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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

The Plot to Stunt Philadelphia
 THE interests which are using Peter E. Costello as a cat's paw have done Philadelphia a great service. By proposing an ordinance, the passage of which "would be an unthinkable betrayal of a public trust," they have awakened the whole body of citizenship to the dangers of delay and made it imperative that Councils at once establish definitely its position and officially record its approval of the Taylor plan.

Were it not generally understood that Mr. Costello is a mere manikin, his proposed ordinance would require no comment. It would be laughed out of Councils and behind it there would be massed no strength whatever. But when Mr. Costello does anything or proposes anything it is always obvious that he is acting at the behest of concealed interests which dare not come into the open, but hire whom they can to do the work in sight. Wherefore, it is clear Mr. Costello's program is the plan adopted to hinder the great movement in favor of real rapid transit and sidetrack it for the benefit of particular interests. Franchise-grabbing was a remunerative enterprise in this city at one time. It is not now, nor is it a very healthful community for gentlemen who undertake to do the grabbing. It is doubtful if any more shameless proposal has ever been made. The Taylor plan promises Philadelphia the most adequate and satisfactory system of rapid transit existing in the world. It sweeps away the intolerable exchange tickets, provides a practically universal five-cent fare, assures every section of the city equality in facilities, protects the municipality, which within 30 or 50 years, as the case might be, would own the new system absolutely; gives to capital invested in existing lines fair treatment and protection, and offers, in short, a scientific and complete solution of the entire urban transportation problem.

WHO WILL PROFIT BY PRESENT WORLD-WAR?
 American Finance Recovering From the Shock—Industry's Bright Future. The Man Who Said War Doesn't Pay and Gave Some of the Reasons.

By KENNETH MACGOWAN

INVESTMENT getting to its feet again after the terrible blow that fell upon it when war broke out. The reopening of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for restricted trading is the local evidence, while the United States in general responds eagerly to the prophecy of Edward E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that America's foreign trade will increase by half a billion dollars in the first year of the war.

International Stock-taking

All over the world there is a similar revival of interest in commerce and a similar stock-taking. Perhaps it is too soon for general statements, yet there are signs abroad that a great many citizens of the warring nations have given up the notion that their countries are going to get any material advantage even if they prove victorious. They are coming round to a point of view expressed by an Englishman four years ago in a book, "The Great Illusion." War doesn't pay.

At the end of July it would have been a considerable task to push home that thesis: Norman Angell, at any rate, found it so. A week later the doubling world supplied proof. At the very shadow of war, credit collapsed. The stock exchanges of the world shut down in a desperate effort to save some shred of the commercial fabric. Ocean traffic came to a standstill. Industry in Germany, France, Russia and Austria largely suspended as the men were called to the colors, while England lost a huge foreign trade and curtailed manufacture materially. No estimate of the daily loss is possible. It is too staggering. Even with the partial reopening of hours and the resumption of part of the ocean-borne trade of England and France it is still so staggering that any advantage won by the final victor can never compensate him for the losses now suffered.



WAITING FOR SANTA

A BRYAN WORSHIPER EXPOSES SOME SECRETS
 The Advantages of Being on the Tammany Payroll Explained—Plenty to Eat and Coal to Burn for Nothing. Vociferous "Farmer" Scott.

By J. C. HEMPHILL

"MY NAME is W. A. Scott," he said last night. "Farmer Scott" is my sobriquet in Wall street, and they all know me. I am the original Wall street Bryan man. There is nobody else like him in this land nor in any other. I was talking to Arthur Brisbane about him not long ago and told him that if Bryan should die I would like to write his epitaph, and would put it in these words:

"Here lies The Commoner; America's Greatest Nobleman; Democracy's Greatest Benefactor; William J. Bryan."

"That would be enough, as it would tell the whole story of the man who has spent his life for his fellows and has made over the Democratic party into a real fighting machine with a definite purpose. Why, Mr. Bryan is the most wonderful man this country has ever known in public life. He can do things no other would attempt, and he has the people with him whether he be dressed in broadcloth or in overalls; it doesn't matter to them—it is the truth as he expounds it that they know will make them free. And wherever he speaks the people listen.

