

MARTIN Ledge TELEGRAPH

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Subscription Terms: The Evening Public Ledger is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding territory at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable in advance.

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, January 1, 1919

AR OF FINANCIAL WONDERS

A cursory glance over the summary of the financial history of the year which this newspaper is printing in detail than ever before will reveal a picture of resources of the country which have been handled with a skill and ability to handle great money problems.

The credit of the nation is still sound. Men look forward with confidence to a bright and uncertain future. They are not troubled by financial problems.

The future will be devoted to reading of peace conditions. We know the war is over and that the worst has been weathered. We know that business during the past year has not been going on as well as it should have.

The outstanding fact of the year has been the disclosure of the unsuspected resources of the country to absorb great loans through bringing into the market the money of the people.

Violent radicalism and anarchy, expressed actively or as a political principle, are not unnatural in parts of continental Europe. But we have in America none of the conditions which inspire general unrest elsewhere.

There are certain devilish conditions in the "Archaic Zone" which unhappily deny its right to that beneficent nonchalance which is the lot of the rest of the world.

LO, THE SHOOTERS!

Will not regret that in a year of bowing thrones and howling Bolsheviki, uplift and downthrow, of fleeing and weeping tyrants, the municipal would have refused to make an application for the New Year shooters?

It is interesting and perhaps more important than the shooting of the New Year shooters. It is a revelation of criminal perversion which, when it becomes perfunctory active, demands the harshest treatment that the police power can give.

It has been a policy of the police sometimes to exaggerate the importance of any effervescent idiot who found relief in chanting red platitudes from a soap box.

GOVERNOR'S ENTORAIAGE

The staff for the Governor of Pennsylvania is hardly superior to that of the State. It is a body of political amateurs dressed up for parades, unprepared for the pomp of war, if that is the circumstance.

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rights of the purchasing public to receive sixteen ounces for every pound which it pays, thirty-two ounces for every bushel and thirty-six inches for every yard.

The large number of doctored scales, measures with false bottoms and short yardsticks which the local bureau has confiscated during its life indicates that there is a class of itinerant or "fly-by-night" dealers who must be watched if the people are not to be deliberately cheated.

The bureau has confiscated more than four thousand measures within ten days that do not conform to the legal standard. Some of them are merely technically defective, as they are not properly marked, but others either have false bottoms or are otherwise too small to contain the amount which they are supposed to hold.

The chief offenders are these itinerant dealers who prey upon the poor and ignorant.

Protection of the people against this is not really paternalism, but in essence a part of the general system of policing which seeks to punish any one who attempts to get money on false pretenses.

BOMBS, MADNESS AND AMERICAN BOLSHIEVIKI

Philadelphia Has an Illustration of the Force That Is Blocking Liberal Hopes Everywhere

SOMETHING at least of the reasons why the Allies are determined to send relentless armies into Russia is revealed in the malevolent bomb outrages perpetrated at the homes of Justice von Moschizsker, Mr. Trigg and Captain Mills.

The incident is in itself an ironic answer, complete and overwhelming, to that pseudo-humanitarianism which is still disposed to look upon the Bolsheviki with tolerant pity.

Nothing could have better illustrated the causes which make of the anarchist a detested outcast, assured always of the enmity of rational minds and a laugh or a kick from plain men who take no trouble to explain instinctive dislike.

Men who gave the world freedom and those who endured martyrdom for the sake of humanity did their fighting decently in the open after a plain statement of their case.

There is nothing anywhere to show that the mind and methods of a snake can ever be applied in the maintenance of a right principle.

And certainly, in the present state of society, there is no room for a cult that must employ prowling imbeciles to set bombs at the homes of sleeping men.

The bomb outrages of Monday night represent the isolated work of mental deficients. The problem is one for the alienists as well as for the police.

It is chiefly as an illustration of the essential difference between two methods of reasoning now violently opposed in Europe that the case commands a general interest.

Violent radicalism and anarchy, expressed actively or as a political principle, are not unnatural in parts of continental Europe. But we have in America none of the conditions which inspire general unrest elsewhere.

There is nothing in America to justify any shadow of this sort of thing. Life here is not fixed in strata. No one is submerged unless he wishes to be submerged.

We are individualists by preference. There are no old sins to be wiped out—no fixed traditions to be broken down by brute force.

It is for this reason that Socialism does not and cannot thrive in the United States. And the effort, therefore, to transplant from the Russian slums a cult far more radical is not only a futile attempt to ape what which do not exist; it is a revelation of criminal perversion which, when it becomes perfunctory active, demands the harshest treatment that the police power can give.

