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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1916

North's noblest thing—a woman perfected. J. R. Lovell.

Can it be that the artillery in Europe is making it hot for the United States?

There seems to be a little disagreement as to who shall be Pennsylvania's favorite son.

An air hose burst in the station just as President Wilson was leaving Chicago. Thought Mr. Bryan was at Miami and points South.

"If moving pictures are to be censored, why not plays?" is what a Philadelphia clergyman wants to know. There is only one answer.

Wise councils prevailed when the convention of mine workers refused to adopt a resolution making members of the organized militia in the States ineligible to their union.

The idea seems to be that the police force can never be efficient until every member of it is an agent of the Organization. You can't keep the police out of politics by putting them in it.

The Mayor might remember this—a convention hall measuring up to the Municipal Court's idea of the kind of building it ought to have would be large enough for any gathering.

While historians are finding out what happened does are accomplishing things to keep the next generation of historians busy. But, so far as we are concerned, there would have been an Achilles if there had not been a Homer.

You must not laugh at that Italian who said on applying for naturalization papers that the three departments of the Government were the legislative, the judicial and the police, for you might not be able to make so good an answer.

The question of applause at the Orchestra concerts is of some importance to those who attend. But far more vital is the question of chattering during the performances of music. At the Orchestra this nuisance is not so noticeable. At the opera it flourishes undisturbed.

Every one interested in Americanization will be impelled to renewed activity when it is understood that in this city the mortality of infants born of foreign-born mothers is less than that of those born of native mothers. The sturdier stock will survive and it is important that it be converted to the American social and political ideals and to the American ways of living.

The average Philadelphian knows very little of his own city, but he probably knows more about it than did his parents. The automobile has introduced the several sections to each other. The automobilist, for instance, knows all about streets that thousands of those without motorcars have scarcely heard of. As an educational instrument the automobile is in a class with moving pictures.

A proposal has been made to the Legislature of South Carolina that the State, instead of furnishing scholarships at colleges, loan to deserving applicants sufficient money for their higher education, this to be repaid in easy amounts after graduation. Private philanthropists have followed such a course with excellent success. Doubtless there are many students who would prefer borrowing to scholarship aid, and certainly it would be extremely efficacious in character building.

One thousand more pupils attend school today than attended when school began in September. From the School of Pedagogy and from the Normal School some 290 new teachers will be graduated next week, and will shortly be on the eligible list from which teachers for the new pupils are chosen. Such activity is merely an incident in the working of the system of education, which, very unobtrusively, remains the fundamental thing in our government. Of particular interest to Philadelphia is the fact that in the operation of that system it is able to draw to its schools men and women of experience and ability, who frequently abandon higher positions in academies and even colleges to take their place in the excellent and famous schools of this city.

New York city has gained 250,338 in population in the last five years, and now has 8,047,521 inhabitants, according to the State census. That is, it had that number when the census was completed. What such an increase means can be appreciated when we recall that the population of Kansas City is less than the gain of New York, and that either Seattle, Indianapolis, Providence, Louisville, Rochester, St. Paul, Denver or Portland, although containing between 267,000 and 348,000 each, might have moved bodily into the metropolis at the mouth of the Hudson without adding so much to its size as has been added by the migration there of men from all parts of the world. New Yorkers are disappointed, however, for the gain is about half a million less than they expected.

While New Jersey perplexes itself over money regulation by statute, and after Philadelphia has forgotten the little but per-

tinacious invader of its streets, news comes from Omaha, once a jitney centre, that the traffic there is rapidly becoming normal again. The jitneys were not able to stand it. The action of this city can be justified only by its legal and moral righteousness, but it is interesting, none the less, to note that the freebooter of transit found that the game did not pay just as surely as any freebooter finds it out sooner or later. In the jitney's case the increasing price of tires and of gasoline was the determining factor. In other events similar misfortunes have cropped up. The lesson has simply been that any service upon which the whole community depends must be so placed by the municipality that it is removed from the accidents of time and place. Steel rails might go up, car building might become prohibitively dear, wages might increase 50 per cent, yet the Rapid Transit Company would continue to serve Philadelphia, and probably at the same rate.

