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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914.

Protecting Commuters' Rights

THE assignment of Attorney General John
W. Westcott by Governor Fielder
officially to oppose the increase in suburban
passenger traffic rates in so far as they affect
New Jersey introduces a new element into
the fight which commuters are making
against the railroads.

The South Jersey Commuters' Association
already has petitioned the New Jersey State
Public Utilities Commission for a suspension
of the increased rates of fare, and the commission
has ordered such suspension for
three months pending inquiry. As the State
Commission's authority extends only to
intrastate and not to interstate traffic, and
as most of the Jersey commuters reside in
their home State and work in Philadelphia,
the solution of the question is "up" to the
Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington.

The point to be emphasized is that New
Jersey is aroused as a State. Its officials are
taking active hand in the fight, and are lending
every aid in combating the railroads'
program. Its citizens first called upon the
Mayors of their towns for aid; the Mayors
organized as an Executive Committee of the
Commuters' Association; the State Utilities
Commission has done all that lies within its
power, and now, finally, the Governor and
Attorney General, working conjointly, make
preparations to present the people's claims
before the National Commission.

This is exactly as it should be. The framers
of the National Constitution provided for
States' rights in forming the Union. New
Jersey, therefore, is merely asserting its
prerogative and privilege.

Today the Pennsylvania State Commission
hears counsel for the protesting commuters
resident in Pennsylvania. While it is unfortunate
that the Pennsylvania body has not
the same rate-suspending power as the New
Jersey Commission, nevertheless there is no
reason why Governor Tener should not
assign Attorney General Bell to defend the
rights of the commuters of Pennsylvania in
fashion similar to that asserted by Governor
Fielder.

"I'll Start All Over Again"

CATASTROPHES are great or little, as
we take them. "Although I am more
than 67 years of age, I'll start all over again
tomorrow," was Mr. Edison's comment as
he gazed over the Brobdignagian ruins of
the productive establishment his genius
created. Discouragements have been the stepping-
stones to success for Mr. Edison. His
triumph over apparently insuperable
difficulties has been one of his chief contributions
to the world. By now the vision of
the new buildings is in his mind. There will
be time enough to think of losses when they
have been replaced. Mr. Edison is not
looking for sympathy; he is looking for
mechanics.

All for Each and Each for All

PAN-AMERICANISM means that all the
countries of North and South America
have certain interests in common. When the
Pan-American Union was founded some
years ago its aims were rather vague. The
European war has crystallized the purpose
and object of the union, and a commission
has been formed, with officials of each government
as members, to define the rights and
immunities of all American nations in
respect to the other nations of the world.

During the past three months the commerce
of the two continents has suffered considerably
owing to the war. Some dislocation
of trade was inevitable, though its extent
was not foreseen. Why should the Americas
pay the toll because faraway nations fly
to arms to slake their ambitions? If the Pan-
American Commission will define the rights
of this hemisphere, mark out adequate
neutral shipping zones, obtain rulings on such
most points of international law as affect
the interests of the modern world, and then
show a united front against any aggression
by other Powers, the gain will be great.

Poets as Logicians

WILLIAM WATSON, sometime one of
England's most promising penny-writers,
is all worked up over America's neutrality.
The result appears in a London
paper and contains, among other things, the
following train of a poetic syllogism:
Art thou her child, born in the proud mid-day
Of her large soul's abundance and excess?
Naturally the hear from his din
Resounds at thy mother's throat and cannot thou
Watch with a stranger's gaze?
Shouldst thou Mr. Watson does not seem to be
beside saying England's best card. Going back
into family history will turn up something
about 1784 that won't fit into his pretty little
syllogism. Poetic analogies do not always
make good arguments.