The wonder is that a state of mind so foreign to the atmosphere of America should be so persistent. And in this connection it is necessary to say that the police direction has not acted with entire intelligence in handling the problem.

It has been a policy of the police sometimes to exaggerate the importance of any effervescent idiot who found relief in chanting red platitudes from a soap box.

Suppressive methods almost fantastically superfluous used to be applied to Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman and any other radically minded theorist who happened along. It might have been supposed that these persons carried some dangerous germ of thought which could not be loosed in the air of America without the certainty of political disaster.

Even the ineptitudes of small-voiced Socialists were in recent times the inspiration for raids and charges of "hunting to riot."

This absurd stunt of the City Hall mind, its suspicion of anything it did not understand, inevitably had an effect directly opposite to that which was intended. The police have consistently given to every radical agitator the sort of background that the individuals wish. They gave the radicals the exact color of martyrdom for which their souls and press agents yearned and prayed.

Soap-box orators always began with hints of police oppression and talk of the minions of "a higher power." Without this semblance of martyrdom, so obligingly conferred by the police, the radical cults would never have had a leg to stand on in America. They would have had no audiences. The police were their best press agents. It is the police not only here, but in almost every other American city, who in times of peace gave radical orators their one valid argument. Freedom of speech is assured in theory under the Constitution. Freedom of speech has frequently been denied in practice to the orators for new political

doctrines. And from this starting point all the propagandists of unrest have managed to build up a spurious literature of oppression.

There are evidences to indicate that the old habits of mind have again afflicted the Philadelphia police. It appears that men who called themselves Bolsheviki wanted to make public speeches. They were not permitted. If they had been allowed to go out on the street corners and talk till they were tired that would have been the end of it.

Some one with a better idea of Americanism would inevitably have happened along to give a black eye to the red orator for good luck or rout him with ridicule.

But there seems to have been a determined refusal to let our local Bolsheviki talk. Any one with a knowledge of the Bolsheviki mind here or abroad could have told the Mayor or Director Wilson or Captain Mills that a Bolsheviki who is not permitted to talk is violently unhappy. And if he is a really bad radical, with the strain of criminality peculiar to his sort, he will manage to make a noise in some other way.

Therein probably is an explanation of the bomb outrages in Philadelphia.

Meanwhile the recent experiments in radical liberalism in the United States—whether these experiments take the form of criticism in the smart "intellectual" journals of the various cults or in bomb throwing—tend steadily to destroy such sympathy as used to exist in rational minds for the newer philosophies of social administration.

It will be fortunate for Russia if the fanatics temporarily in the saddle do not invite a reaction that will leave the people and their more sincere leaders helpless for a generation.

In America we have given the whole world of civilization high proof of great and humane purposes. So there can be in this country only the utmost contempt and detestation for those who are too perverted in mind and spirit to perceive what we are trying to do.

Every flip saxonizer, in the end, an enemy of the cause which he presumes to represent. Every petty crime done in the name of liberalism is an obstacle to the further progress of liberal ideas.

The country is in no mood to tolerate unreason and errant madness under any name. If the police can get hold of the bomb makers public opinion demands that they be treated in a manner adequate to stun all those who may have similar aberrations.

No bomb made by man, however delectably ingenious, can shake the foundations of law and order in this country.

THE PEACE OF A STRONG MAN ARMED

THE most significant announcement regarding the attitude of the United States which has come from Paris was contained in a dispatch to this newspaper from Clinton W. Gilbert, printed on Saturday, December 27. Mr. Gilbert cabled that:

Part two of the American policy will insist that the American navy equal that of the greatest power. Any agreement with England on the reduction of the seas will not place the American navy subordinate to any other. During the war American has counted every naval ship built in England and the world and she intends to result on an equal footing.

We discussed this announcement at length on the following Monday, and interpreted it as an informal notice to the Peace Conference that this nation, which had gone into the war to assist in reaching justice, was one of the great powers of the world whose views must be reckoned with, and also that this nation was prepared to hold its own in any contest which might arise if her just views were not respected.

And now Secretary Daniels in expounding the naval program of his department has gone even further than we did in setting forth the relation of that program to the peace negotiations. He asks that Congress authorize the building of ten first-class battleships, six battle cruisers, ten small scout cruisers and one hundred and thirty small craft. The completion of this program will put us on an equality with Great Britain, for it will give us sixty-two first-class battleships, while Great Britain has sixty-one at present in commission. He explained to the Naval Committee of the House:

It is a large and important report I took up with the President and then later with the Secretary of the Navy. I spoke to him again on the subject, and very earnestly urged that this program be adopted. Nothing would so aid him in this as a resolution of Congress authorizing a big navy.