COMPETENCE THE TEST

THE capacity and learning of Mr. Brandeis are unquestioned. There are but two things urged against him as Justice of the Supreme Court. One relates to some supposed infraction of professional ethics. He was an attorney for the Shoe Trust and drew up for it leases which he himself later attacked as in violation of the Sherman law. The other is to the effect that he is without judicial experience and is a radical in thought.

The imputations on Mr. Brandeis' professional honor are not new. A question of fact is not difficult of settlement. The Apostle Paul was once a driver and persecutor of Christians. If a convert to a wider democracy, Mr. Brandeis would not be required in this country to explain the change. The whole theory and purpose of our institutions is to make democrats of men, and success in that endeavor is the secret of American prestige.

The inexperience of Mr. Brandeis is beside the point. John Marshall was inexperienced. So was Chief Justice Fuller. Among the greatest of the Justices will be found those who stepped from practice into the highest tribunal. It is only recently that the proposition has been advanced that Justices should be named from Judges, as if membership in the Supreme Court were to be the result of some sort of promotion scheme in the judiciary.

As to the radicalism of the appointee, it may be well to recollect that Lincoln very properly filled the Supreme Court with abolitionists who, in the decade previous, had been considered the most radical of radicals. Radicalism is not a crime, and the prestige of the Court might readily be impaired were a great body of public opinion in the nation to be inhibited from representation on the final tribunal of justice. It may be that radical Justices are just as desirable as conservative Justices; certainly so if it is true that the law of the land depends on the political predilections of the incumbents.

Mr. Brandeis is not a Lincoln, but it may be doubted if his appointment is so great a shock to the conservative elements as the election of the great Illinoisan was to the conservative people of his day and generation. It is probable, therefore, that the Senate will confirm the nomination, however hard the swallow, and the country will not go to the demeriton how-woes as a result.

"A CAMPAIGN YEAR"

"I am sorry this is a campaign year,"—President Wilson.

NO ONE can accuse the President of personal or partisan motives when he expresses his regret that this is a campaign year. A campaign in America is a fog in which patriotism is clouded over and in which the shouting of orators too often usurps the calm, clear voice of the statesman. It is had enough in quiet times. It may be a national calamity in 1916.

There is only one consolation, and that comes from Representative James R. Mann, leader of the Republican minority. Seldom has a President received such support from an opposition leader, and seldom has he needed it so much. For it seems certain now that the Democratic members of Congress will do as much to hinder the President as their private interests and petty politics will allow them to do. Mr. Mann no more than the President was playing politics when he refused to allow a great question to become a mere partisan measure. Both have the country closer to their hearts than the party.

With Mr. Mann taking precedence out of politics by force, and with the President taking the tariff into the hands of experts by tardy and faltering approval of a Tariff Commission, there seems little need for partisan bitterness and for the clouds of befuddling criticism which usually mark a campaign. The voters will be asked to decide on questions of more than common interest. They will be asked to choose between competent and incompetent drivers for the imperiled carriage of state. But the road has been chosen. If there is an atom of decency left in politicians, if the example of the President and of Mr. Mann is any inspiration, the campaign this year must be a time of sober thought and deep reflection, in which the desire to get in and the desire to keep office are equally inappropriate and scandalous.

STILL BUNGLING OVER SHIPPING

IF THE purpose of the revised shipbuilding bill is to create a fleet of naval auxiliary vessels for transports, hospital service and colliers, to be leased to private shipping men in time of peace, there can be little objection to it. The navy is poorly equipped with the necessary auxiliary ships. On the tour of the fleet around the world foreign colliers had to be leased for the reason that there were not enough American vessels of the type to be had. Little has been done to remedy the defect in our naval organization which that tour disclosed. The country will stand for building as many colliers and transports as the experts think are necessary.

The country will not stand for the Government ownership of merchant ships for use primarily in peaceful trade. The fleet of merchant ships cannot be built up by private capital to the size which the interests of the nation demand if the Government intends to compete in any way save by putting into the merchant service its surplus of naval auxiliaries to be operated by private firms. Such an expedient, however, is unsatisfactory.