Train Girls for Self-support

It contains the public school curriculum
and is not attractive to the door of the college.
Only a fraction of public school pupils
are able to receive a higher education, while the
remaining majority are forced into some
vulnerable condition for which they have had
no practical training. Definite steps toward
the introduction of manual and vocational
teaching in the graded schools and the
establishment of technical high schools for
the better preparation of the less fortunate
of the community are the only means of
preventing the waste of a vast
number of our country's resources.

with cultural studies; they ask to be fitted
for duties they must take up after leaving
school, whether in the home or in the
commercial world. An educational system,
in order to fill its true place in modern life,
must be flexible and always ready to adapt
itself to new conditions.
What is demanded is not less education,
but a different kind. Nearly 50 per cent of
the girls in the public schools take up a
wage-earning occupation, either from necessity
or choice. Public money cannot be
better spent than in fitting them to support
themselves and those dependent upon them.
This change is not a fad; every consideration
of economics and humanity is on its
side.

The British Naval Triumph

ADMIRAL VON SPEE accomplished a
miracle in welding into a powerful
squadron the few German warships left
scattered in the Pacific. He was able, off
the Chilean coast, to administer a humiliating
defeat to Admiral Cradock's fleet, sinking
the Monmouth and the Good Hope. The
quick assembling thereafter of the British
and Japanese forces rendered imperative
retirement to other waters.

But there was to be found off the Falkland
Islands as formidable an enemy as that left
behind in the Pacific. British naval
supremacy is based on a preponderance in
numbers which is absolutely discouraging.
The result of the fight was inevitable. Von
Spee knew it and so did Berlin. It was
simply a question of how long.

The result is a splendid triumph for British
arms, and it is almost decisive. It practically
opens the seas without let or hindrance
to the merchantmen of the Allies, and
leaves Germany with no naval power
worth while except along its own littoral.
It means that the choking process, the cutting
off of all supplies from the Fatherland
can be made more and more effective. It
demonstrates once more the enormous
importance of naval power in wars of the first
magnitude. It is also a triumph for the
censorship.

Ships for Peace and War

GUN for gun and ship for ship the American
navy measures up to any in the
world. That is the opinion of Admiral Badger
and of the great majority of experts. What
we have is good, but we haven't enough.
Our peculiar geographical position makes
a navy our natural defense. If adequate, it
will absolutely assure us against foreign
invasion. There is no transport service that
can carry an army 3000 miles over sea, no
matter under how strong a convoy, if threatened
by an aggressive naval enemy. Sporadic
attacks on our seaports might be anticipated
whether our own fleets were large or small,
but they could be hit-and-run affairs only
if our naval patrol were good.

We are about, in one way or another, to
build and operate a great merchant marine.
It will supplement the navy by being a training
school for sailors, and, conversely, it will
require protection in all parts of the world.
The two go together and are inseparable.
The Monroe Doctrine can be enforced by a
navy and by a navy only. We have voluntarily
assumed the defense of the Western
Hemisphere, and we must be equipped to
give that purpose meaning. Had England
at any time during the last decade been
disposed to challenge the Monroe Doctrine
our defense of our position would have been
difficult in the extreme.

There need be no hysteria; there is no
cause for any. But certainly foresight
deserves adequate assurance against loss and
disaster. Human history negatives the idea
that arbitration and justice determine the
decisions of nations. Trivial incidents are
easily magnified into causes of war. It be-
hooves the United States, in a sane way, to
multiply its naval power, not as a threat,
but solely for protection; to arm itself in
such a way that no other nation dare attack
it; to back its propaganda of peace and free-
dom with the compelling argument of its own
capacity to enforce either; to strengthen its
voice in international parliaments by the
possession of such facilities for war that
none can question the sincerity of its desire
for peace. There is no militarism in that;
it is simply common sense.

But an adequate navy does not mean a
navy of the third or fourth rank. It means
a navy comparable in might to any that floats
in major and in minor units, with sufficient
repair stations and supply depots at home
and in our far islands. This is a burden
which the course of events has prepared for
us, yet, withal, one the cost of which will be
comparatively light in view of the great
benefits to accrue from it.

