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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.

The world can be just as selfish as you are.
More Than \$2000 a Day
IN THE cost of exchange tickets alone it
is costing the citizens of Philadelphia more
than \$2000 a day every day that real rapid
transit is delayed.

New York Needs "Billy" Sunday
WHAT "Billy" Sunday is doing here has
convinced a large body of New York
clergyman that he is needed in New York
also. They are doubtless right. The invita-
tion to visit that city, which a large delega-
tion of them is coming here to present today,
is backed by the profound conviction that he
can do more to put life into the churches
and to attract the unchurched masses than
any other man in sight. They will see how
the crowds flock to hear him. They will
learn how the meetings are organized by the
leaders of all the various churches, acting in
conjunction with his capable staff. They will
discover that little is left to chance, and they
may be astonished to learn what modern
business efficiency applied to a religious cam-
paign can accomplish.

Judges and the Liquor Business
IT IS becoming apparent that under the
present law there can be about as much
prohibition as the people desire. A few
months ago the judges refused to renew
liquor licenses in a whole county, and yester-
day they granted 52 licenses in Columbia
County and rejected 54 applications for re-
newal. Four towns in the county become
"dry," because of the protests against liquor
selling, and the number of saloons in other
towns is reduced.

Trying to Involve America in the War
THE so-called neutrality mass-meeting to
be held in the Academy of Music tonight
is really for the purpose of inciting anti-
neutrality.

The Kaiser's Birthday
THE Germans in this city did what was
expected of them when they gathered last
night to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday. If
those of them who have become American
citizens could forget the place of their birth
or the original home of their parents they
would make pretty poor Americans. The
qualities of mind and heart which impel a
man to love his native country and the race
to which he belongs are the bonds which hold
society together. The Kaiser typifies Ger-
many, and Germans the world over must
pay their tribute of respect to him on his
birthday or be false to the best that is in
them.

An Impending and Irrepressible Conflict
THE great war in Europe will pale into
insignificance when compared with the
irrepressible conflict that is impending. One
of the early skirmishes was fought in Ariz-
ona this week when the Legislature of that
State received a letter from Mollie Shane, of
Brooklyn, N. Y., asking for a list of unmarried
members who might be interested in a mat-
rimonial proposition. The House, with a
promptness worthy of a military genius, im-
mediately referred the communication to the
Committee on Militia and Defense. That
body is now charged with the duty of making
adequate preparations to resist an in-
vasion.

Dig for Both Subways and Sewers
PHILADELPHIA intends to demonstrate
the business efficiency of its government if
it will prepare to build the subways at the same
time that it is relocating the sewers.

Japan apparently has gone into Kaio-Chau
to maintain the territorial integrity of China
in the same way that it maintained Korean
territorial integrity.

Mr. Roosevelt used to threaten the Senate
with the Big Stick. In his time he was con-
sidered something of a dictator, too. But
now? Well, there might just as well be no
Senate.

It is gratifying to know that William Jen-
nings Bryan, Jr., has been appointed Assis-
tant United States District Attorney for Ariz-
ona. The salary that accompanies the
honor is \$3000 a year, a small sum for a
Democrat of merit and steadfast loyalty.
Government, after all, is a big family affair.

REASON for the delay which such a course
would involve?

A single opening of the streets is enough
for both the subways and the sewers. Any
other course would involve such a waste of
public money as almost to justify criminal
indictment of those responsible on the charge
of misuse of the funds of the people.

Give the Women a Chance

THE present system of initiative and refer-
endum in Pennsylvania will continue to
be satisfactory if the machinery is permitted
to operate. The Legislature, for instance,
now initiates a constitutional amendment. It
is thereafter referred to the electorate for
approval or rejection.

The demand for women's suffrage has
shown sufficient vitality to set the initiative
machinery in operation once. It will be wise
for the Legislature to repeat its sanction,
thus putting the matter directly up to the
people. It is for the men of the State to say
whether their mothers and wives have
enough intelligence to vote. It is for the
whole electorate to show whether it is still
swayed by mediocrity or has absorbed
modern ideas and ideals. There is no more
reason in this day and generation why
women should be considered the mental in-
feriors of men than there is to persist in the
fallacy that the earth is square. The con-
trary in both cases has been amply demon-
strated.

