

Evening Ledger

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916.
Friends depart, and memory takes them to her covers, pure and deep.

Mr. Edison is a better inventor than politician.
Mr. Hobson almost always almost wins in Alabama.

As an official once said: "My enemies can have the mandamuses so long as I have the police."

McNichol refers to the Governor as an "ambitious schoolmaster." The Vares, no doubt, are the trustees.

Standing still in transit when all other cities are going ahead is worse than standing still—it is going backward.

Why all this trouble about where the delegates will sleep when in Chicago? The Colonel "ain't going to let 'em sleep."

Maybe it is a good thing that "Dave" Lane was not so financially interested in electric light rates as he is in 8-cent fares.

Sir Roger Casement should restrain his reputed jovial disposition. The piracy laws are still effective against the Jolly Roger.

When they begin to air local politics in the courts the Director of Public Health should be present with a squad of fumigators.

The continued peace rumors suggest that unless they get a move on, the British will have to postpone that "great drive" until the next war.

Now, if to every man who agreed to accept one of those Ford "stickers" they'd give a little souvenir which he could steer to the polls—

According to David Hart, McNichol leader, "any one who would refuse to support the loans in Frankford would be crazy." Why limit it to Frankford?

Boy-Ed, the now almost forgotten hyphenate, has received the Order of the Red Eagle. As a subtle compliment to the skill with which he got away unshot from America, it was of the third class.

There never was a time when Philadelphia could borrow money with more assurance of it being honestly expended. The two factions are watching each other like hawks. But how easy the pickings would be if only they were sharing them in harmony and in common!

Every raid in Chinatown is heralded as the final clean-up of the "dope" left in the district. The clean-ups are probably pretty thorough. But it is not a miracle that gives the Government agents more work. There are many leaks and the offenders who bring new supplies are not Chinese, but of the same race as the Federal agents. One of these days the Chinese will find Chinatown too disreputable for them and will move elsewhere.

Mr. Asquith takes his second brave stand in condemning the execution of Sheehy Skeffington and in ordering a court-martial for the responsible officer. It was necessary, in the first place, for the Premier to approve the execution of rebel leaders, to assume a hold-fast against sedition and to increase the Government's strength by refusing to appear weak. It is equally difficult to regret and to apologize, but the Premier has done both. Ireland has proved loyal, both to England and to its hope of freedom by legal means. If the Premier could announce that freedom now, at a critical time, England would be the heavier winner of the two.

Mr. Roosevelt is losing his punch. In his most recent announcement he writes like a mollicoddle to this effect:

Your league emphasizes its devotion to these principles, and supports me only as representing these principles. That is emphatically the proper attitude to take; and because this is your attitude, and because you are working in this spirit, I very earnestly approve your work.

Since when has the Voice been muffled so? Since when has Mr. Roosevelt cared for the "proper" thing? Since when has he dropped into the Wilsonian habit of saying "very"? We are made miserable by all this, but the worst is yet behind. In the whole letter Mr. Roosevelt fails to make a single mention of "Fear God and Take Your Own Part."

While emphasis is properly put on the transit loan, the voters next Tuesday will express opinions on two other subjects vital to the community. The first is that of the general improvement loan, a desirable and necessary method of providing for the city's expansion. The second is the choice of delegates to the National Conventions. Principally, the struggle is between the Brumbaugh men and the Purzone men, the latter of whom will appear as unpledged delegates. Nothing could be more pitiful than the attempt to throw into the smooth stream of the city's progress the ferment of factional State and national politics. Yet this has been done, and the only way the voters can repudiate both guilty parties is to vote the loans solidly, regardless of their other political choices.

At the end of six conferences in Mexico the United States knows but one thing, and that is the quality of Carranza. He is a man abnormally unable to accept or to understand

facts. He has made himself, through his acute antagonism to the United States, the apostle of Mexican isolation, which means Mexican anarchy. To play his game he has deliberately misconstrued the activity of our troops, has hampered them and has laid the curse of intrigue on what should have been a purely military matter, the conversations between Funston, Scott and Obregon. The last, whatever his political affiliations, seems to be at heart a soldier with all a soldier's whole-souled contempt of bickerings and back-stairings. The matters which should have been settled long ago now revert to diplomatic authorities, in which Carranza is "froolish as a fox." It is not, however, wholly a coincidence that Carranza should be immovable just when the House of Representatives is stricken with "yellow" fever.