No Equivocation From Whitman

EVEN "antisl" must concede the woman
suffragist one virtue. It is a quality of
mind and speech largely foreign to politics.
They do not equivocate. Confronted with
this or that public question—prohibition in
Ohio, for instance—they do not announce
with Wilsonian calm that they are "much
impressed" but unwilling to embarrass any
one by expressing an opinion.
The virus spreads. Governor-elect Whit-
man, assailed by a committee desiring his
support of the women's measure in the New
York Legislature, has made them a straight-
forward, manly answer: "Individually, I
shall vote for woman's suffrage, but I shall
have to consider very carefully the suggestion
that I put a reference to the subject in
my message to the Legislature."

Mr. Whitman has the right to reflection
on whether suffrage may best be forwarded
in New York by legislative action or by the
coming constitutional convention. But he has
put his approval of votes for women squarely
and honestly on record.

Everybody else having failed, the miners
and the strike in Colorado.
If the Legislature does not know what
Doctor Brumbaugh is going to do, he does.

The occupation of Vera Cruz accomplished
something—it made Funston a Major General.

The President's determination to give busi-
ness a chance is excellent. It would have
been more excellent still a year ago.

The proposed new rules for the promotion
of safety at sea do not apply to German
boats—just now.

Increased consumption rates as a Christ-
mas present is a sort of reverse Thanksgiv-
ing.

There was a time when the nation had
plenty of merchant vessels, but it did not
have the laws which are now on the statute
books.

ROCKHILL'S LONG CAREER OF SERVICE

Death Halted Most Important Mission
of His Life—Yuan-Shi-Kai Chose Him
as Adviser—Added Greatly to American
Knowledge of and Influence in
Far East.

By CHARLEMAGNE TOWER

THE telegram from Honolulu which an-
nounces the death, in a hospital there,
yesterday, of William Woodville Rockhill
marks the end of an unusually interesting,
varied and useful life, as well as of a career
which for nearly 30 years of activity in the
service of the United States Government had
not only enlarged the volume of scientific
and geographical knowledge, especially in the
Far East, but extended American influence
into some of the most remote districts of the
world.

Indeed, Mr. Rockhill was on his way to
China upon what would unquestionably have
been the most important undertaking that he
had ever been engaged in—he having been
invited by Yuan-Shi-Kai to become his ad-
viser upon questions relating to foreign
affairs—when he was taken ill upon the ship
on which he had sailed from San Francisco
and was obliged to go ashore to seek relief
from the malady which he was unable to
overcome.

William Woodville Rockhill was born in
Philadelphia in 1834; his father was Thomas
Cadwalader Rockhill, and his mother Dorothy
Woodville, of Baltimore.
His education, like many of his experiences
in life, was different from that of American
boys in general; for he was sent to school
in France, and was admitted to the Ecole
Speciale Militaire de St. Cyr, whence he en-
tered the French army as a lieutenant in the
Legion Etrangere, stationed in Algiers, in
1857.

After three years of army service Mr.
Rockhill, whose tastes inclined him toward
the study of the Orient, went to China with
the purpose of traveling into the interior, as
far as the circumstances of those days per-
mitted, in order to gain an acquaintance with
the Chinese people at home, an experience
which resulted in his acquirement of the
official language and of various dialects of
China in the course of several years of study
and research. He was consequently a valuable
assistant to the American representative
when he entered the diplomatic service and
was made Second Secretary of the United
States Legation at Peking, in 1884, and First
Secretary later, from 1885 to 1888; serving
there notably during the mission to China
of the late Hon. John Russell Young.

Journeys of Exploration
Mr. Rockhill left the Legation in order to
continue his researches in the interior of
China, in 1888, and made two journeys of
exploration, one in that year and 1889 and
a second in 1891-92, through China, Mongolia
and Tibet, which were remarkable in them-
selves and led to distinguished recognition
of his work by Oriental scholars throughout
the world. He received at that time the
Patron's medal of the Royal Geographical
Society, while the diary of his journey made
in 1891-92, in which he traversed Tibet from
west to east, as far as the high plateau in
the north (Chang-Tsang), was published,
with a map of his route, by the Smithsonian
Institution in 1894.