Beguiled by Crafty Men?
 YESTERDAY John P. Connelly, chairman of the Finance Committee of Councils, protested that there is "not one single ward along the river where one person has died because of the present housing conditions or because of filth." Bishop Garland, who is not a politician and serves no interests save those of humanity, is not so sure. "I am not judging the tenements from what I have heard," declared the Bishop. "I have seen the houses and have been inside many of them. . . . If our physicians were to inscribe the real story on every death certificate of infants and children who die in the tenements, we would find the majority of deaths were directly due to living conditions in the tenement dens." Possibly Mr. Connelly is simply ignorant of the facts, or has been beguiled by crafty men. Yet Mr. Connelly has enjoyed unparalleled opportunities for knowing the truth.

Create the "Safety First" Habit
 ADULTS are set in their ideas and fixed in their habits; to induce any change in their mode of thinking or line of action requires destruction of the old before there is any construction of the new. Children are plastic and pliable, quick to learn and easy to shape.

Camden is moving along well ascertained psychological lines by teaching "Safety First" in the public schools. In impressing a series of "Don'ts" upon the receptive memories of the children lifelong habits of vigilance and caution will be established.

"Don't steal a ride on a car, wagon or automobile." "Don't carry matches loose in the pockets." "Don't hurry up a fire with oil." "Don't walk on a railroad or trolley track." "Don't touch fallen wires; electricity kills quickly." "Don't look for a gas leak with a match." "Don't cross streets except at regular crossings."

One motto, that covers all the by-laws and might well be put at the top of all copy-books, even for the youngest children, is: "Work, Play, Travel, but always Think."

Eliminate the Lying
 "CAMPAIGN LIES" are bad enough. War lies, stories of atrocities and inhumanities that destroy national honor, are ten times worse. All the world-clear-minded Allies as well as Teutons—should rejoice that the American Belgian Relief Committee has nailed the lie that Germany is taxing the flour sent to the starving refugees. And America may rest assured that the committee would have nailed the fact as quickly as the lie. Nothing shall interfere with so great a charity as this to a whole nation.

Budget or Pork?
 EX-PRESIDENT TAFT has returned to his attack on one of the most serious faults in our governmental arrangements. To remedy the evil he advocates in strong terms a real national budget. "We must pursue," he says, "the policy that other governments have found necessary in order to keep out of bankruptcy."

The problem of budget control, slighted by the language of the Constitution, is becoming acute with the disappearance of our old State and national isolation. It is the lack of co-ordination between governmental income and expenditure that induces profuse wastage of the public money. A committee of the Senate, which accomplished few results in the way of correction, declared a few years ago that many millions of dollars could be saved annually by the application of business sense to this problem, and Senator Aldrich set the figure at \$300,000,000. No corporation could waste money at that rate and keep out of bankruptcy a week.

When Mr. Taft was President he learned how hard a thing it is to work for reforms which strike at congressional patronage. Budget reform is in that category. Piecemeal economy is possible under the present system, but no thorough, comprehensive economy. The people look to the Chief Executive to do what he is denied the means of doing. When there is a unified system of budget-making and of jurisdiction over appropriations; when there is but one key to the Treasury and that key is in the custody of the President; when our representatives in Congress are prevented from getting their own hands into the till, and when a good watch is kept over those who handle the money, including the custodian of the key, then pork barrels will become curious relics of a bygone time, of governmental incompetence and stultification.

City Government as a Social Force
 MUNICIPAL government has sprung in 175 years from a dirty political game to a civic art. That is the meaning of the meetings of the Utilities Bureau and the National Municipal League here and in Baltimore, of the newly organized convention of city managers in Springfield, Ohio, and of the discussion of "Municipal Engineering" by Director Cooke before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York. The city has become a constructive social force.

Northward so much as in the cities have the people deserted the old dictum that the government is best which governs least. In the history of cities affairs the truth has been driven home that government does mean the life of the average citizen very definitely outside of a year of purearchy which is not possible. The fact is that the people have made of the city a social organism which is not a mere collection of individuals.

The Hands of Esau, hairy and itching, are recognized and identified. The black shadow back of Mr. Costello is seen. The wanton purpose to sacrifice the necessities and future of the city to greedy interests, to hamstringing Philadelphia, to betray and outrage it, to sell it out, to hand it over bound hand and foot to pillagers, is evident in the ordinance. Its passage would be footpad work and worse. The fact that a manikin has dared introduce it should be a bugle call to all Philadelphians. They must make the mass-meeting on January 14 so vast and representative a gathering that no body of men, no Hands of Esau, will dare stand in the way.