A permanent increase in the size of the merchant fleet can be brought about only when conditions are such that capital is attracted to the business as it has been attracted during the present period of withdrawal from the sea of the entire merchant fleet of Germany. The present condition is temporary. The country has a right to expect of Congress some action which will permanently restore the flag to the sea on American ships.

Tom Daly's Column

GIRLS OF THE U. S. A.
Seafarer, girls in every port
Wait your returning day by day.
Not guessing that you wooed in play
And all your vows were only sport.
Your stay in any land is short;
What makes you sail so soon away,
Seafarer? Girls!
In quest of loves of every sort,
You roam from Norway to Bombay;
Why ever leave the U. S. A.?
You'll not—no matter where you court—
See fairer girls.
Aloysius.

Here comes John A. Gilson with a copy of "Taxton's Philadelphia Directory and Annual for 1916." It is a most interesting thing in its nature, and for the refreshing candor and garrulousness of John Adams Taxton, the editor. "This Directory," says he, in a footnote to his preface, "contains 22,000 names; it is the largest Directory published in Philadelphia, the New Yorkers have the assurance to contend that their city is the most populous in the Union."

"The mammoth task of taking the names of all the heads of families and persons in business residing in the city, and liberties of Philadelphia, requires a vast deal of perseverance and industry to obtain the necessary information. \* \* \* A large proportion cannot spell their names; some cannot speak English; a number are so much afraid of being found, that they give wrong names; many think us tax collectors or enrollers of militia, and on that account refuse to give their names and tell us we must 'find out by our learning.' \* \* \* Many persons complain of the price of the book (\$1.50), but when they are informed that the New York Directory sells for \$1.75 and contains 132 pages less, it is expected we will hear no more complaints on that subject." The editor goes on to reproach his fellow-citizens for their want of appreciation, and if encouraged, to repeat the publication annually; but, "as Philadelphia cannot support a competition in this business," he solicits his fellow-citizens' "future undivided patronage." \* \* \* as a dividend, support would probably oblige him to relinquish his intention to repeat the publication."

If we thought William G. Torchiana was a constant reader of this paper we'd let him look over this old directory, to help him with the one he's trying to get out for 1916.

High Ground

The moral ground some men are found. To take, is high enough; But, after all, the highest ground is frequently a bluff.

In writing an article about the inroads of the insurance business on east Walnut street, I casually remarked that the "neighborhood once renowned and venerated for its laughter, the French communicants of old St. Joseph's." The operator almost made me jump to Carpenter street when he set it "garlic" laughter.

Courtship and Marriage.

From "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms." Copyright, Thos. E. Hill, Chicago, 1912.

The happiness of married life depends on pleasant, harmonious relations existing between husband and wife. If rightly matched in the conjugal state, life will be one continual joy. If unhappily wedded, the soul will be forever yearning, and never satisfied; happiness may be hoped for, may be dreamed of, may be the object ever labored for, but it will never be realized.

Idiosyncrasies Suitable for Each Other
Those who are neither very tall nor very short, whose eyes are neither very black nor very blue, whose hair is neither very black nor very red—the mixed types—may marry those who are quite similar in form, complexion and temperament to themselves.

Bright red hair and a florid complexion indicate an excitable temperament. Such should marry the jet-black hair and the brunette type. The gray, blue, black or hazel eyes should not marry those of the same color. Where the color is very pronounced, the union should be with those of a decidedly different color.

The very corpulent should unite with the thin and spare, and the short, thick-set should choose a different contour.
The thin, bony, very prominent-featured, Roman-nosed, cold-blooded individual should marry the round-featured, warm-hearted and emotional. Thus the cool should unite with warmth and susceptibility.

The very sensitive, soft and delicate-skinned should not marry those like themselves; and the curly should unite with the straight and smooth hair.

The thin, long-face should marry the round-faced; and the flat nose should marry the full Roman. The woman who inherits the features and peculiarities of her father should marry a man who partakes of the characteristics of his mother.