Mr. Rockhill left China to return home in
1903, scarcely intending to go back to the
Far East in which so much of his life had
been spent, but with a strong desire to live
once more in his own country; a desire that
was gratified by a residence of several years
in Washington which were full of the happi-
ness resulting from strong attachments
and the intimate friendships around him
there.
He was appointed to the Department of
State, as chief clerk, in 1883, and remained
there, under promotions which made him
First Assistant Secretary of State until 1887.
He became the director of the International
Bureau of the American Republics in 1899,
remaining there until the year 1905. During
that period his services were of very great
value to our Government, and it is probable
that his knowledge and judgment had a
direct influence upon the policy of the United
States Government during that troublesome
period in China. It is well known that John
Hay, then Secretary of State, was a close
personal friend of his, had profound confi-
dence in his advice and consulted him upon
every step in the foreign relations of the
United States with the Orient.

His Services as Envoy

The later years of Mr. Rockhill's life were
employed for the most part in the service
of the Government—principally in the differ-
ent missions with which he was entrusted
abroad. He was appointed Minister to
Greece, Rumania and Servia, in 1897, and
returned to China, at the request of the Pres-
ident of the United States, as Commissioner
and Plenipotentiary, in 1901; being appointed
Minister to China in 1905. He was promoted
to be Ambassador to Russia in 1909, and
was transferred to Constantinople in 1911 as
Ambassador to Turkey.

Mr. Rockhill was personally a man of re-
finement and scholarship, with a wide knowl-
edge of the world as the result of his exten-
sive travels and the contact with men and
things in almost every quarter of the globe.
He added to his genial nature a disposition
that made him friendly and accessible to
strangers, while his extensive acquaintance
with foreign languages and literature en-
abled him to meet upon equal terms the
scholars of all countries by whom he was
surrounded.

His published works relate chiefly to the
East; the most prominent being: "The Life
of Buddha," 1884; "The Land of the Lamas,"
1885; and his "Diary of a Journey in Mon-
golia and Tibet," 1894.
If he had been permitted to carry out his
mission as Foreign Adviser to the Chinese
Government he would undoubtedly have
brought the influence of the United States
to bear upon the affairs of the Far East to
a degree never attained by us before. His
death is an international loss to ourselves
and to China as well.

Mr. Rockhill married Miss Edith Howell
Perkins and had two daughters.

The New Progress
From the New York Globe
In any new program emphasis should be
laid on trying to restore to some degree the
spirit of the 18th Amendment. A well-known
millionaire, as our forefathers called it, is not only
a mark of national safety, but a means of
developing a helpful discipline.

The Unmuzzled Wilson
From the New York Mail
When the war broke and world-patriotic in-
terests were in the air, it was not until Mr. Wilson's
return to the United States that the public mind
was so completely aroused. There should be
no more compromise about him than there is
at the present time.

"I DUNNO WHAT'S ADEQUATE, BUT I'M BLAMED SURE THIS AIN'T!"



DECLINE OF PICKPOCKETING

A Trade Hard Hit by the War—Other Troubles
of the Nimblerfingers.

BOSTON reports an abnormally low sea-
son for pickpockets. The visiting gentry
are alleged to be in desperate straits, facing
the alternative of going to work or turning
gunmen. According to one active gatherer
of statistics of crimes, Class A dips, or first-
grade nimblerfingers, are unable to net \$15
a week (in the course of a six-day week) by
picking an average of 50 pockets a day. To
net \$15, a pickpocket must flush at least \$150
in intrinsic value—that is, unless he has a
high run of cash, which is unusual. The
"safe" pawnbrokers and both "protected"
and "unprotected" fences are not philan-
thropists. They consider 10 cents on the
dollar a liberal allowance to the outlaw pro-
ducers. They are the princes of middlemen
when it comes to shaving off the unearned
increment.