It is the duty of the Legislature, there-
fore, to order a referendum. That is all that
it is asked to do or that it can do. The com-
mon sense of the voters will attend to the
rest of the program.

Admiral of the Mercantile Navy

THERE have been as yet no nominations
for Admiral of the Mercantile Navy. It
will doubtless be a position of very great
responsibility, for which reason there will be
a salary of magnitude attached to the office.
If there is not a fat plum waiting for some
deserving Nebraskan who voted right during
the desert days, it will be because there is
not a jobsome one left.

"Belong in the Penitentiary"

SECRETARY REDFIELD thinks that
Steamship men belong in the penitentiary.
He and other members of the Cabinet seem
to be under the impression that if the Gov-
ernment buys merchant ships and operates
them on humanitarian principles the reduced
rates resulting will assure a far higher price
for American grain than is now received. In
other words, the profit ships are now mak-
ing will be transferred to the pockets of our
"farmers" and the domestic price of grain
be advanced accordingly. The price of wheat
in England is now the American price plus
the cost of carriage across the Atlantic. The
Secretary's idea is to reduce this freight cost,
without any lowering of the English market,
and so, at one blow, raise the American mar-
ket appreciably higher.

It must be pleasing to people who are
desperately endeavoring to live within their
incomes to see the Administration devoting its
time and efforts to increasing the cost of
foodstuffs. The Democratic party went into
power pledged to reduce the high cost of liv-
ing. It is doing everything in its power to
increase the high cost of living. It is actually
planning to do with wheat and grain what,
in the case of a private corporation, would lead
to cells for its officers. Its program contem-
plates moving more grain out of the country
in the shortest possible time. It, in fact,
wants to send steamship men to the peniten-
tiary on the ground that they are doing the
very thing which the Government itself wants
to do. Ship owners are capitalizing the war
for their own benefit; the Administration
wants to capitalize it for the benefit of wheat
speculators. Yet the course of the ship
owners levies no toll on the American break-
fast table, while that is just what the Admin-
istration can afford to do.

Punch the American public in the stomach
and the American public fights back. Sec-
retary Redfield and his friends will find that
out before they get through playing the game.

The Kaiser's Birthday

THE Germans in this city did what was
expected of them when they gathered last
night to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday. If
those of them who have become American
citizens could forget the place of their birth
or the original home of their parents they
would make pretty poor Americans. The
qualities of mind and heart which impel a
man to love his native country and the race
to which he belongs are the bonds which hold
society together. The Kaiser typifies Ger-
many, and Germans the world over must
pay their tribute of respect to him on his
birthday or be false to the best that is in
them.

It seems that the snow-cleaners have a
reasonable kick.

Interest in opera at \$5 a seat wanes, but
the "movies" are playing to crowded houses.

The higher the wheat the smaller the
loaves, and the smaller the loaves the greater
the suffering.

The employment bureau which Uncle Sam
opened in Washington is for the benefit of
workmen and not jobsome politicians.

There is too much talk about international
law. The developments of the last few years
have shown that "there ain't no such thing."

There was a time when most American
families raised what they ate. These days it
is difficult to raise enough for even one meal.

Of course ex-President Taft is against the
bill putting the Government in the shipping
business. He can think straight on economic
questions.

Japan apparently has gone into Kaio-Chau
to maintain the territorial integrity of China
in the same way that it maintained Korean
territorial integrity.

That frat telephone communication from
New York to San Francisco had to go by
way of Philadelphia to get the necessary
push to send it clear across the continent.

Mr. Roosevelt used to threaten the Senate
with the Big Stick. In his time he was con-
sidered something of a dictator, too. But
now? Well, there might just as well be no
Senate.

THE BOYHOOD DAYS
OF A SHORT MAN

Personality by Inches—How Willie
Smith and Templeton Tavistock Grew
Up to Be Famous But Different.