Neither the President nor the Secretary of the Navy is ignoring the uncertainties of the Peace Conference, Mr. Daniels was undoubtedly speaking for the Administration when he said further:

Having the power as it does not equal to our own, it is entirely obvious to all that the United States, if she is to realize her destiny as the leader of democracy, must have a navy which will be as powerful as that of any nation in the world.

As my own conviction that if the conference at Versailles does not result in a general agreement to put an end to naval building on the part of the nations, then the United States must build her strength, not only for her own sake but give her navy to the task of the creation of incomparably the greatest navy in the world.

She is not only a great power, but a great power in the world. She is not only a great power, but a great power in the world. She is not only a great power, but a great power in the world.

Mr. Daniels is not speaking for the Administration alone when he talks in this vein. He is putting into words the hopes and purposes of self-respecting, red-blooded Americans of all political parties. The little statements of Europe, who are jockeying for position in the hope of getting something out of the Peace Conference to which their countries are not justly entitled, cannot mistake the significance of such words as the American Secretary of the Navy has delivered himself in the publicity of a congressional committee room.

Happy Land! The new Polish State which is thinking of building Paderewski President may have one great advantage over all the other nations of the world. Whenever it is hard up for money, it can give a concert.

THE READER'S VIEWPOINT

Three Months' Pay for Soldiers

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—In reference to Senator Chamberlain's speech in the Senate yesterday, I would suggest that if the members of Congress and together with the House of Representatives, the War and Navy Departments to pay the men released from service at least ninety days' or three months' pay, it would obviate one of the difficulties he pointed out. It seems to me that this is the least that the Government ought to do for men who have been willing to give up their lives in the service of the country and it would certainly give them a respite during which they could re-establish themselves in employment after being transferred out of the service.

WILLIAM H. LAWALL, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Dec. 21.

Make the Sabbath a Delight

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—The important point to realize is that this discussion over Sunday observance is only a straw showing how the wind blows in relation to a larger question, the whole question of the modern Sunday as such; what it is, what it is for, how it should be observed, rather, why it should be observed. I am for leniency in that observance, but I am also intent on the reason for that leniency.

There are many things that force this ancient institution to a new evaluation. The thinking of yesterday will not do today, nor will the codes and catalogues of former generations serve the present one. Moreover, it is starting to be questioned what grave have the experience of war will work here; what it has done, and is now doing, to those erstwhile practices we once grouped under the heading, Sabbath observance. We will all be influenced by the return of those millions of men who have seen and lived the continental Sunday.

A large and rapidly increasing portion of the population has ceased to observe the old kind of Sunday. Almost everybody is glad of this. But that is not synonymous with saying that it would be better to see the breaking down of all conventional restraint. The influences are not all beneficial that are at work to make this day merely a holiday. I long to see the day first considered holy. But then, after being so observed, let it be used for all rightful pleasure. This was the idea in the old Hebrew phrase, "Making the Sabbath a delight."

The continental Sunday is not modern, except in the form of its occupations. The blue laws are not old, except in the specific things that they proscribed. The principle in each case is the same that it has been for centuries. We err if we fail to distinguish between that group of New England Puritans as a concrete unit and Puritanism as an abstract mood or temper of life. The latter is not a quality in any individual; it is a state of mind in large groups or subdivisions of the race. It is the mood wherever you find it, the temper of all those who think they do God service when they persecute somebody else, of all those who are champions of a faith or defense of an orthodoxy, in so far as they cause some one else to suffer by it.

When we read of Augustine, advocating persecutions of Calvin, advising Somerset to "punish well with the sword Catholics and fanatic gospellers"; even of Fenelon, approving the Dragonades—these all were Puritans. They were not left behind in England, and they stood forth in contrast to another class of their own day. In Scotland there were the "Two Covenants," but there were also the Lairds of the Lowlands, and the Covenanters, as opposed to the followers of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Earlier still there were those in Italy as well who sympathized with the cause of the oppressed, and who, as contrasted with those who shared the other mood of Machiavelli, earlier than all, opposing a Greek philosopher the two, there was Antiochus Ephraim, and even more Daniel and the Bechabites. Aye, there were the Catholics and the Puritans, while Deak, poor fellow, was a Puritan, while Deak, poor fellow, was a Puritan, while Deak, poor fellow, was a Puritan.

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