

Evening Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CURTIS H. K. CURTIS, President. JOHN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1915.

bury know that there are more men who want to borrow money than men who have it to lend and he was taking this indirect way to show how good—but, no, we shall not go further, for the point of the joke is so sharp that an explanation would only blunt it.

THE SHINING SENATORS WERE HOUSE-TRAINED

Experience in the Lower Branch of Congress Enables Them to Legislate at High or Low Speed, Thus Giving Them a Decided Advantage.

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND IF I FELT sure that no one would "get me" for saying so I would put down on paper right here the remark that, with the exception of less than a half dozen Senators (and you might cut that half dozen in two and still be on safe ground), there is not a member of the Senate distinguished by conspicuous ability who has not served in the House.



NOT ASLEEP THIS TIME

DARTMOUTH'S COURSE IN HIRING HELP New Profession of Employment Manager Will Help to Eliminate Business Waste and to Keep Workers Out of Blind Alleys.

By HENRY T. CLAUZ WE HAVE had the science of methods, of materials and of machinery, and in all these things Philadelphia, through its staff of management experts, has been foremost; now we are to have the science of men.

A Square Deal Means a March Election

IT IS a remarkable transit program which has been conceived and proposed. It involves the expenditure by the municipality of more than \$45,000,000, yet so admirably adapted is it to the necessities of Philadelphia, so skillfully does it measure and provide for the several districts to be served, so fairly does it balance public and private interests, that during the long campaign of discussion not a single voice of moment has been raised in opposition to it and no man has ventured openly to gainsay its merits.

The program is an agreement between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the city. It bears, therefore, the indorsement of the traction experts who are particularly well versed in the local situation.

The people in a public mass meeting have declared themselves, not only for the program as an ultimate thing, but as an immediate project, to be begun at once and rushed to completion.

A clear majority of Councils have announced themselves to be in favor of the whole program, the poll having been conducted by the EVENING LEDGER.

This majority is entitled to record its vote on the two ordinances now under consideration by the Finance Committee.

The people of Philadelphia are entitled to record their vote on the proposed \$30,000,000 loan and to do it at the earliest possible moment.

Unless there are subtle influences sapping the will of Finance Committee; unless in some mysterious way sinister purposes find support in that body, the ordinances must be reported favorably at the next meeting of Councils.

Let every citizen watch. His are the interests that are to be forwarded or knifed. Universal commendation for our representatives in the one case, condemnation as general in the other. Which it shall be is up to the Finance Committee first and thereafter up to Councils.

Schools No Place for Prayer Meetings "BILLY" SUNDAY showed his wisdom when he objected to the attempt to force the holding of prayer meetings in the high school buildings against the protest of a member of the Board of Education.

What the Sea Fight Means THE important fact to be noted in connection with Sunday's naval battle is that it was fought off the coast of Holland.

Mr. Stotesbury as a Humorist THERE are a few pessimists who, when they heard or read Mr. Stotesbury's speech at the Five o'Clock Club, reflected that many a true word is spoken in jest.

Williams Caused Surprise I think that John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, is the only Senator who was ever a House floor leader.

Wellington on Battles Nothing except a little lost can be half so miserably as a battle won—Wellington.

Senatorial Touchdowns

It may be because of this early and extensive training in the game that those House-trained Senators have equal facility in going slow or fast; they can delay the game, or make touchdowns with amazing rapidity.

There is no doubt that the States represented by Senators with House training are better represented than the others. New York is an exception to this rule for reasons I will not go into for fear of making invidious comparisons, further than to say that Senators Root and O'Gorman have both had training, extending over many years, which equips them to take care of themselves and New York's interest quite handily.

However, measured by brains and legislative adroitness, Massachusetts is probably the best represented State in the Senate, with Henry Cabot Lodge, who had eight years' training in the House, and John Winthrop Weeks, who went directly from the House to the Senate after 10 years' House training.

And it would not be a very raw guess to say that perhaps Michigan is, next to Massachusetts, as well represented as any State; and it can hardly be a coincidence, merely that Michigan is one of the few States having two Senators who have had House experience.

Norris' Talking Habits

The first noticeable difference one observes in Senators who have moved from one end of the Capitol to the other is their manner of speaking. George W. Norris, of Nebraska, who moved over from the House at the beginning of this Congress, when in the House could talk with that liveliness and emphasis sometimes noticed in a batter who has had a second strike called on him when he felt certain the ball had passed a yard beyond the corner of the plate.

For 10 years in the House he had the common experience of members having three or five minutes yielded to him to unobscure himself of thoughts which could easily be spread over the entire first page of a newspaper, and under those conditions even a naturally slow speaker gets a smart move on him.

He has already corrected the habit and now speaks with that deliberation warranted by the fact that when he once gets the floor a Senator cannot be "taken off his feet," as the saying is, by anything short of a parliamentary earthquake. That seldom happens in the Senate.