By BENJAMIN WARE

CONCEIVE of Willie Smith, and likewise
Templeton Tavistock. Both boys are, let
us say, on a par in matters of health, of
parentage, rank, birth and means, and full
of that ripe savagery which is common to
the male of our species at the age of 7.
Neither boy has the advantage of the other
in point of means or pulchritude. The
fathers of both boys will suppose to be
nothing more than commonplace millionaires
—simply average specimens of the American
middle class. But already a fateful differ-
ence has insinuated itself between these two
boys. A difference that will send them down
two absolutely diametrically opposite lines
of life.

Templeton is already taller than Willie.
At this point you will utter a superior
smile. How can such a trivial, such a minute
detail make the least difference in the
lives of these two boys, so nearly alike in
every other particular? But wait and see.

Templeton Tavistock's very slight superi-
ority in height means that in schoolboy games
Templeton can jump a little farther than
Willie. In their wrestling bouts Templeton
will nearly always throw Willie. He can
run the faster. All such things come a little
easier to Templeton than to Willie. He is
more successful at hockey. He can play
football, while Willie is too light and short
for the team.

Everybody Notices It

Now follow this difference a little further.
The other boys in the school begin to notice
this greater strength in Templeton. They
begin to look up to him. Bit by bit he be-
comes their leader. The little girls also be-
gin to notice this difference between Temple-
ton and Willie. What is more important,
Templeton himself begins to notice it. He has
already taken on just a shade of a swag-
ger. He chucks Willie under the chin; he
grabs him playfully by the scruff of the neck
and with impunity, because Willie is not in
a position to insist upon more dignified treat-
ment.

Do you suppose Willie himself has not
noticed this difference between himself and his
friend? He noticed it first of all. In the
beginning his sleep was by no means the better
for his discovery. As the weeks flew by and
the physical difference between himself and
his friend became more marked, Willie found
himself forced more and more to take a back
seat in the small athletics of the schoolyard.
The little girls all crowd about for places on
Templeton's sled when it comes to coasting.
Willie will find sliding down in a solo
number. Things begin to look bad for Willie.
Ordinarily he might give up this early in life.
He might become morose. Bitterness, begin-
ning thus early with him, might engender
in him, already at the start of his life, the
fatal philosophy of the back seat. He might
at once begin to reckon himself as out of
it, a second-rater, for whom the prizes are
not.

Willie Is No Quitter

But let us assume that Willie is no such
sort of boy. No quitter is Willie. The boy
has stuff in him—courage, cheerfulness,
backbone. As he and Templeton grow older,
they go out to little parties. But you will
not find Willie there among the has-reliefs
decorating the walls. By then Templeton
Tavistock may be a much better dancer than
he. Yet somehow Willie, in those surround-
ings, at least, contrives to be as popular as
Templeton.

On the school athletic field he may not
shine in football or hockey. But he can run,
he discovers. His light weight, on those
short but strong legs of his, provides him
with a modicum of athletic glory, notwith-
standing. He may not win so many plaudits
from the other boys, and especially from the
little girls. But he is not so far behind even
in physical games. But in the drawing room,
at the little parties, he has better luck still.
He may not be admired for his fine height,
for his feats of strength, for his lovely dan-
cing.

But he has hit upon other ways of winning
admiration. He has found the resort to
funny antics, to perfect gallantry and bright
remarks. The little girls prefer to dance
with Templeton, but they prefer to talk with
Willie. Willie has learned to make up for
the lack in his legs by the limberness of his
tongue. Already he is learning something
that has never been brought to Templeton's
attention—the power that lies in a sharpened
wit. That is something that Willie himself
might never have discovered, but that he
was early forced to balance against his
physical shortcomings his normal eagerness
to rise and prosper and be admired.

