply industrial deficiencies, clip off a few minutes from the time required to accomplish a given piece of work or find a new use for by-product.

Ichabod Washburn was a New England blacksmith, working diligently at his anvil. One day he learned that no steel wire was. being made in America; Great Britain had a monopoly of the trade. He determined to make the best wire that could be made and win the market. The new departure involved study and experiment, but he persisted until he drew nearly all the fine wire used in America. John D. Rockefeller, when every one was rushing to buy oil lands, saw that the oil could be immeasurably improved in quality and value by being properly refined. He took up the problem from a scientific standpoint, fitted up a laboratory, studied chemistry, carried on experiments day and night, until he was able to triple the value of every gallon of crude oil he could get.

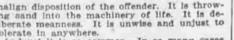
Men of Imagination

Ell Whitney saw the piles of Southern cotton being treated by hand, and realized that if a machine for clearing the green cotton seed could be devised it would do the work of a hundred men and make the Southern States prosperous. He set to work with a will and invented the cotton gin. Ezra Cornell saw that telegraphy could be only an expensive luxury if single wires had to be insulated by a sheathing and laid in trenches underground; so he set up poles, insulated the wires with bottles and made the world his debtor. Ellas Howe built his mechanical sewing machine because he suddenly realized the cost and slowness of hand labor. Bessemer invented his famous steel process because he believed that steel would take the place of iron and wood if it could be made cheaply, quickly and in sufficient quantity. McCormick built his reaper and harvester when he had estimated that the population of America was increasing so rapidly that it would soon he impossible to feed the many millions if grain had to be mowed and bound by hand.

Wherever there is a possibility of cheap ening production by new methods; of producing two articles where only one is now available; of quickening transportation; of simplifying processes; of adapting natural forces to mechanical ends; of saving time or strength to the worker, there is an opporunity. Scattered all over the earth-latent in the moving air, dormant in the upturned sod, pulsing in every flowing stream -are forces or fabrics that say, "We are yours, if you will use us."

The Two Machines

"If I had only thought!" The man who puts no thought into his work is only a mechanical device for carrying out some other man's thinking. The difference between the human machine and the metal machine is that the one can suffer and the other cannot. We stand today on the threshold of immeasurable possibilities for men who will think, who can think. Almost every industry is in its infancy and is demanding clear brains and skilled hands to guide it to its larger development; every profession is seeking for men of disciplined mind and trained imagination to cope with the everenlarging opportunities. It is almost possible to arrange a scale showing the financial value of brains applied to raw material. A favorite illustra tion is: "A blacksmith makes five dollars' worth of iron into horseshoes and gets \$10 for them. A machinist makes the same amount of iron into needles and gets \$6800 A watchmaker takes a similar piece of iron and makes it into mainsprings, and gets \$200,000; or into hairsprings, and gets \$2 .-000,000, 60 times the value of the same weight of gold." Undoubtedly the great difference between the successful man and the comparative failure does not lie in the amount of work done by each, but in the amount of intelligence, brains and thought put into the work. One man puddles iron, and when he had worked for hours the product is still iron; another man takes the same metal, adds brains to it, and though it is still iron, yet by virtue of the creative and constructive thought it has become a machine. The quarryman cuts out a block of marble by mere muscle; Saint-Gaudens takes it, directs his hand by his brain and produces a piece of statuary that is worth its weight in gold.



malign disposition of the offender. It is throw-ing sand into the machinery of life. It is de-liberate meanness. It is unwise and unjust to tolerate in anywhere. And yet it is so common. In so many cases where one thinks he has another at a disad-yantage, he is inclined to show his ill-breeding. We so often hear a meek, quiet person ask a simple question, only to be crushed by a sneer-ing, insulting answer. Whatever the plane of authority a person occupies, you can always tell ing, insulting answer. Whatever the plane of authority a person occupies, you can always tell whether he is a gentleman or not by the tone of answer he gives to a simple question; and if he is not a gentleman, he has no business occupying a place where he is brought into constant contact with the public. It is fust as incumbent upon a man to be courteous as it is to be honest. No man knows the duties of his position if he has not learned that among the very first is to be a gentle-man.

man

SWITZERLAND'S CITIZEN ARMY

The Inexpensive System Whereby a Force of Half a Million Men Can be Mustered at Any Moment for National Defense.

Howard D. Wheeler, in Harper's Weekly,

Switzerland, certainly the most democratic nation in Europe, held by some writers to he the world's model State since the adoption of the Constitution of 1874, has no standing army. Its only permanent military officers are military trainers, selected by and under the supervision of the general Government.

With a population of about 4,000,000, at an expenditure of less than \$8,000,000 annually, the Swiss Confederation can, in an hour of need, muster a fighting force of half a million men, trained and perfectly equipped.