THE CONTAGION OF BELIEF

These things which the haldbacks have been saying are impossible in Philadelphia are to be brought to pass because there is a leaven of belief which will leaven the whole lump.

THE most contagious ailment from which men suffer is belief. It may not spread so rapidly in the beginning as smallpox or the bubonic plague, but when it once gets a start there is no stopping it. One man who believes a thing with all his might has been known to infect a whole city or a whole nation or all the course of civilization.

The man who becomes immune to the bacillus of belief is different from the man who is rendered proof against any other affection. Vaccination against smallpox prevents the destruction of physical vigor by the disease, but vaccination against belief destroys the whole moral and intellectual fibre of a man.

If this were not so simple and elemental a truth it would not be necessary to call it to the attention of the young men and the old men of this city. They may not know it, but every successful man in this town has been stricken with the contagion of belief. Now and then there is a man who understands the situation. Such an one addressed the salesmen employed by his company a few weeks ago and told them how to achieve success. He found that Webster describes a salesman as one engaged in the sale of goods or merchandises. But he was not satisfied with this, and gave a definition of his own in these pregnant words:

A salesman is a man who causes others to believe as he believes, and then moves them to act on that belief.

If he had said that a salesman must first believe in what he is selling he would have started at the foundation. No great and permanent success was ever built on a fraud or a sham. The propagandist of an idea or of a commodity must first have confidence in it. Then, as this business man said, he must be able to persuade others to agree with him, and finally he must compel them to act on that belief.

Every man is a salesman in the sense comprised in this definition. The preacher must sell to others his belief in Christianity by causing them to believe as he does and by persuading them that the belief is barren which is not accompanied by action. There are so many failures in the pulpit because so many preachers have only a mild and uncommunicable attack of belief. Their faith is not contagious. There are so many lawyers who live a hand-to-mouth existence because they are in such doubt of their ability to serve their clients that the clients share the doubt. They cannot communicate to others a faith in themselves which they do not possess. The small business man does not enlarge his business because he lacks belief in his ability to master its problems.

Philadelphia, with all its greatness, has failed to lift itself into the position which it should occupy for the reason that so many Philadelphians have not believed in its possibilities. There are scores of Philadelphians today, however, who do believe that the best is none too good for us. They are not frightened by obstacles, for every stumbling block in their way but tests their mettle and proves their ability to surmount greater barriers.

We are to have an adequate transit system because there are men here who believe in it and are causing others to share that belief and to act on it.

We are to have piers and railroad terminals on the water front adequate to accommodate the commerce of a continent because there are men here who will never rest content until the port is developed to the extent of its possibilities.

We are to have a great public library and a splendid art gallery for the reason that those who hold that a man's life consisteth not alone in the abundance of the material wealth that he possesseth are working for the development of the town's resources for training the mind and refining the taste.

But what is the use of enumerating all the projects to which men of faith and vision are committed? The germ of belief is at work. The contagion of confidence in the future is spreading, and those in whom it has become a passionate intuition are communicating it daily to others. They are not balked by the cry that it is impossible, for they have seen many impossibilities come to pass and are now convinced that the expansion and the political regeneration which they foresee is possible because, as Tertullian said, the impossible is certain on account of its very impossibility.

GOOD USE FOR A MILLION

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, the friends of which are now engaged in a campaign to raise an endowment of \$1,000,000, is one of the most remarkable institutions in this city or country. It was started in 1862 to meet the needs of a young man who wanted to study to become a preacher. Within four years it had nearly 400 students in the different departments that had been organized and it received a charter. Three years later it was authorized to grant degrees. It has an annual attendance now of 2500 students and an alumni list of more than 100,000. If every one of the alumni would give \$10 the desired endowment would be raised.

These citizens, however, who are interested in sustaining an institution which provides instruction to young men and women in a way that they cannot obtain in the other educational institutions of the city are to be asked to co-operate with the alumni in providing the funds necessary to continue the work of the university when its founder and main benefactor, Doctor Conwell, is no longer able to continue his remarkable activity. The committees in charge of the campaign are confident of their success, and those who know the generosity and the public spirit of this city share that confidence with them.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., gave six cents to a child to start her to a fortune. The admiration felt by Congress for John D. is reflected in the generosity with which it gives the country an air rifle and tells it to be ready to repel invaders.