The introduction of the Costello ordinance must convince every citizen that he must join with his neighbors in demanding the prompt indorsement by Councils of the Taylor plan. Put them through that the danger of betrayal may be removed for all time. Let public opinion prove itself by compelling Councils to stand up now for Philadelphia.

So the champagne crop went quietly on "cropping" in spite of the bombardment of Rheims.

The price of diamonds is due for an advance on account of the war. Some one is always deviling the poor consumer.

In making the statement that the people of the United States are too wealthy, Mr. Edison gives evidences of inventing a new brand of humor.

The soil speaks for suffrage in a very certain voice when the granges of Pennsylvania and New Jersey declare for votes for farm-women.

Fence in the baseball war has not been materially advanced by the signing of Walter Johnson, Rube Marquard and Eddie Plank with the Federals.

The professional humorists who make their living of matrimonial jokes are doubtless relieved to learn that the war-tax does not apply to marriage licenses.

If this is the sort of wind and the sort of weather blowing away over the embattled trenches of Europe, no wonder there is no little movement reported in the outstanding armies. They're broken up.

As to indemnity, we have the illuminating case of the Franco-Prussian War. In this regard it was the most successful ever waged. Germany exacted an enormous indemnity. Yet that indemnity could not pay the expenses of preparing for war and of guarding against a subsequent war of retribution, while in its collecting—the financial records of Berlin and Paris—the victor suffered by depreciation of currency and by the crippling of the purchasing power of a consumer than the victim suffered by the payment.

When Norman Angell left the purely commercial, material side of the argument and went on to prove that war did not preserve the fit, but rather exterminated them, he left one or two points in his favor still undeveloped. Ignoring the fact that capital recovered with surprising quickness from the drain upon it in the Napoleonic wars and in the Civil War, because of the greatly stimulated saving abilities of the combatants, he neglected to point out that such "savings" is no virtue when the capital is used up in so profitless an undertaking as destruction. The standard of living is lowered. That is all.

For once innocent, Mr. Angell left out of consideration the possibility of a non-combatant rising up with the states, while

Europe battled. England and Germany, fighting as they think for the markets of South America and all the undeveloped regions of the globe, find the United States taking advantage of their commercial stagnation to seize their trade. Our credit has begun to disentangle itself from warring Europe, and with its aid our manufacturers are seeking new worlds to conquer while our farmers prepare to sell grain to Europe at fancy prices. Where will the victor profit?

What About America?

Of course, it is quite as necessary to ask how America will profit, to understand it clearly, and to insure that profit reaching the mass of the people. It is absurdly evident that the producers of food products will get big prices for their crops next year from barren, hungry Europe. But that is more than likely to mean only higher prices and less food in America; the crops cannot be doubled at will. Manufacture can grow in productive volume, in trade area, and in profit. It will mean larger employment for American labor. But how is American labor, facing "war prices" in foodstuffs, to get its share in this prosperity thrust upon us?

Will the manufacturers be wise enough and just enough to pass on the profits in increased wages, or will labor unionize still more rigidly and force a share by industrial conflict that will itself retard the progress of American commerce while it sows bitter seeds of social antagonism, discontent and unrest?

Does War Pay?
 Norman Angell never denied that war might profit the specialists in government loans, and he never denied that war might be useful in eating up an overproduction which the commercial mechanism could not take care of without a panic. There he agreed with the Socialists. But he went beyond them in preaching that war doesn't pay. He tried to show that not even business men can make money out of conquest.

Loot is admittedly a thing of the past, along with tribute. We must look to commercial advantage or a heavy indemnity for modern profit from war. But the conditions of industry and commerce, the present common organization of the civilized world, said Norman Angell, render the first untenable and the second unprofitable.

Here are the facts: No modern country is self-sufficient. There is hardly an industry that is not elaborately dependent on other industries in other countries—an international division of labor. Nations are both sellers and buyers; the property of the customer is essential to the man with something to sell. The national systems of credit, on which industry is conducted, have become just as elaborately interrelated. New York, London and Berlin are all in tune.

