Evening Ledger

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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER

FOR DECEMBER WAS 96,785. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916.

Some people are so fond of ill luck that they serven half way to meet it. Douglas Jerrold. No one had to ask who Brandels is.

A bathtub has been given to "Billy" Sun-

day. For his vocabulary? It will take more than a great white way

-zoto make Camden resemble New York. Of the three "ps," preparedness, prosperity and peace, the first must precede the others just as in the three "rs."

Perhaps those explosions in the du Pont powder mills were caused by the heat generanated by friction among the shareholders.

Something to be remembered: There is no embargo on goods for Philadelphia, and Philadelphia can transship every pound that to comes through for Europe.

The city employes who couldn't make a month's pay last thirty days will now have an opportunity to test their ability to stretch *two weeks' salary over a fortnight.

More than half a million tons of British merchant shipping have been sunk since the beginning of the war. As she has 20,000,000 tons left, she is still in pretty good shape.

When you see a blazing thing in the sky sombout the middle of February do not mistake "It for a Zeppelin dropping bombs. It will be only Taylor's comet on its quinquennial visit.

The rules of the House of Representatives must be respected, "Cyclone" Davis has -been ordered to address the Chair hereafter before he says "Amen." The rule does not apply to the chaplain.

The report from Washington that the President has given Germany until next saturday to state finally whether she intends disavow the attack on the Lusitania ought be true.

The Boy Scouts of Philadelphia have organized an employment bureau. There is ino stopping these youngsters. Presently they'll be after honesty in politics and civic improvements-and then what will elders do?

The discussion by the men attending the Association of College Presidents of Pennsylvania developed the fact that abuses in college athletics can be removed as soon as the college officials stop talking against them and begin to act.

The President will find many believers in preparedness in his audience in Pittsburgh tonight; but Mr. Bryan will say that their enthusiasm ought to be discounted about as much as the enthusiasm of a company of Wilmington powdermakers.

Are you getting ready to let your business correspondents in other cities know that Philadelphia week is to be observed by the members of the Associated Advertising Clubs throughout the country from February 21 to 28? Mayor Smith has begun to do his share by writing to the mayors of all the cities interested.

The shadow of City Hall seems to be dark enough to cover any amount of theft. Wednesday night four motorcars were stolen there, making a "grand" total of eight cars zihls week. Two mysteries at least must be solved. The first is, What are the police doing in the neighborhood of the hall? The fraccond is. Why steal cars when they can be bought with so much less risk, and so "cheaply?

Whatever intentions President Wilson had in the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court bench, he certainly had no desire to be obscure. Mr. Brandeis' stand on nearly every matter of public importance is not only known, it has been hammered in by the legal activities of this extraordinary person for many years. There will be objections and there will be praise for this appointment. But there will be no doubts.

Hospital statistics were not needed to prove that the grip epidemic is passing. But the figures are interesting. There were 45 cases in the Jefferson Hospital during the week ending December 31 and only 13 in the week ending yesterday. The figures for the Episcopal Hospital)were 21 and 9 and for the Frankford Hospital 36 and 2. St. Joseph's had 81 cases and now has only 7, and the figarea at the German Hospital are 55 in the last week of December and 10 now, and so on throughout the city.

Six years after its founding, the Settlement Music School is to have a building commensurate with its needs. Those six years have been times of unflagging energy on the part of the directors, of tireless enthusiasm on the part of those who benefited most by the work. The teaching of music to those whom fortune shuts out from expensive intructors, and giving of great benefits without the suspicion of indelicate charity, are actilevements in themselves. The greater impetus toward musical appreciation which the Seitlement School gives is of absolute

Whoever doubts the generosity of the American people should read the reports of

calling to the city.

of the Jewish war sufferers. This city contributed \$56,000 to the young women who stood on the street corners with their collection boxes. Fully a million was raised in New York, and Chicago raised between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The committee estimates that the fotal will not be far short of \$2,000,000, or an average of about three cents for every man, woman and child. The President, who fixed the date for the collection, gave \$10.

"MANY INVENTIONS"

"God hath made man upright," ways Ecclesiastes, "but they have sought out many inventions," The inventions of war pre among these. It is even possible that the present war became tacvitable when the Wright brothers made their successful flights at Kitty Hawk and when the modern submarine was perfected.