Tom Daly's Column

Our Village Poet

Whenever it was Saturday, before my work began— That is to say, long years ago, before I was a man, It used to be my keen delight, about this time of year, Or maybe somewhat earlier, when warm days first appear, To get up in the morning, long before the break of day And hurry to the market house that stood across the way. I'd find old Pete Morella there, the fruit an' produce man, Who was, as he would often say, "da gooda 'Merican," An' he was very good to me an' I was fond of Pete. Well, he'd be waitin' for me, an' I'd climb up on the seat, Beside him in the wagon, and we'd start for Front and Dock, Among the produce houses where he always got his stock. His horse was fat, good-natured, strong an' patient like his master; No whip, not even dynamite, could make him travel faster, An' Pete he never tried at all, but let him have his way, An' so we three would plod along without a word to say, Except to call "good-mornin'" to a sleepy coop or two, Or follow servin' papers or some milkman that we knew. By time we reached our journey's end an' got to Front an' Dock The day would just be breakin', say, at maybe 4 o'clock, An' there was nothin' then for little me to do but roam About the water front an' wait for Pete to start for home. Ah! that's the time that fairyland was opened up for me An' all my ships came sailing in from ports across the sea, An' all the gales of Arcady were heavy with the smells Of tarry rope, bananas, coffee, tallo, oyster shells, Molasses, melons, leather, peanuts, oranges and spice, Hides, horns, raw sugar—every sort of curious merchandise That made each wharf an' warehouse in the city's longshore mart Romantic an' mysterious, a wonderland apart To touch the boyish fancy an' delight the boyish heart!

I seldom see the river-front these days, but when I do In fancy I enjoy again those pleasures that I knew. Whenever it was Saturday, before my work began— That is to say, long years ago, before I was a man.

SIR—We are hearing a great deal of "preparations" some doubtless is good, at least in the way of a few, to quote a man who has seen real fighting, is "a hysterical outburst on the part of some long-haired men and short-haired women."

Why do we never hear a word about the preparedness of the National Guard of the country? The members have been going along quietly for years, trying to do their little bit and without any advertising. They are the only ones of all these "preparers" who have obligated themselves to respond to their country in case of need. What do you think about it? MAJOR.

You said something, and it may not be amiss to recall at this time the remark of General Phil Sheridan on the occasion of President Cleveland's first inauguration. During the military parade, the general sat near the President in the reviewing stand. "These are the regulars," said the President, as a fine body of men came down the avenue. "No," said the general, "Pennsylvania National Guard." "Ah," said the President, a little later, "these surely are the regulars." "No; more Pennsylvania National Guard." This happened at least once more, and the President finally exclaimed: "Well, are there any National Guardsmen except Pennsylvania?" "None that are worth a damn," said Phil Sheridan.

Imitation Bean Boundaries (Caught in Washington Square).

This is the Bean of Bill the Bum. This inner circle is a vicious circle.

JACK COOMBE is a versatile gem. He has to be, for he rides to and from work in the trolley cars. One has to know many things to be quite the finished gentleman in a trolley car. The other day Jack was reading his paper when a dear old lady sitting behind him leaned over and said: "Young man, your eyes are sharp. Please thread this needle for me." Jack did, with neatness and dispatch; and the old lady resumed her sewing and he his reading.

U. S. Needs Roosevelt, Five Republicans Assert (Headline in N. Y. Tribune).

"But what are five small fishes among such a multitude?" W. L.

A VERY CHESTERFIELD (Headline in N. Y. Tribune).

Polite? Oh, very! We would state Of him in that connection, He's courteous as a candidate Just prior to election.

