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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916.

Impatience spills more milk than it buys.

Nobody ever asked the Mayor to be unjust to the P. R. T.

Senator Gore may be blind, but he certainly is seen things.

German efficiency was not secured by appointing to office 50 per cent. capable men and 50 per cent. mere politicians.

The British lost more men at Loos than both armies lost at Gettysburg, but there was no such thing as Kultur then.

Roosevelt has withdrawn his name from the Michigan primary ballots. Stamping a convention is much more satisfying.

Those who have read agree that there is a great deal of difference between a Bullitt's diary and the diary of a bullet.

It may be hoped that it will be as hard to get rid of the Civil Service as it is to throw out the Civil Service Commissioners.

Smith banishes Cupid from the Mayor's Office—Headline.

Is it because visitors might mistake him for the Mayor?

Perhaps the Mayor will attend the performance of "The Magic Flute" and borrow the instrument for the purpose of harmonizing his adherents.

Von Papen protests because he was searched at Falmouth. There is some reason to believe that it was lucky for him he was not searched three months ago at Washington.

It is very strange about these Teutons. They persuade the world that their discipline is perfect, and then, all of a sudden, their submarine commanders "run amuck" and sink ships after disavowals. Is it possible that they are merely human, all-too-human, after all? Or are they super-human?

There is some reason to believe that harmony was for campaign purposes only. But why make an exhibition of the meanness of Pennsylvania factionalism right in the national capital for all the nation to look on and laugh? Verily, its statesmanship does not measure up to the industrial genius of Pennsylvania.

I merely state a few facts in order to enable him to impinge on reality—S. S. McClure in his own defense.

We now know why there was trouble on the Fordship. If Mr. McClure had contented himself with trying to bring his associates within hailing distance of the realities all would have been peaceful. The friction always comes when we begin to impinge on things.

"Billy" Sunday denounced cigarette smoking, and the internal revenue receipts from the sale of cigarette stamps in the Philadelphia district were \$7600 less in the last six months of 1915 than in the same period of 1914. The sale of cigar stamps, however, increased \$39,700. The revenues from distilled spirits decreased \$342,000 and the receipts from fermented drinks increased \$548,000. Some one is drinking and smoking more than last year.

The \$95,000,000 loan flurry has passed. The last effort of the recent Administration to force its successor into improvements was waffled away in legal objections. The fact which the new Administration needs most to consider is that the citizens of Philadelphia are heartily behind the projects involving municipal improvements. Outside of that the average citizen asks only that the money be raised legally and expended honestly, and trusts the Mayor and his chiefs to accomplish these things.

The article from Lord Northcliffe, published in the Evening Ledger yesterday, emphasizes one thing, if no more; that is, that the war has failed to teach England what defeat means. Admitting all the difficulties under which England has labored, and conscious of all the mistakes which he has himself so ably attacked, Lord Northcliffe places every confidence on the buldog nation of the Britisher. Thus does the cartoonist come into his own. For the fact is that the buldog is not only a symbol. He is a reality.

A third Balkan war seems to be on the cards unless the present conflict ends in a crushing defeat of Bulgaria or of the two nations now neutral. It will be recalled that at the end of the first Balkan war, in which Serbia was tricked of the fruits of her victory by the superior diplomats of Austria, nothing approaching a balance of power was attainable. The second war, to which the Great War is the terrible appendage, had two salient results. Turkey was eliminated from Europe as a Power, and Serbia occupied the Balkan of Novibazar, which lies between Serbia and Montenegro. So long as Turkey remained in Europe, the Teutonic drang nach Osten was a possibility. So long as Serbia was out in two Austria could dominate either part. The crushing of Serbia is, therefore, not a mere incident in the German campaign against France, Russia and England. It is Austria's prime object. Unfortunately, Bulgaria had to be admitted, and Bulgarian ambitions now threaten Greek Macedonia. Even the proponderance of Bulgaria through sacrifice of Serbia could not be a cheerful prospect to Humana and Greece. If either of them should suffer from Bulgaria's aggrandisement, another war in the Balkans would be only a matter of time. It is reported from Athens that claims for Greek territory are being filed by Ferdinand as the price of future co-operation with Germany.