Wrecking Commerce and Credit
 And here are Mr. Angell's deductions: A war between such countries as England and Germany means first of all a grave disturbance on the bourses and in industry, which will continue to a large extent until peace is made. The end of the war can bring no advantage to the victor great enough to offset this. The shattering of the loser's credit means as complete a disruption of the financial system of the conqueror. The destruction of the victor's commercial wealth can be accomplished only by the destruction of the population which creates it by its work. Aside from the human impossibility of such an action, it would entail also the destruction of a valuable market for the conqueror's goods.

It is physically impossible to "capture" the carrying trade of a country. If Germany "owned" Belgium, Belgian merchants and Antwerp ship owners would still compete with Germany. The same conclusion applies to colonization. "Navigation acts" destroy themselves; colonies must be given such virtual independence that, as in the case of Canada, the foreigner—the German or the Swede for instance—takes no profit as the mother country. In all cases of annexation of land, the conqueror annexes with it the inhabitants who profit by that land. In only one way does he benefit from even the most favorable example, an undeveloped, savage country; in order and security. And the nation that takes up the role of policeman has the disadvantage of paying for something that will benefit other nations as much.

Germany's Costly Indemnity
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From nothing that in earth hath change—Shall, waiting a few years, descend—'Tis here Harold sleeps.

—Stanzas from "The Song of the Nightingale."

WASHINGTON ON PREPAREDNESS
 Handicap of Untrained Soldier Prolonged Revolution—Experience in Civil War.

That trained soldiers are far superior to untrained soldiers in efficiency and effectiveness is a fact that would seem hard to deny through any process of reasoning, but there is one such process which arrives at the conclusion that a soldier is a soldier. Thus, one man plus one gun equals one soldier, and that ends the matter. Colonel Swinton, of the Intelligence Department of the British expeditionary forces in France and Belgium, thinks that this mistake is important enough to be corrected, and though he illustrates what he has to say on the subject by citing the great losses of the German formations on the battle line in Belgium, his remarks apply to the military force of any nation which, in an emergency, has to send ill-trained or even untrained recruits to the front. That emergency would arise almost immediately in this country if the United States became involved in war.

When we stop to think that our standing army could be accommodated on the grand stand of the Yale Bowl, that both our regular army and our organized militia are maintained at less than half war strength and that we have at present no men to fill up the ranks of our peace armies, we can readily see that there would be little time, after the outbreak of a real war, to train citizens for the active service to which they might be called at once. Some system by which this training might be given in advance of such an exigency would obtain for our people what has been called "a social efficiency, a discipline, a sense of international responsibility that, guarded and guided by our instinctive faith in the ultimate triumph of justice, will do much to hasten the day of the parliament of man and the federation of the world."

WOMEN FLOCKED TO THE POLLS
 California Election Proved Their Interest and Validated Their Judgment.

MEYER LISSER, in the California Outlook

One thing was settled at the recent election—The women vote.

Everywhere where suffrage is agitated the main reliance of the anti has been, "The women don't want the vote, and they won't use it if they get it."

California once and for all answered that question on November 2. In a State with less than 3,000,000 population, nearly 1,000,000 men and women go to the polls on election day and cast the largest percentage of the total registration in the whole history of the State, it means just one thing—that the women were at least as ready as the men to avail themselves of the right of suffrage. In fact we truly believe that an investigation would show that a larger percentage of women than men voted at the recent election. We trust that some of our pioneer suffrage leaders will be glad to hear that at that point to get the actual proof, not alone for their own satisfaction, but because the figures will be most valuable in other States where the suffrage question is still in the air.

Another point discovered by those who have been trying to get the psychological slant of the feminine voter's mind is this: Women do not allow sentimentality or intuition to guide their voting as much as it was thought they would, or hardly at all. In fact we believe that the average man in politics is much more likely to be governed by prejudice, to be swayed by personal influence, to jump at a conclusion, in short, to have a hunch, than the average woman. The feminine mind wants information. It seeks light, it has got to be shown. Without doubt the most intensive and most intelligent study of the proposition submitted at the recent election was on the part of women. The California Federation of Women's Clubs made a special campaign for the four referendum measures—the blue sky law, the red light abatement act, the water commission act and the minimum wage amendment, and while the State vote on these measures has not yet been compiled and the vote on one or two of them may be close, we believe that if all have carried that splendid result is due largely to the very efficient campaign made by the State organization of club women. In churches, in schools, by circularization, and in every possible way, the women gave thought to and spread information concerning the coming election; and just because the average woman had more time to give to thinking and studying politics and actually did give it, we believe that the women were more intelligent in the recent election than the average man.