THIS is the business card of Domenick Morse (probably Morseno, originally), whose address unfortunately is not given:

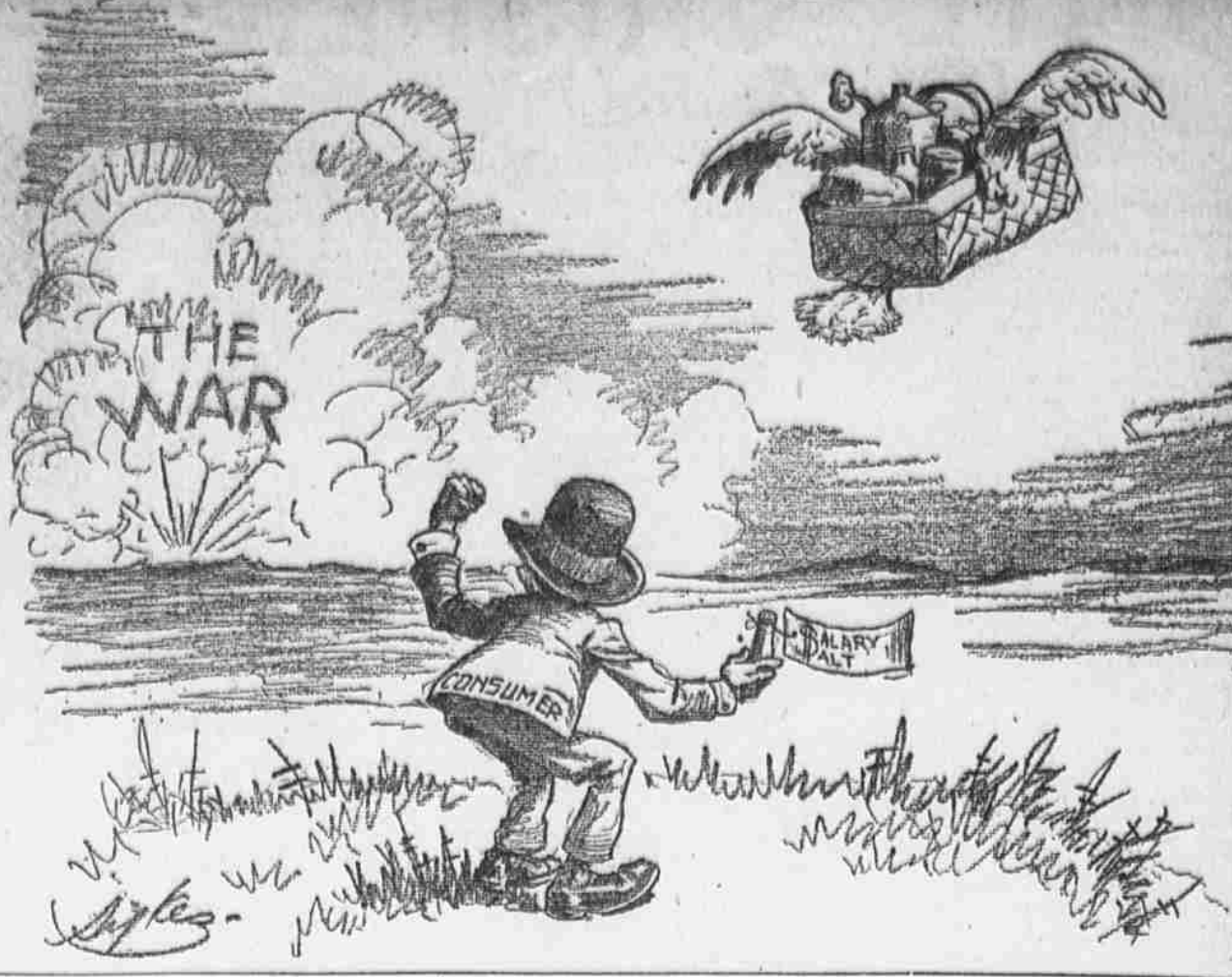
1913. ANNIVERSARY 1916. TO MY PATRONS

Greeting: April 1916, closes my Third Year in the shoe shining business. My Success in business was due to my patrons, support both Ladies and Gentlemen, and I wish to thank you for kindness and favors. It is my desire to further increase my business, and in order to do this, I ask your hearty cooperation and also your recommendation to your neighbors and friends. Hoping I may continue to have your good wishes and support in the future. I Remain Yours Truly DOMENICK MORSE

Eventually every nation addressed (France, Italy and Japan had been added to the previous list) agreed provisionally to the open door. They agreed to respect the arrangement if every other country would respect it. Then Hay played his boldest trick. He announced to each that all the others had accepted and that therefore he would consider their provisional acceptance as final. It was the most magnificent bluff in the world and it worked!

Immediately after came the Boxer rebellion, with its murder of foreigners and the arrival of troops from Europe and from America. If

AND HELL NEVER LIGHT WITH THAT ROW GOING ON!