With a population of over 90,000,000, it costs the Republic of the United States in

WEATHER BUREAU'S SERVICE TO THE CITY

It Saves Philadelphia More Money in a Year Than the National Bureau Costs-Commercial and Maritime Interests Benefited.

By GEORGE S. BLISS

rector, U. S. Weather Bureau

service from the Signal Corps of the army to the Department of Agriculture created the mistaken idea, which has since prevailed in many quarters, that its chief services are rendered to the farmer. The facts are that prior to the rural mail delivery and the widespread use of the rural telephone the farmer received practically no weather service at all. Generally the period covered by the forecast would expire before he could be

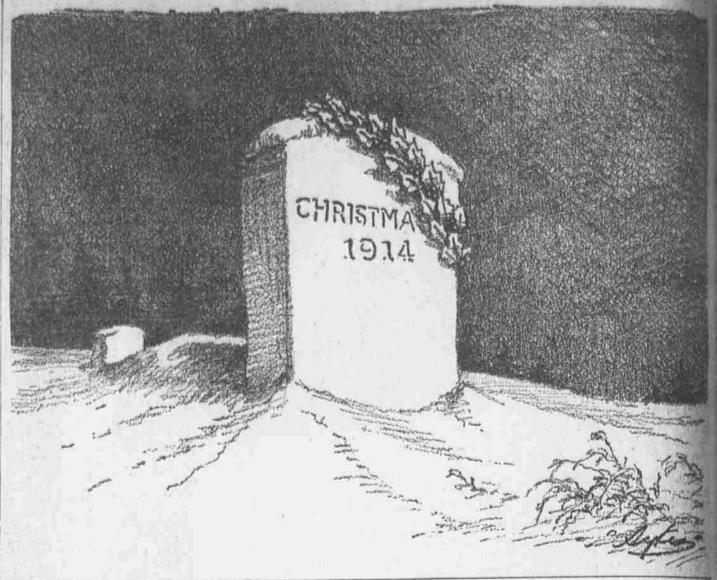
reached with the information. The chief benefits of the service always have been, and perhaps always will be, realized by the commercial interests of the larger citles. It is true that in some of the thickly settled fruit-growing districts, where there is a network of telephones, the frost warnings and the cold wave warnings are of immense benefits, second only to that which accrues to the more condensed and concentrated interests as found in the larger citles.

The average townsman reads the forecast in his daily paper and then, without considering the precise period which it was made to cover, he looks out to see if it is being verified. If the conditions correspond to the forecast all is well and good and he thinks nothing more about it. If the forecast is not being verified at the time he dismisses it with contempt, and with the thought that the bureau is only another instance of senseless appropriations and useless drains on the public treasury. Thus it is that the average townsman profits very little in a direct way by the information which the bureau collects and disseminates.

THE transfer of the United States weather , garding the warnings, believing that he could outride the storm and could mave time. by not remaining in port. During the last six years no storm of consequence has main its appearance on the Atlantic cont or un the Great Lakes unheralded by the waveings of the Weather Bureau. Such protect tion for the maritime interests means mak to Philadelphia, the second largest portion the country.

Educational Uses

The daily weather maps are sent to many of the schools in Philadelphia and the surrounding towns for use in the physiography classes. With their aid it is hoped that the coming generation will gain a fair knowledge of the character of storms and their move ments, and that all of the old superstitions regarding the weather will vanish completely. The work of education would have been greatly facilitated if we had secured the proposed observatory in Fairmount Park. Although City Councils appropriated the money needed for the project, the citizens did not support it strongly enough to convince the Park Commission that it should be built in the Park. The building would have cost the people of Philadelphia less than 1 cent per capita, and would have afforded excellent facilities for classes of school children to be come familiar with the workings of the bar reau. The observatory would have been equipped and maintained by the Government



R #

It wastes with appalling quickness their maferial means. It is war continuously at its aupreme moment, a constant crisis, beyond the power of human stamina and nerves to be maintained long.

There is more fighting now in a week than there used to be in a year. A year's war now is a hundred years' war in concentrated form. There will be peace in exhaustion and exmaustion is certain.

Councils Refuses to Help Unemployed TIHE Mayor has shown Councils how nearly half a million dollars can be made availania for the relief of the unemployed. The United Gas Improvement Company would spend that sum in substituting gas for gasoline lamps. This would result in the saving annually of thousands of dollars for the city, and if world also mean better lighting.

The unemployed are clamoring for work They need it in order to keep body and soul togisthen. But Mr. Connelly, who a few months ago prated so nobly of what he would do for these men, actually does nothing exnept block the plans of other people who sincerely favor helping the needy. For the Organisation, which was once so prone to squander public funds, now has the economy mania. Its policy is to starve the Administration into inefficiency. If a few thousand men also starve meantime, what difference does that make? The Administration however, can be depended on to do everything possible to relieve the situation despite the obstructionist tactics of the Finance Committee.