Tom Daly's Column

EXIT XMAS TREE My Pa last night took down our tree...

SENSE, GENTLEMEN, NOT NONSENSE WHOEVER sends a boy to do a man's work is doomed to disappointment.

The plan of the Administration to pass an anti-dumping law to prevent the flooding of the American market with cheap foreign goods...

The crisis which is about to confront American trade is one of the gravest in the whole commercial history of the nation.

The few Democratic theorists, when confronted by the danger to national trade that will follow the return of the workmen of Europe to the factories, ought to forget their maxims and combine with all real Americans to defend the home market against invasion.

The Republicans, on their part, have bigger business to attend to than holding inquests over past mistakes and indulging in personal quarrels.

Personal differences become petty when confronted by the great issues pressing for solution.

If these issues are to be met the whole tariff question must be lifted from the slough in which it has been wallowing for many years.

The moral sense of the whole nation was aroused then as it had not been stirred since the days of anti-slavery agitation.

There can be no new protective tariff that will satisfy the country unless it is fair to all, and unless it is framed in the open for the sole purpose of developing and safeguarding all industries and all vocations and diversifying and accentuating the talents and genius of the whole people.

No half-way measures will do. The proposition to make it a crime for an American to buy goods for import at a price less than the customary price asked abroad is interesting only because it shows that the Administration has discovered a greater degree of protection is needed than is afforded by the existing law.

But such an anti-dumping system would fall of its purpose. British statesmen, who began to realize a few years ago that something must be done if England was to hold its own in competition with the other manufacturing nations, sought to avoid the advocacy of adequate protective duties by urging the passage of laws to prevent Germany from dumping her surplus in London.

Canada has not been so wise. Its anti-dumping law, however, was passed by a low tariff Parliament to accomplish what their low tariff law could not do.

They thought that they had whipped the devil of protection around the stump of political expediency when they provided that the duty on goods imported into Canada should be levied, not on the invoice price, but on the prevailing market price in the country from which they were imported.

For example, if a dutiable article, worth \$1 in America, were sold to a Canadian for 75 cents and the duty on it was 40 per cent., the customs collector was to collect 40 cents duty instead of 30 cents, the amount which the invoice would call for. In addition, the law provided that an extra duty, equal to the difference between the invoiced price and the ordinary market price in the country of origin, should be charged, with the sole restriction that this extra duty should not exceed one-half of the amount of the regular duty.

This would make it necessary for the importer to pay 60 cents duty on the dollar article. Theoretically this was a beautiful plan; but it has not worked satisfactorily.

The manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association said two or three years ago that it checked dumping only when business was good in the United States; that is, when the United States market was absorbing the product of the home factories.

But, he confessed, it has not been and could not be effective when business was bad in the United States; that is, when the manufacturers here found it necessary to seek outside markets.

The Canadian anti-dumping law works when there is no need for it, and it breaks down as soon as it is put to the test.

No little boy can carry a man's load. We like to see the little boy play that he is a man and encourage him to think that he is as strong as his father.

There are full grown statesmen in America capable of drafting, with the assistance of the honest business men of the country, a tariff act which will be equal to the test that will be put upon it within the next two years.

Forget your personal differences, gentlemen. Leave your theories in the library and take up the task that awaits you.

CONSCRIPTION OR WORSE? THE resentment of Britshers against compulsory service, modified as it may be, is comprehensive enough.

Either the English are selfish and cannot see that their own interests are as seriously imperiled as those of their allies, or they are profound theorists. One can easily imagine the South Wales miner entering into a subtle discussion of conscription on the grounds that it would be a confession of defeat.