JOHN HAY'S ILLUSION SHATTERED AT LAST

New Russo-Japanese Treaty Reported Which Slams the "Open Door" in the Face of Civilized World

THERE have been times, these last twenty months, when many Americans have wished John Hay back in the chair of Secretary of State. But today those who loved and admired the man must feel that he is well dead. Were he alive he would be the most tragic of mortals. The great work of his life has been spoiled, ruined, perhaps, irrevocably. His great illusion has been shattered. He lived five years after the accomplishment of one of the most audacious exploits of American diplomacy. That was the "open door" policy in China. On the 3d



JOHN HAY

of May, if we may trust reports, that door was slammed in the face of John Hay's immortal spirit.

In 1900 the words "open door" were as familiar as "strict accountability" was five months ago, or as "mobilization" was in August, 1914. We all remember that in September the football players were not gathered, but "mobilized," and later that Yale was thinking of holding Harvard to "strict accountability." Every one in 1900 spoke about the "open door," because John Hay made them think about it. In his own words, the policy of the open door meant simply that the United States and of all other nations were to receive perfect equality of treatment within the limits of the Chinese Empire for their trade and navigation, especially within the so-called "spheres of influence or interest" claimed by certain European interests in China. After the Chinese-Japanese War of 1894 China was like a great unprotected mining district, and nation after nation of Europe came and staked claims. The defeated and distracted Government was compelled to grant concessions, and presently these very concessions began to make trouble. It seemed that the nations of Europe, Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia, as well as Japan, might come to blows about their spheres of interest, their claims, and that China would be torn limb from limb.

The Thorny Path of Diplomacy

The United States, meanwhile, had developed large commercial and industrial interests in China. It had reasons, apart from altruistic sentiments, for wishing China to remain intact. John Hay, perhaps alone in his time, thought internationally. He plunged boldly into foreign entanglements and anticipated the vast change in American sentiment toward the outer world which is now beginning to dominate our international relations. Early in 1899 he refused to help Italy take over a part of China, and even looked upon the necessity of aiding China with force to repel an attempt on her integrity. But the European Powers continued to bargain with one another and to threaten China throughout that year, and Hay was forced to act. In September, 1899, he addressed a circular note to London, Berlin and St. Petersburg. In that note the words "open door," already familiar, became famous.

The difficulties in Hay's path were enormous. Each nation was jealous of the other. Each one knew that it would be to her own advantage to refuse, and each one did not dare to refuse alone. Hay's method had all the trickery of a fox. He asked each country to accept the principle of freedom for all in China, provided all the others accepted. From the letters written by Hay at the time, and recently published, some idea of the annoyances he suffered can be imagined. Russia was, of course, a prime object, yet Russia refused to accede. Count Muraviev gave oral promises that his country would do what France did. Later he flew into a passion and denied his words. Hay wrote:

He did say it, he did promise, and he did enter into just that engagement. It is possible that he did so thinking that France would not come in, and that other Powers would not. If now they choose to take a stand in opposition to the entire civilized world, we shall then make up our minds what to do about it.

ASQUITH'S BELATED DISCOVERY To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir—In the Parliamentary news of today there is this item:

Asquith said he was going to Ireland because the present Government is "anomalous and unsatisfactory and could not continue indefinitely."

This is precisely what the Sinn Feiners have been urging since the war began. If it does not admit that there was reason for it, it is simply a case of Asquith saying today what Sinn Fein leaders were put in jail for saying six months ago. E. J. COY, Philadelphia, May 11.

TOLD TO ENGLAND If the Foreign Office were as familiar as it ought to be with the law of blockade as enacted by the American Government and stamped with the approval of the Supreme Court in 1861 and the following years, and if it had a tith of Lincoln's courage in using every means in his power to crush the enemy, there could be not the least hesitation in applying to neutral commerce attempting to trade with Germany similar measures to those which Lincoln enforced against England and other European neutrals. Great Britain has simply to do now what the United States did then, no more and no less.—Washington Correspondence of London Morning Post.

DECISION BY SATURDAY It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to understand the ins and outs of the Wednesday Club.—St. Louis Star.