Mollycoddle Government Means Chaos MOLLYCODDLE government means no government at all, but disaffection, rebellion and eventual chaos. This is as true to a democracy as in other forms of government. Republicanism does not mean timidity in the enforcement of the law, but rather full liberty in the people to determine what the daw shall be.

We are not inclined to take too seriously seports of disturbances and conspiracies in the Phillippinss, but it is apparent that the platitudes of Washington, repeated and taken surrously in the islands, have already had the effect that every student of conditions there predicted months ago. Home of our politichaps have managed to convince the Filipinos that our rule is a tyrannous thing, which no mode people would endure, and they have munched the donirine of neutralization until they have actually succeeded in inculcating In that semi-barbarous population the seed af rebellion.

It is one of the tragodies of American mutomamhip that at a time when the democostic experiment in Mexico is proving conmarively that freedom cannot be conferred gue as people, har must be entried by them, our on lasders insist in spreading a propaganda,

more has been a lark of discipline in the mphines, as it was cortain there would be only the manual Covernor Barylain arrived

If Christmas Day had been made to order it could not have been better, and that made the peasimists very unhappy.

Those who have heard the debates are convinced that the Prohibitionists cannot make Congress any drier than it is.

Manufacturing in Europe has not stopped entirely. It keeps an army of men busy manufacturing guns and ammunition.

Viewed as a shell game the European war makes the country fair fakers look cheaper than the disused two-cent piece.

It was doubtless the most charitable Christmas season over known in this part of the country. There were few who did not give generously of their means.

There is a growing belief that if the Government would attend to Ha own business insiend of other people's there would be a great improvement in both

Submarines are all right, but when it comes to a real fight on the open son far from home, with the control of trade coutes as the prine, m's buttleships and big guns that

The Mayor has won his fight to have the the incommut Governor Harrison arrived basiss pay 2% per cent. An sity descetts inmain prior. The shard private is in the state of the barry of the barry there when

Conquerors of Circumstance

"Whoever is resolved to excel in painting, or indeed in any other art," said Sir Joshua Reynolds, "must bring all his mind to bear upon that one object from the moment that he rises till he goes to hed." Aristotle admitted that he owed his vast acquirements to his having command over his mind, to the ability to concentrate all of his thought upon one object. Sir William Hamilton contended that "the difference between an ordinary man and Isaac Newton consists primarily in this, that the one is capable of more continuous mental application than the other." The words of Emerson are always worth recalling by any one who wunders why he does not succeed. who blames fate, or chance, or circumstance: "If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a benten track to his doon"

It does not matter how unpropitious the environment or how others may conspire to keep him in the background, the man who is able and willing to put brain-power into his work will ultimately be discovered and roop his reward.

Courtesy in Business

Picesy Ann Athio Main Journal An Institution in the Sizer land diad

neighborhood of \$90,000,000 to maintain a professional military organization which, in emergency, could throw a bare 50,000 men. incompletely equipped, into line of battle, To trace the Swiss 8,000,000 into a first-

class defensive force of half a million is exceedingly simple.

The money goes for training, clothing and equipment and pay of soldiers and officers while they are with the colors. It is not wasted in politics, because it is next to impossible to play politics with the Swiss military system.

Every male citizen of Switzerland, who is able, receives military training for certain short periods between the ages of 17 and 52. Every two years, for the first 10 years -that is, five times in all-he answers a call to the colors. His period of training is never more than 90 days for any one year, and that only in the first year. If an artillery recruit his training covers 75 days; if in the cavalry 90 days, and if in the infantry 60 days. The period with the colors shortens as he grows older. During his third, fifth, seventh and ninth years this period of training is from 12 to 15 days. He is paid only during the time he is with the colors. More than that, so far as is possible, his military training is made to follow the lines of his occupation. If he is a baker, he finds his place in the commissary; if he is an electrician, he can enter the engineers or the signal corps. His commander of troops is elected by the Legislature. He has as good a chance of becoming an officer as any of his fellows. Officers are drawn from the ranks according to seniority, and appointed by the Government.

"Compulsory service!"

Those are the other scare words, the teammates of "militarism."

The Swiss military training is the law of the land, certainly, even if it has become so by vote of all the people. Its relation to democracy depends to some extent on whether you argue that a person can be compelled to do what he wants to do.