Burton in the Author Class

And then there is that very able citizen who always carries a hammer especially adapted for the purpose of knocking in the head of pork barrels, Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio. He served in the House for 16 years, during 10 of which he was chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and necessarily had a great deal of talking to do. And he could talk. The ablest of the House official reporters had to be right on the edge of his foot to keep abreast of Burton's torrent of words.

But now a coy maiden shyly murmuring: "This is so sudden!" is a rattling gun compared to the serene deliberation of Senator Burton in addressing the Senate. On Monday, after the Senate voted not to make the District dry, Senator Burton rose and resumed a speech on the ship purchase bill, which he had begun a week before, and the manner of his resumption was as if he had yielded the floor for a minute for some purpose, and he continued as though he had another week in which to conclude, as, indeed, he has if he wants it. By the way, Burton is an author right in the class with Senator Lodge, and Theodore Roosevelt, being with them a contributor to the "American Statesman" series, his subject having been John Sherman, of his State.

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that same Reed Smoot. It will be recalled that when he took his seat, in 1903, his right to sit in Congress was promptly attacked on the ground that he was a Mormon, and because of some oaths of allegiance that he was supposed to have taken, was not eligible.

The effort to oust him failed, yet one might suppose that with such a handicap he would remain somewhat in the background during his service.

Nothing seemed to be further from the mind of this banker and woolen manufacturer, who had never had a day's experience in any kind of political office before he was elected to the Senate. Possibly it was because his enemies threatened his right to sit in the Senate at all that he resolved not only to sit there, but to sit at the head of the table. The plan he pursued showed a very nice appreciation of human nature. So far as one could observe it the plan merely was to make himself agreeable and useful to his fellow-Republicans. I have many times noticed Senator Smoot when he would be absolutely the only Republican on the floor besides the Senator making a speech, sitting near that Senator, apparently in rapt attention and helping him with his data and memoranda.

Smoot Sits at the Head

I once heard a beautiful woman say in reply to the question why she liked a certain man who seemed to lack likable qualifications, "How can I help liking him? He has been telling me that I am beautiful, and that he loves me, for five years."

I never saw the man referred to, but he would go a long way in politics by merely working that little plan with men upon whom he depended for prominence. It was not many years after Senator Smoot showed that he liked all Republican Senators and considered them beautiful, that he began to exercise the powers and privileges of a leader. Today no matter of Republican policy in the Senate is considered without Reed Smoot sitting at the head of the conference table; no partisan debate intended for campaign purposes is conducted without Reed Smoot making the keynote speech; no Republican Steering Committee is formed without Reed Smoot being named its chairman. He is not a brilliant speaker, but he is thoroughly informed on all legislative matters, and he discourses them in a vigorous, businesslike way, and that air of certainty which comes from the possession of ample and accurate information.

Here's the List

Here is that list of Senators who served in the House, the figures following their names indicating the years of their service as Representatives before they became Senators in Congress. Mark Smith, of Arizona, of course, was not a Representative from the State of Arizona, but a delegate from the Territory of Arizona: John Hollis Bankhead, Alabama, 29 years; Marcus A. Smith, Arizona, 10 years; Joseph Taylor Robinson, Arkansas, 10 years; John F. Shafroth, Colorado, 8 years; Frank Bostworth Brandegee, Connecticut, 6 years; Thomas William Hardwick, Georgia, 12 years; James H. Lewis, Illinois, 2 years; Benjamin F. Shively, Indiana, 6 years; Ollie M. James, Kentucky, 10 years; Joseph Eugene Ransdell, Louisiana, 14 years; Edwin Chick Burleigh, Maine, 14 years; John Walter Smith, Maryland, 2 years; Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, 8 years; John Winthrop Weeks, Massachusetts, 10 years; William Alden Smith, Michigan, 14 years; Charles E. Townsend, Michigan, 8 years; Knute Nelson, Minnesota, 6 years; John Sharp Williams, Mississippi, 16 years; William Joel Stone, Missouri, 6 years; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska, 6 years; George W. Norris, Nebraska, 10 years; Francis G. Newlands, Nevada, 10 years; Jacob H. Gallinger, New Hampshire, 4 years; William Hughes, New Jersey, 8 years; F. M. Simmons, North Carolina, 2 years; Asle J. Gronn, North Dakota, 6 years; Theodore E. Burton, Ohio, 16 years; Morris Sheppard, Texas, 10 years; George Sutherland, Utah, 2 years; Claude A. Swanson, Virginia, 14 years; Miles Poindexter, Washington, 2 years; Wesley L. Jones, Washington, 10 years; Nathan Goff, West Virginia, 6 years; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin, 6 years; Isaac Stephenson, Wisconsin, 6 years; Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming, 4 years.