We believe, too, that the heavy negative vote on some measures concerning which there is very little difference of opinion among intelligent people, was cast by men. Your average man when he doesn't understand a proposition votes "No." Your average woman when she doesn't understand, doesn't vote at all. And this latter observation accounts for the extremely heavy woman's vote at the recent election—the heaviest woman's vote since suffrage came.

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"Did he have any intention of being a candidate for President when he went into the convention? Well, he probably had thought it over in his own mind that if he should be named he would not be true to the party or to himself if he refused to accept the service required of him. There isn't any question that he dominated the convention and named the candidate and won the election. Will he be a candidate in 1916? I don't know; probably he has not thought it all out for himself, but if he should be named he would be elected. I do not know whether he will let Mr. Wilson be a candidate for re-election; but don't you know that there was a contract that would make it impracticable, not to say impossible, for Mr. Wilson to run again? I am not saying who made the contract; but I am willing to bet 10 to 1 that Mr. Wilson will not be a candidate. He may be forced into it, but he will not be a candidate.

Easy Money From Tammany Hall
 "Yes, I know all about Tammany Hall. At one time I was working with Tammany. It was back in 1898, when Van Wyck was running for Mayor of Greater New York. I had come East and I didn't have but \$20 and needed employment. I got it. I went into the fight and spoke day and night for the ticket. After it was over I was asked by one of the leaders if I did not want something and I told him I did, and he said, 'Well, you go down to Lakerwood on Sunday the Van Wyck crowd had moved their headquarters down there after the election and see Mr. Croker. I went, taking my two little children with me. I was sitting in the lobby with my youngest on my knee. Mr. Croker came out into the lobby, looked at me intently for a few moments, then came over to me and said 'Mr. Scott, you have done some very good work for us. Is there not something we can do for you?' He took my child by one hand and I took her by the other and we walked up and down the hotel three times, and I said to Mr. Croker that I would like to have something, and he said 'What is it?' and I answered 'I should like to be made purchasing agent for the Department of Charities and Corrections,' and he said, taking out a little bit of a card and writing on it, 'Do what you can for Mr. Scott,' and he said, 'What am I to do with this?' and he said 'Take it down to the City Hall,' and I did. I had been told by my adviser, 'Don't ask any questions and follow instructions,' and I did. I went to the City Hall and presented the card, and the man in charge said, 'Well, Mr. Scott, what can I do for you?' and I said, 'I would like to be purchasing agent for the Department of Charities and Corrections,' and he said, 'All right; there is your desk,' and there I was.

Free Groceries and Coal
 "The next day a man came to me with a note from one of the leaders, saying, 'Mr. Scott, do what you can for Mr. Blank,' and I said, 'What is it I can do for you?' and he replied, 'I should like to sell the groceries to the department,' and I said, 'Very good; make out your requisition for 60 days,' and he did. That night when I got home my wife said, 'Did you send any groceries home?' and I said, 'No,' and she said, 'Well, there has been delivered here enough to supply us for six months. The next day another man came in with a card from one of the leaders, saying, 'Please do what you can for him,' and I did. He wanted to supply coal, and he made out his requisition for 60 days, and when I got home that night I was asked if I had sent any coal, and I said I had not; but during the day six cartloads had been delivered and placed in the cellar. And so it went all along the line and all the time. I did not know where any of it had come from; there were no names or addresses left with the goods, and I had no means of knowing how the business was done. That was the way Tammany did business, and I have been trying ever since quitting the service, to pay Tammany back by exposing its corrupt method of doing things. It is rotten to the core. It will vote for anything or anybody else the seal of the Wigan has been attached and it will continue to work in this way until it is broken up for good."

THE RIDER
 We've rode a thousand miles or more, My horse and I, across the floor. And when I've rode another mile I'll have to let him rest a while.

Mr. nother thinks this horse is fat The best of all the steeds there are The though I gaily ride the mare I can't get very far.

One After Another
 From the Washington Star.

If any one thinks that Mexico under first-class administration it is only necessary to note the weakly accession to the list of self-proclaimed Presidents.

"By the Sea"
 From the Chicago Tribune.

General Sherman has established his temporary capital in the White House building at Vera Cruz. He appears to be trying to get out of Vera Cruz from Vera Cruz on the ocean will remain.