NO ONE cares, any more, about the great question of 18 months ago: "Who started the war?" It is more interesting to speculate as to who will stop it. It is more important to decide what caused it.

The first crying out against Germany came because the world believed that Germany had caused the war by her magnificent preparations for it. Pacifists argued that armament drags nations into war, as one might insist that if there were no boats there would be no drownings. By this time the world has regained its balance. It does not believe that things are the first causes. It knows, had there been no will to conquer, that all the siege guns and all the Zeppelins in the world wouldn't have provoked a war. But that is not all.

Why did the war come precisely at the time it did? Why has it taken precisely its present course? These things are dependent upon things, upon the "many inventions" which the Preacher said men have sought and found. The war would have come if it had to be fought with battle axes, but it would not have come at this time. The contributing causes of the great struggle are the inventions of warfare-and a book.

The book is the work of an American, Admiral A. T. Mahan, who believed that seapower was the determining factor in virtually every war. His first book was "The Influence of Sea Power on History," and from the moment it was published it became the textbook of the German Kaiser and of the British Admiralty. Wilhelm ordered every magazine article of Mahan's translated and given to every officer of his navy. The British Admiralty repeatedly has asserted that Admiral Mahan was the guide of British destinies. Mahan pointed out that the terrible victories of Napoleon on the Continent were nullified and made futile by British control of the sea. He showed that the same held true in the Civil War. Before he died he saw what he thought was the beginning of the end for Germany, because Germany had lost the use of the sea.

Yet, when the war began, the Kaiser had no intention of losing control of the sea, and he owed his illusion to two inventions, the submarine and the flying machine. A mere comparison of dates will indicate how subtly and how surely the German directing mind has worked. The first naval program of Germany was framed in 1893. The Kiel Canal was opened two years later, and up to this time a water-power was intended. But in 1901, when France was yielding to the same belief in the submarine, the Kaiser defied Britain with these words: "Our future is on the water. The more the Germans go upon the water the better it will be for us." In July of that year the English newspapers told England that France had the most powerful navy in the world, because of her submarines. "Where is Britain's naval supremacy now?" was a frequent question.

Germany has not yet been accused of being blind. When Winston Churchill proposed a ratio of 16 British battleships to 10 German Admiral von Tirpitz was reported as agreeing. Why shouldn't he agree, since, eight months before Germany had passed a bill for a fleet of 20 Zeppelins capable of remaining in flight for 96 hours at a stretch? That was in 1912. Forward from that time German defense centred on the two arms by which the Kaiser and his councils expected to break England's sea power. It is amusing, in the light of events, to note how Germany baffled the world. While France announced that she would have 76 submarines ready at the end of 1914, and England 85, Germany contented herself with the modest word that she was building "several each year" to add to the 20 she had. As for aerial fleets, these were hardly mentioned.

From the moment when Orville and Wilbur Wright made their successful experiments at Kitty Hawk, from the time when submarines became perfected instruments of destruction, the war became an immediate thing. It had to be fought while Britain ruled the waves. and Germany could creep unawares beneath them or swoop inaccessibly above ships and battlements. Whether Germany wanted to do these things or was compelled to do them. whether she or any other country is the "aggressor." are separate questions. The certain thing is that the historian of the future will not neglect the inventions of men in selecting the factors which made for the Great War.

ONE DAY IS BETTER THAN NONE

BRIGHT and early next Thursday morn-ing every Philadelphian is expected to wake up with the determination to save something. It will be Thrift Day.

It does not matter what is saved so long as the saving is effected. The small boy may begin by getting dressed for breakfast more quickly than usual and thus save a little time. If he should discover that he had more time for play and get into the habit of speeding up in the morning he might find when he gets to be a man that he has more time to work.

The mother may use half a spoonful less sugar to sweeten her coffee and then compute how much she would save in a year if she continued to be so economical. If she has mastered short division she will discover that it would be 1829g spoonfuls in ordinary years and 183 in leap year.

The father may go to business without smoking his cigar and plan to reduce his allowance by 365 a year, which at the rate of 5 cents apiece is 5 per cent. interest on

And the daughter may resolve to cut down her expenditures on caramels and face powder.