The Swiss youth, from his earliest school days, is taught that the army is for detense only. Patriotism is interwoven in his development. He discerns no line between civic duty and military duty. He learns to look upon each as essential to real citizenship. By the time he leaves school he is not a raw recruit. He has already had some military training. He is ready and eager to join the colors and to complete his education. Certainly he does not regard as undemocratic or unreasonable the quirement that he must know how to fight in order that he may take an intelligent part in the defense of his country, any more than we look upon as undermoveratio and unrensenable the requirement that we must know how to read in order that we may take an intelligent part in the political affairs of our country.

The Swim army is the manhood of the country trained for odditary defense.

The limits states army is an evanish the Louis of a few through antibulination

Cheapens Cost of Living

In an indirect manner Mr. Cityman profits to a much greater extent than he realizes. This is because he raises none of the produce which he consumes, but buys it all in the open market. The services of the weather bureau result in the saving of vast quantities of perishable produce. These savings sometimes begin in the field of production, as instanced in the large fruit-growing regions, where frost warnings frequently save the crops over large districts. These savings increase the supply and naturally cheapen the cost to the consumer.

The saving in the field of production is only a beginning, for the goods must be transported to the consumer, sometimes over long distances. During the winter season much care must be exercised to protect them from injurious temperatures. The transportation companies and the large shippers have learned to govern their shipments in accordance with the telegraphic reports of the weather bureau, and not to send them through districts where unfavorably low temperatures are likely to obtain. When a cold area is drifting over a certain district. all shipments of perishable goods destined for points within it must be protected accordingly or else withheld until the unfavorable conditions have passed. The atmospheric survey which the bureau makes over the entire country every 12 hours enables it to follow the movements of the cold areas and to give information regarding which districts they will cover, in a more rollable manner than it can estimate the precise conditions for a single point or definite locality.

Six Million Dollars Saved

In some of the largest cities the bureau renders a special service for shippers, and the savings during the winter season have been conservatively estimated at 10 per cent. of all of the perishable product handled. In other words, the supply is increased by that amount, and is cheapened to the consumer to that extent. This saving, which applies to truits, vegetables, plants, eggs and bottled goods, has been estimated to amount to from four millions to aix millions of dollars each winter season in Philadelphia. At the lowest estimate, the eavings in this city plone amount to more than twice the cost of maintaining the entire national bureau, the annual appropriation being about \$1,700,000

The objact for which the service was first organized was not to save produce, but to afford protection for the maritime interests against the severe storms that sometimes sweep along our sea coasts or over the threat Lakes. The early records of our office show that each severe stores that appeared on the Atlantic coast in thuse times took its told of weeners and of human lives. Such successful of his place have become card indeed, and when we good of a discre-

ment without expense to the city beyond the initial cost of the huilding.

The dally forecasts of ordinary weather and temperature changes are relatively upimportant. Ordinarily they protect neither life nor property, and are in reality only a matter of convenience. However, they are the part of the bureau's work that comis most prominently before the general public, and are consequently the feature by which its efficiency is judged.

REMEMBRANCE: GREEK FOLK-SONG Not unto the forest-not unto the forest, 0 mf

lovert lover! Why do you lead me to the forest? Joy is where the temples are, lines of dances swinging far, Drums and lyres and viols in the town

(It is dark in the forest), And the flapping leaves will blind me and the clinging vines will blind me clinging vines will bind me And the thorny rose-boughs tear my saffer

And I fear the forest.

Not unto the forest-not unto the forest, 0 =/

lover! There was one once who led me to the forest Hand in hand we wandered mute, where was

Hand in hand we wandered mute, where we neither byre nor fluts. Little stars were brisht against the dusk (There was wind in the forest) And the thicket of wild rose breathed across set

lips locked close Disay performings of spikenard and must

I am tired of the forest.

Not unto the forest-not unto the forest, G =1 lover1

lover! Take me from the silence of the forest! I will love you by the light and the bester drums at night And echoing of laughter in my ears. But here in the forest I am still, remembering a forgoties, useful

thing.

And my cyclids are locked down for fear 10

tears-There is memory in the forest. - Margaret Widdsmar, in the Crattensa

THE MEN OF THE EMDEN

What matter if you He stanch and true To the British blood in the veine of you. When it's "hip burrah!" for a deed wall sup For a faitt well fought and a race wall sup What matter if you be true? Hate off to the Emdan's crew.

Theirs was the life of the storm-god's foll Uncounted miles from the Fatherland With a fee beneath every wisp of strand and a monace in every strip of strand Up, glasses! Faul Jones was hat one of lag-Hull, Bainbridge, Departur, their bretter

(Hai these pirate nights In a ring of fees When you douse your Habis Abi drive home your Unews)) Hats off to the Emdan's grew!

Erect on the wave-washed docks stood the And heard with a vision's erter dalight The whir of the wings of death by dal And the voice of seath to their drame

thight in the start of the start of dentity in the start of the start

-Thurson in These is a tap over first