The Illiteracy Test

From the Pittsburgh Post. According to carefully compiled statistics the highest percentage of illiteracy among European nations is in Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy. That the original bill is aimed against immigration from these countries, designed to bar out these "undesirables," is apparent. The President's opposition to the bill is worthy of more than ordinary consideration in view of the facts. Inasmuch as most of the unskilled labor which the country needs is recruited from among these illiterate races, the literacy test is objected to on economic grounds. Manifestly the country cannot get along without this class of labor, and to exclude this immigration would, it is believed, be detrimental to its growth and development.

Wellington on Battles

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By HENRY T. CLAUZ

quire polish by practicing on the firm's customers. He sends her to a continuation school at the expense of the company's time. There she obtains just exactly what she needs to become an ideal employe, and the firm regards the expenditure as justified.

"Laboratory" Studies

All such cases as this and the questions growing out of them will be taken up in the new Dartmouth course. Director Person, of the Tuck School, will be assisted by a staff of well-known business men who will contribute as their share the story of their long experience. From a strictly utilitarian standpoint, students will probably get the best part of their education through the medium of part-time work in factories and stores. All arrangements are not yet made, but very soon, it is expected, agreements will be completed whereby concerns in many and widely varying fields will allow the college men to come into their organizations for a first-hand study of employment problems.

That the venture will be a distinct success and that the results will profoundly affect American business is the conviction of Mr. Filene, Meyer Bloomfield and others connected with the Vocational Bureau, whose recent lengthy conference with the college authorities was the cause of the action which resulted in the new course. These men went to Hanover on the invitation of President Nichols and as the envoys of the Employment Managers' Association, an organization of about 50 Boston business men who do the hiring of employes for large concerns and who are daily feeling a greater responsibility for the vocational guidance of the men and women who work for them. These managers in every case stand high in the councils of their firm. They are important cogs in the executive machines, are making a close study of the hiring problem in all its phases and are a unit in declaring that the employment manager must be a trained specialist and that the science of securing the right sort of help is founded on certain vital and fundamental principles. Dartmouth's task will be to unfold these principles to the young men who come to its halls in search of business learning.

Socrates in Philadelphia

From the Kansas City Star. Not long ago two gentlemen happened to meet in the street of an important city. One was a Standpatter, the other a Progressive. "Why is it," inquired the Standpatter, "that we are sensible enough to pay no attention to the opinion of men on certain subjects, like medicine or shipbuilding, unless they are experts? And yet we let everybody have a say, learned or unlearned, highbrow or lowbrow, if the matter under consideration is an affair of State?"

"Isn't reasonable," added the Standpatter. "Don't be too hasty," replied the other. "Why do we punish criminals? Isn't it because we believe all men have the capacity to learn to obey the law? You know the tradition that Hermes put the question to Zeus whether he should distribute justice and reverence to only a few men or to all. To all, Zeus replied, 'I should like them all to have a share, otherwise cities could not exist, and the race of men will perish.'"

So it was the conclusion of the Progressives that the reason for giving all men a share in the Government was the belief that political virtue instead of being, like an art, a privilege of a few, was an obligation of all. The conversation sounds comparatively modern. But it happens that it was reported in Athens nearly 2500 years ago in one of the dialogues of Socrates.

Freedom of the Seas

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. The freedom of the seas is an issue which should cause all neutral nations to unite in action to secure and defend it. The United Republics of the American continent cannot accept any nation as ruler of the waves.

THE RIGHT KIND OF MAN

The kind of a man for you and me! He faces the world unflinchingly. And smiles as long as the wrong prevails. Who is knocked faith and force like fate. He lives the life he is preaching of. And loves where most is the need of love; His voice is clear to the deaf man's ears. And his face shines through the blind man's tears! The light shines out where the clouds were dim. And the widow's prayer goes up for him: The latch is slunk at the hotel door. And the sick man sees the sun once more. And out over the barren field he sees Springing blossoms and waving trees. Feeling as only the dying may. That God's own servant has come that way. Smoothing the path as it still winds on. Through the golden gate where his loved have gone. —James Whitcomb Riley

AN EVENING THOUGHT

O that I could a sin once see! We paint the devil fool—yet. He smiles as long as the wrong prevails. Who is knocked faith and force like fate. He lives the life he is preaching of. And loves where most is the need of love; His voice is clear to the deaf man's ears. And his face shines through the blind man's tears! The light shines out where the clouds were dim. And the widow's prayer goes up for him: The latch is slunk at the hotel door. And the sick man sees the sun once more. And out over the barren field he sees Springing blossoms and waving trees. Feeling as only the dying may. That God's own servant has come that way. Smoothing the path as it still winds on. Through the golden gate where his loved have gone. —James Whitcomb Riley