It is not necessary to suggest any further ways to save. There are few persons who could not put a tidy sum in the bank each year if they set about it. Few, however, who begin to practice thrift next Thursday for the first time will held out until Friday. Those who do and keep it up even on every Friday will be surprised to discover how rapidly their savings will accumulate and may get into the fixed habit of making their money work for them to such good purpose that they can retire at 60 on a Questay's collection of muney for the railed | compelence.

Tom Daly's Column

As to Brandeis

We know of one trait which alone Should account for this man's elevation: That having a mind of his own He has something to give to the Nation

And the bone of contention, by the way, is usually the head solidly built of that ma-

LAUGH AND BE MERRY Laugh and be merry; remember, better the

world with a song, Better the world with a blow in the teeth of a terong. Laugh, for the time is brief, a thread the

length of a span. Laugh and be proud to belong to the old proud pageant of man.

Laugh and be merry; remember, in olden God made heaven and earth, for joy He took in a shyme-

Made them and fitted them full tolth the strong red wine of His mirth, The splendid joy of the stars, the joy of the earth.

So we must laugh and drink from the deep blue cup of the sky. Join the jubilant song of the great stars

sweeping by: Laugh, and battle, and work, and drink of the wine outpoured In the dear green earth, the sign of the joy

Laugh and be merry together, like brothers akin.

of the Lord.

Guesting awhile in the rooms of a beautiful Glad till the dancing stops, and the lilt of the utusic ends.

Laugh till the game is played, and be you merry, my friends. JOHN MASEFIELD.

That's the poem from "The Story of the Round House" that C. E. H. dared us to print at the head of our column.

SOME COPY.

Have you heard about the new International Copy Writers' Club, the Pen Men of the Purple Circle? Much mystery surrounds this organization. This much is known:
Only writers of "nationally known successful advertiding" are eligible for memberable. Furthermore, it is known that there is to be no officers, no fixed fees or dues, and that the first annual banquet will be held in Philadelphia next June.

Ad Club Crier, Los Angeles.

And, besides the mystery, there are something else surrounding the organization, such as bad writin' and spellin' and some of it are shown above. Also in another paragraph the name of Wilbur D. Nesbit are mis-

Some day I'll sonk the speed-crazed blurb (He'll feel a sickening thud), Who drives his car close to the curb And splatters me with mud. -Cincinnati Enquirer.

And in your strange misuse of "blurb" You've done a deed that verges On murder. Gee! how you disturb The meaning of G. Burgess.

All-Year 'Round Spugs

Dear T. D.—As the S. P. U. G. (Society for Prevention of Useless Giving), operates only around Christmas time, why not let it get busy the other 11 months as a Society for Poisoning Useless Ginks? Their first job might be to Useless Ginks? Their first Job might be to visit haberdasheries and inject rough on rats into the persons behind the counters who will insist, when showing neckties, in snatching them out of one's hands, and after wrapping around their dirty forefinger, concect a fearful looking knot, mumbling something about the "pretty effect."

Frombly some of your other constant readers can auggest other undesirables who could be

ould be eliminated to the general profit of the Purple Pete.

"Before the Doctor Comes"

Dear Sir-Can you diagnose these symptoms? A searing flame lights my very brain, My pulse beats hard and fast; I long for the case of the cooling breeze Of the springtimes that have passed.

And the ley breath that comes with death the shadow of fir and pine, but adds to the pain of the mortal flame Whose fingers clutch my spine.

can't figure out what it's all about-I'm either in love, or I'm sick;

I've known love's ways in my youthful days-D'ya think I'm getting the grip? Yours, in distress, JO.

Your symptoms indicate a very serious ondition. Your attempts to rhyme "flame" with "brain" and again with "pain" might be merely an acute lapsus auriculae, but "sick" and "grip"-O! my poor, dear fellow, nothing but a steady diet of prose will save

Served Him Right

He thought he'd be shrewd And marry for money, Well, now he's beshrewed-Ha! isn't that funny?

THICK AS MOSQUITOES? TOO THIN!

"The lakes are freezed tight, and skaters are ck as mosquitoes on a hot summe says the Camden Courier. This is n This is no night," only bad grammar, but hyperbole as well.

Though poverty is nowise base I'd rather, I'm afraid, Be gullty of the deep disgrace Of riches made in trade.