S. P. U. G.

Sir—I've got job (hic) for 'S'ety Poisonin' Unleash Ginks: Take it from me, bo, absolutely, absolutely. Call wagon, officer. Here (hic) here he is. 'S'eller, bartender feller, 'at a'lays (hic) puts your change in puddle on bar, Take 'm 'way! LUSH.

The Tale of the Flirt

She watched the gallants come and go, She flirted so with every beau, Now when she'd have one come to stay, They merely came—and go.

BALLADS OF PORTLAND

H. S. CLAY, Proprietor of Portland Livery and Hack Stable Market Square

Single or Double Teams fitted out in first-class style, at short notice.

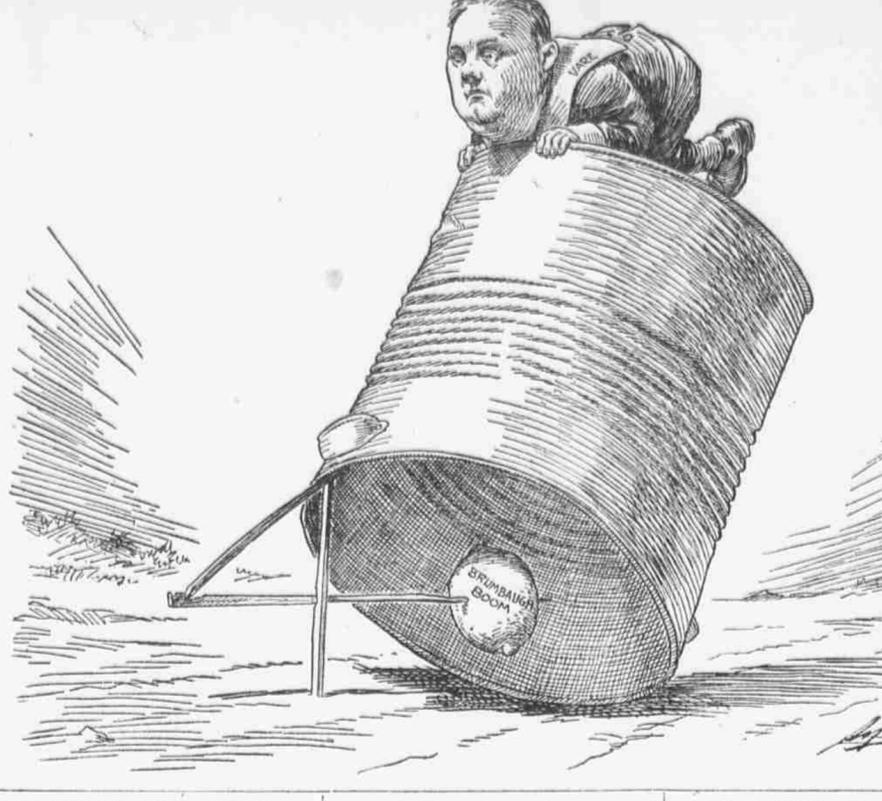
In Market Square, now H. S. Clay, As Stable Keeper, has full sway; His Carriages naught can surpass—The road is cleared wherever they pass; And Clarence and Landaisels, Whoever call—he surely gets; Barouches and close Coaches, too, In excellent order meet our view. Each Fit-out from his stable shows That Clay, at least, his business knows, And now he Forties quite well down, His horses travel over town; What greater bliss in life's short dream, Than just one ride in Clay's fine team, The happy moments glide too fast, Yet memory dwells upon the past. Bring forth the horse! I'll take that sleigh, For pleasure now shall rule the day, The white-robed earth shall brighten seem, Who's mazed upon Clay's fine team, Go, get your girl—make no delay—To Clay's known Stable take your way, Then on the road, in joyous pride, In style with one you love, you ride.

Some one in Birmingham, Alabama, is stealing Bert Leston Taylor's stuff from his column in the Chicago Tribune. It's probably a lowbrow thief, too, without sufficient discrimination to steal this:

"Letter received by a teacher: 'Please excuse my child. She had a head egg, a tooth egg and a ear egg. She was laying all the time in bed. Her mother.'"