Stars in Different Spheres

By the time they go to college, Willie and
Templeton are now very widely different in-
deed. Willie has cultivated a fairly good
game of tennis, but Templeton, with his
greater reach, his greater strength and his
hardening and training of years of athletic
experience, now is already a star, well on the
way to the college championship. At college
Willie simply sinks back into the ordinary
chap—simply a lover of exercise and an
average club hand at games. Templeton is a
football captain, a shot-putter, a wonder at
hockey, at one of the shining lights of the col-
lege—at least in the estimation of the sport-
ing editors of the newspapers.

But still Willie is not to be left behind.
You ought to hear Willie discuss "Dante."
He is editor of one of the college magazines.
He has written a play that wins plaudits
from the critics. In his senior year he is so
fortunate as to win a prize from the manager
of a real theatre. While Templeton has been
out practicing with the crew, Willie has been
in his room reading the poets or the news-
papers. Or he has been going into town,
to the theatres or the concerts. Probably
he has ventured a little article for a maga-
zine. Both Templeton and Willie are wel-
comed at the college teas. Everybody wants
to see the football captain and hear him tell
of his games. But Willie is well able to carry
on a conversation with his elders. The ladies
talk literature with him. And he soon finds
himself able to make the older men quite
willing to tell him of their business prin-
ciples and experiences and give him expensive
cigars.

On an Equal Footing at Last

When Templeton Tavistock finishes college
and begins real life, then comes the period
of handicap for him. The football field is
behind him. Willie Smith may be put
behind him. Templeton has to put himself at
last on the same footing with Willie he finds
that Willie can now jump farther than he,
in business, in the real work of life. Willie
has been training his eye and his mind, while

ANTICIPATING A HARD WINTER



Templeton has been exercising his legs. The
fact is, from having so long neglected his
mind in favor of his legs, Templeton finds
that his mind is never going to acquire that
limberness which Willie has been so steadily
gaining.

Yet Templeton, too, is a capable fellow, no
fool, no mere physical ornament. The expe-
rience that has come to him as captain of the
football team is of value. The habit of com-
mand is with him. He turns out to be a good
hand at managing men. He may take to the
army. Some shrewd business man may have
discovered his peculiar talents and made
him manager of a mine, or of a bank, where
his striking presence, his hearty manners and
his gift for winning the loyalty and the best
services of other men are worth good money.

Meanwhile Willie, the intellectual, has be-
come a professor or a novelist or dramatist.
By then his small stature is, in its way, as
much an asset as the height that sits so well
upon his friend Templeton. The public
thinks it only fitting that the remarkable, the
famous William Hieronymus Smith should be
small.

If They Could Have Changed Places

You see, neither one of these boys is super-
ior to the other at the end of it all. They
may differ equally famous, equally wealthy and
fortunate. But the point is, they are differ-
ent. And their physical differences account
for their differences in calibre, in character
and in their attainments. If Templeton were
the small man instead of Willie this situa-
tion would be reversed. Templeton would
be the man of the study, Willie the man of
affairs.

AGAINST THE LITERACY TEST

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
Sir—In your desire to find fault with President
Wilson you are quite unfair to illiterate. Some
of the very best immigrants that ever came
to this country were so illiterate as not to
have ever learned the alphabet. One was won-
derful in physical and mental ability, an
extraordinary worker in many industries, both
in skill and quickness. When he came to this
country in 1848 he worked at laboring work on
the Erie Railroad at Port Jervis, then went in
the roundhouse, cleaning, firing and putting on
the road locomotives ready for the engineer.
When the road was finished to Lake Erie he
moved to Dunkirk. He went to work there in
the foundry of the company and later in the
machine shop, and became a first-class machi-
nist. In the panic of 1873 he was the only
man kept in employment. Later he was an
important employe in the Brooks Locomotive
works, a subcontractor with several men work-
ing for him, he keeping the accounts by mem-
ory and never making a mistake. I can prove
this by many witnesses.

Another was a man in this city employed in
the wholesale fish-house on Delaware avenue,
who utilized his memory to keep his accounts
for many years. More wonderful, still, was a
boy who attended the same school with me
for several years, who never could be taught
to distinguish one letter of the alphabet from
any other, yet had so extraordinary a memory
that one reading to him of his lesson was
sufficient.