Preferable

Dear T. D.—In thanking you for your commendation of my verses on "Sweets Pile." let me tell you a loke on yourself. You must know, as a starter, that what ever gift I have in the way of Italian dislect phrashing has been developed entirely through a close study o your "Cannon!" Recently I recised in public one of has been developed. Recently, I recited in public one of my very best imitations of your "Giuseppe da Harber," being introduced to the audience as the "man who recites what he writes." As I took my seat, a knowing individual edged toward me and whispered. "Mr. O'Loughlin, pardon me, but there a guy conducting a column in the Everyou Laiseau overy day who is copying your stuff. You ought to get after him."

Dan O'Loughlin.

Maxims of See Dout Irst On Ye Startling Surprises in Ye Natural Order, "Funny men" are dull:

Others are most empty when They are pretty full. Yonder sad-faced gent

Generates hilarity; And Familiarity Sometimes breeds content.

Fighting men are gentle men;

HOW CAN HE WHEN HE'S DEAD? Dear Sir-Thomas E. Hill remarks in the interesting extract from his valuable com-pendium of etiquette, which you print, that the fork instead of the knife should be used in conveying food to the mouth because the food is not so liable to fall from the fork. Do you think that he will issue revised in-structions when the leguminous experi-menter has succeeded in developing a bread of square jeens and rectanguiar beaus? interesting extract from his valuable pendium of etiquette, which you prin-Euradit Sucker After the Highs.



CONGRESSMAN MANN DROPS NO STITCHES

Became a National Figure Through Mastery of Details-Started Out From the Famous Little Red Schoolhouse

IT ISN'T only the President who is able to A change his mind. Philosophers, from time immemorial, have set the seal of approval, as it is called, on the act or process of changing one's mind; but not all of us are philosophers.

Sc sometimes it seems that a President's lot may not be an entirely happy one. This seems true, more or less, of Congressmen. And, in certain conceivable and actual circumstances, of a Minority Leader, Mr. Mann rose the other day and expressed his views on the subject now chiefly engrossing the interest of

the country. One commentator remarked on "the patriotic speech of Mr. Mann. of Illinois, for non-partisan support of preparedness," another on Mann's "crafty utterances," and still another writer described the speech as an out-and-out bid for the pro-German vote of Congressman Mann's home district. Yet only in a frenzied imagination are England and Germany the horns of our American dilemma. There's only a straight course of American duty.

So Minority Leader Mann, known heretofore as a "small army and navy man," rose in his seat and said: "Mr. Speaker, in the quietude of my garden last summer and autumn I reached certain conclusi ons which I have hesitated to express, thinking that I might modify them. But as time has gone on and events have occurred, it has seemed to me even more certain that my conclusions were right than when I first reached them; and I think, in justice to myself and, I hope, with some slight benefit to my country, I ought to express those conclusions to the House." He did express those conclusions to the House and to his country. The Illinois Congressman, the so-called "titular head of the Republican party," evidently sees something else in minority leadership than service as the Administration's thorn in the flesh.

Mann's Favorite Words

His cordial support of ample preparedness. be it noted, comes from a man whose favorite words are said to be "I object." point was reached long ago where that constant iteration and reiteration, "I object," convinced Congressmen that the Illinoisian's vocal cords would atrophy if he didn't say it several times a day. Mann used to be regarded as one of Uncle Joe's lieutenants, but Uncle Joe had to admit that he couldn't make the fellow mind. Mann was a lieutenant of latitude, and when he chose would object to Cannon himself. Even his enemies quoted the poet thus: "No favor sways him and no fear shall awe." And the Cannonites smiled sadly on occasion, "Oh, well, Jim must have his little fun." And so saying spoke truly.

Speaker Clark: "I always thought that I was the most industrious man on earth until I met Congressman Mann. He is the most industrious, persistent, pestiferous man I ever met. He is the ablest parliamentarian on the American continent and the ablest Republican." Taft called him the "ablest parliamentarian of the age." An anonymous journalist: "He is an able citizen, with a big grasp on public questions, a clear view of the needs of the country and a mind that works accurately and quickly. He talks well, is an adroit debater and a persistent and intelligent investigator. He takes part in most of the big discussions in the House, and tackles anybody or anything that comes along." "In the quietude of my garden," said Mr.