Or even this one: "Referring to the father of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the Dictionary of National Biography says: 'Many anecdotes are told of his absentmindedness. He was twice married, having three children by his first wife and 19 by his second.'"

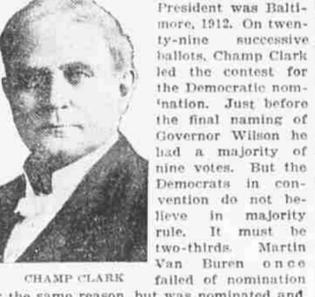
OPEN SEASON FOR DELEGATES



CHAMP CLARK, THE MAN FROM MISSOURI

Whatever His Claims to the Presidential Nomination His Career Is Romantically American—From Pillar to Post to Speakership

THE nearest Missouri ever came to having a President of the United States was the election of Abraham Lincoln of the neighboring State of Illinois. On second thought, that's a mistake. The nearest Missouri ever came to having a President was Baltimore, 1912. On twenty-nine successive ballots, Champ Clark led the contest for the Democratic nomination. Just before the final naming of Governor Wilson he had a majority of nine votes. But the Democrats in convention do not believe in majority rule. It must be two-thirds. Martin Van Buren once failed of nomination for the same reason, but was nominated and elected afterward. And Champ Clark? Another boom is on. The Champ Clark Presidential Campaign Committee is at work. The Speaker of the House of Representatives refuses to discuss the subject. Others are discussing the subject, however, but not wholly with reference to the possibility of Mr. Clark's becoming President—largely with reference to the effect of the boom on Democratic harmony, which is quite as important.



Interesting as a political figure, Champ Clark is also interesting as a personality. His career is one of those stories of success in the face of obstacles that we regard as romantically American. The qualities which have carried him all the way from hardship in boyhood to Speakership at the age of 61 are mostly qualities that make a non-partisan appeal, East and West, North and South. Certainly he is not handicapped in the race for presidential honors by having been born of rich (though honest) parents.

On March 7 Clark will be 66 years old. He was born in Anderson County, Kentucky. His father was an itinerant dentist, who rode into the hill country with the instruments of his profession in one end of his saddlebags and in the other the following books, namely: The Bible, Lord Macaulay's Essays, Breckinridge's Speeches, Douglas's Speeches. The boy's mother died when he was a mere child. When he was 11 his father put him to work for a farmer. The farmer couldn't read, but he liked politics, and he now subscribed to Henry Watterson's Louisville Journal. The boy read the paper every evening to his employer. Young Clark got hold of some old histories and novels and read these to himself. Now and then he went to a political meeting. Occasionally his father came to see him. One day he read to his father the most famous of Patrick Henry's speeches. The line that chiefly struck the boy's fancy was, "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." "That's from the Bible," said his father. So the boy began an assiduous reading of the Bible, and learned Job and St. Paul by heart.

Maintains An Armed Peace

We spoke of March 7, 1850. It's a famous date in history, by the way. Daniel Webster on that day delivered a speech on the Missouri Compromise, and John Greenleaf Whittier, because of the things the New England Demosthenes said, named him Ichabod.

Young Clark's life on the farms where he toiled in boyhood was not all spent in reading Morse Watterson's editorials or conning the speeches of American statesmen or studying the Bible. Hard work and long hours interfered with these congenial occupations. But he was growing in stature and in mind. Now and then he went to school. At the age of 15 he got a job teaching school. When he was 16 many of his pupils were soldiers who had just returned from the war. They were years' older than Clark, who, by the way, had tried twice to enlist, but couldn't get by the recruiting officers. His stature wasn't sufficient then. These soldier-pupils of his were an unruly lot, given to such pranks as throwing Enfield cartridges into the stove. Clark set out to do some thrashing, and he did it most successfully. It was the conventional thing to quit school as soon as chastised, and in three months the young teacher whipped the attendance from 37

down to 45. Peace reigned. It was an armed peace, so to speak.