I read of a similar case in this State many
years ago, and heard an old schoolmaster of
Rochester, N. Y., tell of a boy, 14 years old, of
similar disability. And lately read of another
case of the kind. I know many very intelligent
men who late in life learned to read and write.

William Cobbett, the linguist and grammarian,
could neither read nor write when he entered
the English army, yet became a great scholar
and lively politician.

FARMERS ENTITLED TO HIGH PRICES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
Sir—In your article dealing with the increased
price of wheat, you object very strenuously to
the poor paying a higher rate for their bread
and hint that the Administration should adopt
measures to prevent this.

The returns issued by the Government show
that the farmers realized last year less than
\$17 per acre. At it costs fully \$40 or more to
cultivate an acre and harvest the crop, the net
return could not exceed \$20 from a hundred-
acre farm. That means a whole year of heavy
work for very moderate pay.

You object to that man getting an increased
price on his wheat.

If an increase of 20 per cent. to a farmer is
to be curtailed as an extortion, what do you
say to an increase of a thousand per cent. or
ten thousand per cent.?

A MILLION WOUNDED, THOUSANDS KILLED

Facts and Figures of the Terrific Yearly Toll of Industrial Accidents
in the United States—Some of Its Meanings—The One Way Out.

By RAYMOND G. FULLER

BEFORE the war the yearly toll of killed
and wounded among the industrial work-
ers of Germany was one out of every 24
employees. There is now another way of killing
and wounding them, but the available statis-
tics of European battlefields are not suffi-
ciently complete and reliable to furnish com-
parison with these startling figures of indus-
trial casualties.

The industrial accident statistics of Amer-
ica are approaching adequacy with the adop-
tion and operation of compensation laws in
the various States. The Industrial Accident
Board of Massachusetts reports that the
number of accidents per 1000 employees in 20
branches of industry in that State for the
year ending June 30, 1914, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Industry and No. per 1000. Includes Automobile factories, Foundries and metal working, Slaughter and packing houses, etc.

The Accident Rate in America

That's one accident for every ten men in
20 leading industries! Some of the injuries
caused disability for less than a day, but
some of them brought death. Some meant
blindness, or the loss of limbs; invalidism for
years, or perhaps a lifetime.

Wallace D. Yaple, chairman of the Indus-
trial Commission of Ohio, makes a conserva-
tive estimate that \$55,856 accidents occur
yearly in this country in manufacturing, min-
ing and commercial enterprises. Anxious not
to overstate, he sets the fatalities at about
9000. Gettysburg has the reputation of hav-
ing been a pretty destructive battle. The
figures for Gettysburg battle are: Killed,
5464; wounded, 27,206; missing, 10,584; total,
43,454.

The United States Bureau of Labor esti-
mates the total mortality from accidents in
the United States to be between 30,000 and
35,000 annually, and the non-fatal accidents
are given as approximately 2,000,000. Of the
non-fatal accidents 1,000,000 occur in the man-
ufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

The data which the records of the Massa-
chusetts Industrial Accident Board make
available are interesting. The industries of
that State are varied.

The Losses in Days' Work

The accident figures for Massachusetts for
the year ending June 30, 1914, are: Non-
fatal, 55,963; fatal, 608. Never had the people
of the State been better educated in the prin-
ciples of "safety first"; never had the con-
ditions surrounding industry been so good.

The employes in Massachusetts in this
period lost, as a result of industrial injuries,
\$3,172,440 in wages. The employers lost the
services of experienced workmen for 1,197,737
working days. The economic loss to the em-
ployers through the substitution of less effi-
cient workmen was upward of \$3,000,000.

Accidents don't pay.

Half of them are preventable, the board
asserts, through practical measures which
are rapidly being adopted in Massachusetts
(largely, by the way, in conjunction with, or
as a consequence of, the compensation law).

Fatal accidents, 608. Think of saving 304
lives a year for industrial production. But
think of saving them for the workers them-
selves and their families.