Now, as for the gross earning of a week's
arduous toil, \$150 dipped from 250 pockets
or snatched purses is slim pickings. It does
not average quite 40 cents per dip. One
pickpocket, who is anonymously quoted, com-
plains bitterly that the dollar watch and the
near-gold chain are gaining tremendously
in popularity at the Hub. To lift such
dross is utterly wasted energy. There is
no market for it. You cannot dispose of it
in small lots or by the drayload. Also, it
is dangerous for the dip to clutter up his
pockets with such base utilities and orna-
ments. No matter how felt-footed you are,
a pocketful of such metal clanks and brings
down upon you the suspicion of the plain-
garbed manhunters.

Fonder the immense amount of worry and
anxiety involved in this petty thieving
during periods of retrenchment and parsi-
mony. Think of committing 250 distinct and
separate felonies, miserable 40-cent felonies,
and yet so great offenses against society
that each one jeopardizes your liberty for
from five to ten years. If you are fond of
running up totals, contemplate the cumu-
lative sum of 2500 years in jail as penalty
for a net return of \$15.

The romance comes completely out of this
fascinating calling when you bring it down
to a hard-pan \$15-a-week basis. No need to
moralize or Rollize. It would only be rub-
bing it in to remind these shabby foxes of
the underworld that their picayune dole is
evil-come and therefore likely to be evit-
spend. Indeed, they have not the free spend-
ing privilege or otherwise. Parasites them-
selves, they are the prey of still meaner
parasites. At every turn they are hedged
about by spies and informers who blackmail
them for whatever may be sponged out of
them.

Can misery descend lower than the lot of
a \$15-a-week pickpocket surrendering a tithe
of his earnings to an organized system of
gutter blackmail? Hardly, unless we ana-
lyze the case of the sub-parasite, and that
would be a task for a superpsychologist.
Even these masters of intensive deduction
and induction would not go much further
than making a bluff of it. To the whole-
some mind such baseness is the profound-
est of mysteries.

The point of all this is that the coming
winter looks dubious to the besuited tribes
of thieftom. The reports from Boston
are frankly barometric of general condi-
tions. Heavy demands for charity upon
the prosperous and well-to-do will cause
a general shrinkage in the amount of cash
carried upon the person. Add to this the
fact that thrift is nightly upon the increase
throughout the United States, with 4,000,000
depositories tucking away \$1,750,000,000 of
savings in tight vaults. Furthermore, jewelry
for men has almost completely gone out of
fashion, and still furthermore the leading
tailors proclaim that buttons for hip pocket-
ers are increasing in demand, and that there
is that modern contraption, the folding bill
wallet, which sits snugly in the buttoned
hip pocket. Surely we may reason that not
only does the pickpocket face a hard winter,
but that there is danger that his calling
will pass away altogether.

The apprehension of the Boston crime war-
ners that the pickpocket must either seek
honest drudgery or turn gunman is laid upon
a very frail foundation. He may be driven
to honest drudgery of some sort, but it is
not in his make-up to turn gunman. The
gunman of today are a better sort and hunt
to pack the wolves. They are strong arms
in a regular gear. The pickpocket is
a further hybrid, part farrier, part fox and
part wren. He rarely becomes violent
and his hands are not made for a gun. He
is a creature of the street, and he should
be treated as such.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN PHILADELPHIA

One Hundred Thousand People Out of Work Because of Unusual Con-
ditions—Some False Ideas About Present Situation.

By R. M. LITTLE
General Secretary, Society for Organizing Charity.