For certainly the German idea, that you can make the State serve the individual only when the individual gives himself up to the State, has scored. Yet there is more than a suspicion that the whole trades union argument against conscription is at least half the result of a well-defined desire among the members not to get shot.

The other half is distrust of what the Government may do with its powers of control after the war. It ought to be obvious that the Government might abuse its powers after a victorious issue, but that it would have to use even more intolerable methods after a defeat.

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George Gray, of Delaware

Incidents of a Distinguished Career. At Age of 75 Judge Gray Has Not Finished His Public Service

GEORGE GRAY, of Delaware—it is a name with which the American public has been familiar these many years.

The man who has lately been chosen as the American "national member" of the International Commission which will mediate in any disputes between this country and Great Britain that may arise under the Bryan treaty.

Gray has had exceptional experience in mediation and arbitration not only in disputes between nations, but in strike troubles. Much of the fame of the former Senator and former Federal Judge rests on work of this nature.

Three times he figured conspicuously as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. High honors have come to him frequently in his long career in the public service.

It is worthy of note that he has occupied a number of important official positions by appointment of Republican Presidents.

Delaware's "first citizen" is a lineal descendant of William Gray, an Irish immigrant who sailed for this country in the early days of the 18th century.

Both William Gray and his wife died of ship fever on the Delaware River. He entered Princeton University, where his grandfather had graduated, at the age of 17 years, and finished his course in 1839 at the head of his class.

During the college days his father met with severe financial losses, which permitted young Gray to take only one year's course in the Harvard Law School. He read law in the office of his father and under Judge William C. Spruance, at New Castle.

In 1863 he was admitted to the bar and began an active practice.

He rose rapidly to a well-earned reputation in his profession and served two terms as Attorney General of Delaware. Though never a self-seeking politician, Gray made his mark in national politics as far back as the Democratic convention at Cincinnati in 1850.

It was sweltering hot weather. The delegates crowded the great hall in their shirt sleeves. A battle of the old giants was being fought. Tammany had again been rejected.

His delegates had been thrown out after having obtained a favorable report from the Committee on Credentials. Men shook their fists in one another's faces and swore as the convention, like an overlaid ship in a heavy sea, slowly labored its way toward a nomination.

The roll of States was called for candidates. The name of Justice Field, of California, was placed before the convention by a man who could not still the tumult for an instant.

He was not heard ten feet away from where he stood. Then came the call of the State of Delaware. A stalwart young giant mounted the platform. Still the delegates shook their fists and swore.

The giant began to speak. Silence fell over the mob that had not been silent in three days. The giant did not gesticulate and rant. He simply talked. As he talked the mob realized that a new orator had been born.

"Mr. Chairman," said the young giant, "our candidate—he is no carpet knight rashly put forth to flesh a maiden sword in this great contest. He is a veteran, covered with the scars of many a hard-fought battle where the principles of constitutional liberty have been at stake, in an arena where the giants of radicalism were his foes."

The speaker was placing in nomination Thomas F. Bayard-Bayard, who had gone down before Vicksburg in St. Louis four years before, who was to fall before Hancock the next day, and who four years later was to be unhorsed by Cleveland in Chicago. The

speaker lost his candidate, but he tamed the mob in Cincinnati, and from that day he was a marked man in the political arena.

The man who won this great personal triumph the day before Dan Dougherty's "Hancock the Super" was nominated was George Gray.

A polished orator and a man of strong intellect, he became a commanding figure in the national Senate very soon after his election to that body.

Gray disliked the hurly-burly of politics, and when the chance first came to him to go to Washington and the upper house he refused to consider the matter.

Other men work all their lives and other men expend fortunes for the sake of securing a seat in the greatest legislative body in the world. Not so with Gray. He had proved himself the able son of an able father, had filled the office of Attorney General of his State with great credit, when Senator Bayard accepted a position as Secretary of State in Cleveland's Cabinet.

The Democrats controlled the Legislature, and George Gray was their unanimous choice for successor of Bayard in the Senate.