Mann in his preparedness speech this week, "I reached certain conclusions." Before Congress opened he had spoken of the need of preparedness, of national organization for the emergency of war, and his recent speech was important partly on account of the time and the place, and especially in view of the Prestdent's tour. But in that garden he has done a good deal of thinking. He has a farm in the corporate limits of Chicago, and in vacation time, if the weather is anywhere near favorable, he's out in the garden at 6:30 in the morning with rake or hoe or spade. As evening approaches he goes down to Lake Michigan for a swim. He likes the roads, afoot or aboard his automobile; likes to be out of doors. He was born on an Illinois farm five years before the Civil War began. Not just a farm, but the farm of an enterprising nurseryman. The boy grew up with trees and flowers and bushes and shrubs and such like things. They were companions to him, and he loves them still. He west to the fumous little red school-

University of Illinois. After completing his course in the Union College of Law he went to Hyde Park and married and opened a law office. When Hyde Park was adopted by Chicago, Mann became its first representative on the Chicago Board of Aldermen. Industry and sociability won him a reputation in the community, and he was soon sent to

Congress. That was in 1897. Mann's selfwritten biography in the Congressional Directory is perhaps the briefest in the book: "James R. Mann, Republican, of Chicago, was born in 1856; was elected to the Fiftyfifth and each succeeding Congress."

Never Caught Napping

house. At 20 he was graduated from the

Congressman Mann's personality has not appealed to the imagination of the country. He is not one of the got-famous-quick personages, but, as a national figure, the product of the process of hustle and attention to detail and political efficiency. That is the method that brought Platt and Quay and Cameron into power, also the method followed by Lodge and Root. Mann is about the most careful attender to details that Congress has ever known. He is never caught napping. He drops no stitches. He is always in his seat in the House when the House is in session. Fewer absence marks have been chalked up against him than against any other Congressman in the last quarter of a century at least. He has gone ahead, carefully and laboriously attending to his duties. Duty he spells with a capital D. Somebody has called him, with some flippancy, the Soyereign Grand Commander of the Congressional Sacred Sense of Duty Association. It's something to have a sense of duty in Congress, so we'll let the flippancy pass without remark.

Mann doesn't care much about the galleries. He has little use for anything theatrical, whether on the stage or in Congress, Straight ahead with the business in hand is his motto. If the House gets into an uproar, as it sometimes does, with members hollering at one another, Mann, if he has started out to make a speech, makes that speech. He walks over to the stenographers and delivers the speech to them, and if the other folks don't want to listen they don't have to. Usually, however, they listen not because of his great oratorical gifts, but because they know Mann has gathered some interesting and important facts and has done some thinking about them before he gets up. Sometimes he is animated in delivering an address, sometimes not. Generally the address is peppered and saited with a sprinkling of sarcasm and several grains of sardonic humor. "A Shavian smile, a Shavian beard and a Shavian tongue," and he never loses his temper.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Universal military education would be a social disciplinarian. It would bring youth early to a maturity of ideas of responsibility. It would consolidate the conceptions of duty, law and nationality.-Chicago Tribune.

The people of the West and the South will not stand for this action by the present Administration or any other Administration of any party. They believe in the greenbacks, and want more of them instead of less,—Cin-The majority does not always control expendi-

tures, and, not controlling, it is tempted to shirk responsibility. Under a buaget system, this responsibility would be defined, so that the majority could neither evade it nor permit men to abuse their privileges .- Indian

zens by bad citizens, but are handed over to bad citizens by the good citizens. For every illegal vote cast for a bad candidate or a bad "crowd" there are hundreds of good people's votes cast for the bad candidate and the bad 'crowd."-Kansas City Journal.

It is an opportune time to create a mission of experts, as free as possible of parti-san influences and of preconceived theories, whose duty shall be to put schedules under the microscope and advise Congress as to changes which should be made in order to bring the tariff law into the service of every American.— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

EMMA GOLDMAN

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-in its article reporting Emma Goldman's lecture on Tuesday on the "Misconceptions of Free Love," the EVENING LEDGES deserves to be heartly appliated for raising itself above the low standard of veracity followed by most newspapers in covering Miss Goldman's lectures. Philadelphia should congratulate itself upon having a newspaper that is unafraid to truthfully report the lectures of a woman who is so sequencies missousted. so sedulously misquoted. Emma Goldman is beyond doubt one

Emma Goldman is beyond doubt one of America's most brilliant women, but as the chief exponent in this country of a philosophy that is militantly adverse to most of our accepted doctrines of life she has always been subject to a malicious campaign of libel. Were it not for the antipathy that anarchism holds for law based on force or violence newspapers throughout the country would in all probability have long ago been forced to stop this uncalled for method of opposition.