NO one knows at present the exact and
complete facts as to the measure of un-
employment in Philadelphia. We are suffering
from an industrial depression, but are
not in a panic. It is difficult to arrive at the
number of unemployed because we do not
have a system of state labor exchanges,
which would keep a card index of wage-earners,
skilled and unskilled, and of the indus-
tries and occupations for labor. In this re-
spect, England, Germany, France and other
European countries are far ahead of Amer-
ica. It is one of the most necessary things
to be accomplished by the State Department
of Industry and Labor, and Commissioner
John Price Jackson should receive the loyal
support of the press, employers of labor,
labor unions, and the influential citizens in his
effort to establish in Pennsylvania a prac-
tical system of state labor exchanges.

The present conditions of unemployment
can best be determined by an examination
of the United States Census of 1910, at
which time the population of the city was
1,548,008. About one-third of the total population, or
500,000 to 550,000, belonged to the industrial
class. This number would be increased by
the growth of population in four years, and
from the fact that a great many people come
into Philadelphia from the suburbs to trans-
act their business, practice their professions,
work at their trades, or perform day labor.
There is no true accounting of this number.
The industrial class cannot be definitely de-
termined, but certainly we do not have in
Philadelphia more than 650,000 producing
people.

There were 8379 manufacturing enterprises
in Philadelphia in 1910. Employers and em-
ployees in these industries were 234,498, of
which 272,446 were wage-earners. The in-
dustries in each of which more than 5000
men were employed were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Industry and Number of Wage-earners. Includes Baker products (6,996), Men's clothing (14,978), Cotton goods (10,827), Hats, fur, felt (6,080), Iron and steel (5,243), Printing and publishing (26,912), Woollen, worsted and felt goods (26,073), Carpets and rugs (19,983), Women's clothing (15,627), Furniture and machine shop (20,641), Hosiery and knit goods (17,007), Leather (6,490), Tobacco manufacturers (7,534).

Who Have Lost Their Jobs?

The greatest amount of unemployment is
in the manufacturing interests, principally the
cars shops, such as Baldwin's and Brill's,
which are reduced to about 3500 men,
whereas 14 months ago they employed 15,000.
The number of men employed in hat factories
are reduced 35 per cent to 30 per cent. A
few of the textile industries are enjoying
prosperity, but most of them are below
normal. Some of them are scarcely operating
at all. It is difficult to make an approxima-
tion. Perhaps 50 per cent of the normal
force are at work. The iron and steel in-
dustries and the railroads have all been seri-
ously affected. The Midvale Steel plant,
however, has recently been given orders for
armor plate which will have a favorable ef-
fect.

DOVER

Dover is the great channel gateway of Eng-
land. It is opposite Calais, France, and is the
point at which the American tourist bids good-
bye to his native language and departs boldly
for a country where he will have to commu-
nicate with the natives by shrugging his shoul-
ders in all their various indications.
Dover is only an hour from France by chan-
nel steamer, but it is upwards of 800 years
distant from a hostile army. Since William
the Conqueror landed a few miles west of
Dover in 1066, no one has made the 18-mile
crossing with hostile intent. Large numbers
of the sunny have gotten within sight of the
town, but they have invariably met an Eng-
lish battleship and have been compelled to swim
home.

Dover is a city of 50,000 people, situated un-
der the great chalk cliffs of the English coast
and in a valley between two great hills. There
is a castle and a lighthouse built by the Ro-
mans, but repaired since then, on one hill and
a citadel on the other. Below the cliffs is a
fine harbor full of mines and ready to receive
German warships with marked hospitality.
Hidden away in the cliffs in caverns are con-
cealed by guns also ready to assist in the an-
tegmentation. Even in times of peace Dover
is as full of British soldiers that the landscape
is a martial scene.

There was a terrible storm on the 10th inst.
and the sea was very high. The Dover coast
was very much exposed and the sea was very
rough. The Dover coast was very much ex-
posed and the sea was very rough.

DESTINY

We are what we imagine, and we decide
are born of dreaming. Europe is today
Conquered, and statesmen meditated in their
treads.
In Barack, court and arena were seen these
peas.
Like Stragons' teeth, which slip to afford
Their sweetest frolics of singular rise in star.
And fate shall be a staff, when they
are dead.