DEEP-SEA CHANGE A Russian Journalist able to pass as a German among Germans has been contributing to London newspapers interesting narratives of a long tour through Germany. He finds a total absence of the "Jott strafe England" placards. The police suppressed them. English goods, French wines and scotch and Russian caviars have returned to the restaurants. "Wirthshaus" has again become "restaurant." "Spielhaus" is again "theatre." The French "berdon" is heard in cafes, libraries and other public places may be found English, French and Russian newspapers. The Times or the Journal or Matin may be read in public quite safely. Continental editions of English authors have been resumed. In the beer restaurants there are few "Hoche" to be heard. In fact, the whole insane "hate" propaganda has fallen flat.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

What Do You Know

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

QUIZ 1. What rank do graduates of the Naval Academy receive on graduation? 2. What is a quirked oak? 3. Is the lead in lead pencils made of lead? 4. What is the difference between a physician's diagnosis and his prognosis? 5. What is German silver? 6. Does the Speaker of the House of Representatives receive more pay than the Representatives? 7. What is the Conscience Fund and when was it established? 8. About what is the shortest time in which it is possible to travel around the world? 9. What is meant by splicing a rope? 10. What is the technical difference between a schooner and a ship?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Texas, as an independent republic, had a flag bearing a "one star." It is now the emblem of the State. 2. A positive expedition is one meant to penetrate certain offenders. 3. The ropes above railroad tracks are standing on rails of the overhead bridges and tunnels. 4. A steel blade is applied to the diamond parallel to an octahedral face and has emerged. The stone is cleaved rather than cut. 5. The only drums capable of being performed under are kettle-drums, and it was possible to play a melody on a number of them. 6. Coal was used in England as early as 1000 A. D. In primitive times the coal was washed up by the sea, or blown out. 7. "Between" can only apply to two points or objects. One divides a thing "between" three and "between" three. 8. A "mahdamud" is an order of a court; it is a Latin word meaning "We command." 9. The Latin "episcopus" means "bishop." In England the "ee" and the "ee" become "se" to "sh." Thus "bishop" and "episcopal" have exactly the same derivation. 10. American Indians may have civilized as far as they were.

American Locomotive Company

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Will you kindly inform me through your column if the American Locomotive Works were of the West and when?

The company was never located in the West. The corporation was formed under the laws of New York, June 19, 1891. It owns in full the Erie Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y.; the Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, Providence, R. I.; and the Schenectady Locomotive Works, Schenectady, N. Y. The company acquired and owns all the assets of the Richmond Locomotive Works, Richmond, Va.; the Manchester Locomotive Works, Manchester, N. H.; and the American Locomotive Company of New Jersey, the two latter companies having been dissolved. The American Locomotive Works, mobile Company was merged with the company in 1901. In August, 1913, the directors decided to discontinue the manufacture of automobiles and motor trucks. In March, 1914, the company acquired the capital stock of the Montreal Locomotive Works, Limited. In January, 1916, it acquired the stock of the Erie Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J.

Railroads of the Country

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Kindly name, if you please, the railroads of the United States. I have invented several patents for railroads and cars, and to offer them for sale I must first get out the names and addresses of the main offices of the railroad companies. It is possible, also, I must know the names of the companies and places in the United States where cars for railroads are built. MORRIS SHAW.

The information you require will be found in "The Manual of Statistics," a Short Handbook, published by Charles H. North and Sons, New York, which will be able to get to the Library. The list is too long to print in this column.

Hypnotism and Cures

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Kindly explain to me something about hypnotism and its wonderful value in relation to sickness. Is it really infallible? Shall be glad to know a practitioner's address.

The value of hypnotism is still to such an extent in the field of medical debate that it would be a grave responsibility for any one to undertake to advise its use or suggest "operator" to whom a patient could "surrender his will." It is said that some patients who have received "suggestion" specialists. But there is so much danger, even fatal shock, from hypnotism that it should consist without the advice of a physician of thorough experience.

Germany's Aid to Russia

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Can you tell me whether or not Germany provided with certain vessels during the Russo-Japanese War?

During the Russo-Japanese War several merchant steamships of the North German Lloyd of the Hamburg-American Line and others were sold to the Russian Government and at once rolled in the Russian navy as second-class vessels. Herrsey says of this that in view of the intimate relations which subsisted between these companies and the German Government, the sale and delivery of such vessels would be impossible without the consent or approval of the Government. Japan, however, as protest as to the transaction.