In the year under consideration, if we take
as a basis the number of days lost, 3282 per-
sons were constantly disabled for a full year.
The average duration of disability as a re-
sult of accident was 12.48 days.

Wages of the Injured

Of the workers killed or wounded 14.3 per
cent. were receiving wages of \$5 or less; 52.2
per cent. wages of \$12 or less; 73.5, 15 or less.
How much do you suppose you could lay out
for a rainy day on \$5 a week, or \$12, or \$15?
How would you like to get into the accident
class, whatever your salary or bank account?

matated that an income under \$800 is not suf-
ficient to permit the maintenance of a normal
standard of living for a family consisting of
man, wife and three children.

Well, when an industrial accident takes
away from the wage-earner his income of
\$800, and he has to pay doctor's bills or go
without medical attendance, he's hard up.

Forty Years or Younger

Consider, too, that besides the time lost to
production and wage-earning by the million
industrial accidents which occur in this coun-
try yearly, there is a vast social misfortune
in the fact that 75 per cent. or more of the
workers killed in the mills, factories and
mines are under 40 years of age; they are
men whose obligations to family and useful-
ness to the world have been only partially
fulfilled.

The only way to reduce to a minimum all
these enormous costs to employers, employes
and society is through workmen's compensa-
tion.

Liability insurance?
The condition that John R. Commons found
in Wisconsin before that State adopted a
compensation law was this:

The employers paid \$1,025,000 to liability in-
surance companies in 1911; scarcely \$200,000
of it reached the pockets of the employes or
their dependents. Ten thousand men and
women injured; only 10 per cent. of the in-
jured workers or their dependents received
any part of that \$200,000.

Damage suits? Common law?
Litigation is expensive to both sides, and
wasteful. It means ambulance-chasers, too.

An Ancient Trio

No recovery at law is possible in 83.13 per
cent. of the instances of accidental injury or
death in industry. You have doubtless
heard of those archaic but still existent com-
mon law defenses, "contributory negligence,"
"assumption of risk" and "fellow-servant."

The truth about them was told by Chief
Justice Winslow, of the Supreme Court of
Wisconsin, who, in delivering an opinion in a
personal injury case, said:

"Principles which were first laid down in
the days of the small shop, few employes and
simple machinery could hardly be expected to
apply with justice to the industrial conditions
which now surround us. In those earlier
days the laborer ordinarily knew his fellow
workmen, worked with simple machinery and
ran comparatively small risk of injury."

"The genius of our present remarkable in-
dustrial development requires that he carry
on his patient toll in company with veritable
armies of fellow men, many of whom he can
neither see nor know; it surrounds him with
mighty and complicated machinery driven by
forces beyond his control, whose relentless
strength rivals that of the thunderbolt itself;
and it requires him to labor day by day with
facilities at highest tension in places where
death lurks in ambush at his elbow, waiting
only a moment's inadvertence before it
strikes."

"The faithful laborer is worthy of his hire
in these latter days as never before, but is
not entitled to more, and are not those de-
pendent upon his labors entitled to more?
When he has yielded up life, or limb, or self
in the service of that marvelous industrialism
which is our boast, shall not the great public
for whom he wrought be charged with a duty
of securing from want the laborer himself, if
he survive, as well as his helpless and de-
pendent ones? Shall these later alone pay
the fearful price of the luxuries and com-
forts which modern machinery brings within
the reach of all?"

THE JOYS OF THE ROAD

Now the joys of the road are chiefly these.
A crimson touch on the hardwood floor;
A vagrant morning wide and blue,
In early Fall, when the wind walks, too;
A shadowy highway cool and brown,
Alluring up and enticing down,
From ripped water to dappled swamp,
From purple glory to quiet pump;
The outward eye, the quiet will,
And the striding heart from hill to hill.
An idle noon, a bubbling spring,
The sea in the pine-tops murmuring;
A scrap of gossip at the ferry;
A comrade neither gum nor merry.
Asking nothing, revealing naught,
But minting his words from a fund of thought.
These are the joys of the open road,
For him who travels without a load.
—Bliss Carman