A delegation waited upon him to inform him that he could have the position on a silver platter, so to speak, if he would accept it. He said, "No."

In despair the legislators appealed to Mr. Bayard, and the latter talked to Gray. "You must go to the Senate," he said to the unwilling lawyer. "There is no one else in the State who is as worthy or who will do the State so much credit."

So Mr. Gray reversed his decision and went to the Senate in 1885. He was twice re-elected. An interesting incident occurred during the discussion of the Lodge force bill, which the Harrison Administration was determined should pass.

The redemption of the South to the Republican party was the dream of President Harrison, who felt that the votes of the negroes should be counted, and who was going to have them counted if the influence of United States deputy marshals, backed by troops, if necessary, could do it.

The bill passed the House and reached the Senate. Republicans had a clear majority and everybody thought the measure would be put through.

The Republicans adopted the policy of not being drawn into any controversy. They were simply going to let the Democrats talk themselves out and then put the bill on its final passage.

Time dragged along and the Democratic oratory was apparently exhausted. The day came to put the bill on its final passage. There was a ringing of bells all through the Senate wing of the Capitol for the Republican majority to assemble and pass the bill.

Republicans filed in to vote. Suddenly, at the last moment, the commanding figure of Senator Gray arose. Shaking his finger in the direction of the Chair, he thundered, in tones that rang through every recess of the chamber:

"Mr. President, there are many reasons why this bill should not pass. Some of them have been stated, some of them have not been stated. I purpose stating a few of them now."

Judge Gray then began a speech which lasted three days. The Republican majority disappeared once more into the cloak rooms. Senator Hoar remained to listen. As Judge Gray warmed up on his subject Senator Hoar was observed to lay aside his pen and begin to carress his hands.

Then he began to fidget in his seat. It was the beginning of the end for the pet measure of the Administration. Senator Gorman, who was able to gain time and marshal his forces for that magnificent fight which won him his so much renowned and split the Republican party asunder. Senators Quay and Jones joined forces with the Democrats against the bill; the silver question was taken up, and the Force bill was shelved for all time.

AMUSEMENTS MARKET ABOVE 16TH 11-11 P. M. Added Attraction—Mummers' New Year's Parade...

STANLEY Pauline Frederick in First Presentation "Lydia Gilmore"

PALACE FANNIE WARD and BERTON CHAYKAWA in "THE HEAT"

ARCADIA CHEMISTRY Below 10th 10 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. Added Attraction—Mummers' New Year's Parade...

JANE GREY in "LET KATT GO TO THE BARNARD"

GRACE LA RUE in "THE GREAT PEARL TANGLE"

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM in "THE GREAT PEARL TANGLE"

AMERICAN GIRARD Below 8th 10 P. M. Added Attraction—Mummers' New Year's Parade...

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre Play "The Ninety and Nine"

Dumont's in "THE GREAT PEARL TANGLE"

Princess Kalm in "THE GREAT PEARL TANGLE"

"AW, WHO CARES WHAT HAPPENS?"



AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC BURTON HOLMES FRIDAY EVE. JANUARY 7 8:15

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION 50c. 75c. \$1. at Hepp's, 25c at Academy.

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS

Phyllis Neilson-Terry ENGLAND'S BRILLIANT YOUNG STAR IN SHAKESPEARE PLAYS

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CHESTNUT ST. Opera House MATINEES, 1:30 to 5—10c, 15c | SYMPHONY NIGHTS, 7 to 11—10c, 15c, 20c

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KREISLER Tickets at Hepp's, 75c to \$2. Boxes, \$12-14

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVE. JAN. 10

NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA DAMROSCH ELMAN

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JOHN McCORMACK WILL SING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13 SEATS NOW AT HEPP'S, 1118 Chestnut St.

NIXON Today 8:15 JULIA NARR & CO. in "THE GREAT PEARL TANGLE"

AMERICAN GIRARD Below 8th 10 P. M. Added Attraction—Mummers' New Year's Parade...