It would be well for the community if all its newspapers would meet the high standard of

newspapers would meet the high standard of journalism which has been set by the Evanniso Langurs. And if, because of economic or social policies, they find themselves unable to truthfully report a radical address or lecture, for them follow only the only alternative of which this standard permits make no report at all. Philadelphia, January M. F. L. L.

LOUIS BRANDEIS. "PEOPLE'S LAWYER"

Jew Named as Successor to Justice Lamar Has Never Held Public Office-His Own Views of His Work

THE Jew is intense. Louis D. Brandeis has been described as an intense altruist. He has been described in other terms. He has been called the worst and the best names pretty nearly that can be set in type. He is much hated, much

loved.

He comes of idealistic

s t o c k. His maternal

grandfather took an ac-

tive part in Poland's

struggle for freedom in

1830. His father, a small

pated in the Bohemian

movement of 1848. He

later moved out of Bo-

partici-

manufacturer,



hemia and came to L. D. BRANDERS America, Louis was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1856. In 1872 the Brandels family went to Europe and Louis was trained with German thoroughness in a realschule in Dresden. He never had a college education, so named. But he went through Harvard Law School in two years, and the authorities had to suspend the rules in order to let him graduate. Then he took a year's post-graduate course. The Civil War had played havoe with the Brandels fortunes, and Louis earned his way through the law school by tutoring. He had \$1000 left. Some time after graduation he was elected an honorary mem-

ber of Phi Reta Kanna. Brandels began practice in St. Louis, but soon moved to Boston. There he speedly won a high reputation as a lawyer. But as his reputation as "the people's lawyer" grew his popularity declined in some quarters and increased in others, until he became the subject of more bitter denunciation and enthusiastic praise than is usually the lot of any one man.

Problems as His Teachers

People have said so many different things about Brandeis that perhaps it may be interesting to quote here some of the things he has said about himself, his work and his beliefs. Asked how he has found time for his many tasks, he replied: "I have learned how to work with others. As a beginner I took any honorable business that offered. I have walked ten miles to collect a \$10 collection account. But I have never wanted to continue in any line of legal work longer than I found it instructive. When the development it afforded ceased I withdrew, turning the job over to some junior, over whom I merely kept sympathetic watch."

He disclaims having a complete philosophy of life. "I am not a doctrinaire," he says. "My habit of mind has been to move from one problem to another, giving to each, while it is before me, my undivided study. I am a Democrat, but I have laid most stress on the little 'd.' Give men a free field. Provide equality of opportunity-and we attain the

New Freedom." His mind works by "hunches," quickly, The right or wrong in a case is evident to me at a glance, as soon as I have the facts Then it is only a task of arranging the facts and digging out the law."

He believes in property rights! "The Federal Constitution," he thinks, "needs not to be amended. Nor should our Judges and courts be assailed. Our Judges are as hourst as you can make men." Further: "Law has always been a narrowing, conservatizing profession. In England it was always easy for Tory Government to find great lawyers for judicial office, but for a Liberal Government it was hard. And so it has been throughout history. Nearly all of England's great law-

yers were Tories." The tendency, as Brandels sees it, is steadily toward increasing governmental control. This control must be social as well as physical, because oppression of the individual, against which government is designed to protect its citizens, is no longer physical oppression, but a more subtle form of social and industrial oppression. The arpirations of the people must receive adequate legal expression. The people feel the inconsistency existing today "between po-litical democracy and industrial absolution." The people are "beginning to doubt whether there is really a justification for the great

inequalities in the distribution of wealth." Brandels has never held public outce. "I have only one life," he once said, "and it's short enough. Why waste it on things that I don't want most? I don't want property of money most. I want to be free." And so when Brandels was asked for his bill after he had prevented Boston from giving the West End Transit Company a free frunchise he replied: "There is no fee. This is part of a plan of mine."