Other jobs came his way, and before he went to college Clark had seen a good deal of unprogressive farming and something of store-clerking. As a very little fellow he had been knocked about from pillar to post, motherless. Later, on this farm and that, he had known what it was to get up in the night to begin his day's work, finishing his chores late the next night and often going hungry to bed. Still later he took things into his own hands. One of the things he did was to change his name. James Beauchamp Clark he was christened, but when he was a youth his letters addressed to J. B. Clark sometimes went astray. So he thought the matter over and finally decided on Champ Clark.

When Clark went to Bethany College in West Virginia he walked. His baggage was not heavy, nor his purse. He had fifty dollars and no time to earn more. He had already been a student at Transylvania, and when he arrived at Bethany he thought he had better take the junior and senior years in one to save time and money. He did, and lived on corn beef and cabbage most of the winter. He had other things to eat, but the point is that he not only worked his way through college, but conducted his own commissary and kitchen. He won such a reputation for scholarship and ability that at 22 he was president of Marshall College, the State Normal School at Huntington, W. Va.—the youngest college president in the country. Today there are people who describe him as the most scholarly and widest-read man in public life—which is saying a great deal and maybe too much.

Missouri Forever

By and by he went to the Cincinnati Law School and graduated dead broke. The dead broke part of it was no fault of his, for Clark was always helping somebody else along and remembering people who, though poor, had been kind to him in his boyhood and youth. He went to Kansas, where he earned \$25 by writing a speech for another man, and with this money moved on to Missouri. There he found David A. Ball, a brilliant lawyer, who looked the giant over and said: "Clark, I've got a little law practice, not much, but you can have a share of it. Let's join forces. You can do the fighting for the firm, while I'll furnish the experience." As time went on he gained experience both in law and in politics. He first went to Congress in 1893. In 1904 he was permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention held in St. Louis.

Perhaps the best known story he has ever told was related for the benefit of a young Republican who had been pestering the Missouri Congressman with an infinitude of questions. Champ got up and said:

There was a young Eastern fellow who went out West for the sport of the thing. He rambled up and down through the country until he came to a lonesome camp in a mountain range. He was after sport and he told the fellows he found there what he wanted. He didn't want any tame sort of sport—what he wanted was grizzly bear. He asked if there was any such game in that neck of the woods. The miners told him that grizzlies were so plentiful that they came if you whistled for them. The next morning the young man went about two miles from camp looking for a grizzly. Two days later the miners found his body and brought it in. They buried it and wrote on the headstone: "He whistled for a grizzly and a grizzly came."

Outside his love for his family, his chief affection is for Missouri. Once in Kansas he was taken sick. The doctors said he had only a bare chance of pulling through. "All right," said Clark, "put me on a train and start me back for Missouri. Going back there ought to cure any man who has a chance to live." Clark was on his feet again in a few days.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Name the members of the President's Cabinet.

The expression "Hyphenated Americans" is often used. Explain the meaning and give an example.

The President vetoed an immigration law which contained the literacy test. What is meant by a literacy test?

What is the difference between six feet square and six square feet, if any?

Explain the difference between "hair apparent" and "hair presumptive."

Who is the greatest living tenor?

In what profession has "Hank" Gowdy achieved fame? Lincoln Steffens? Louis Brandeis?

What method is used to prevent yellow fever epidemics? What has caused the expression "deserving Democrat" to be quoted often? What is meant by a "publicity expert"? What is meant by a "one-price store"? What is a Zeppelin?

AS CHESTERTON SEES U

Famous Englishman Tells What He Thinks This Country Ought to Do

I am sorry to confess that whenever the name Englishman talks about America, his point becomes tainted by the same sort of man folk that makes Germans talk of themselves as one big family. We are like a self, chip off the old block, one blood, such like nonsense. It is true, of course America and England do speak the same language—almost, but when it comes to race must be veritable catarrhs of blood run through American veins by now that carry any stretch of imagination he called Saxons. I'm afraid many of us in England never rightly understand America until you begin regarding her as a great nation—disassociated from ourselves. Let us in America as we might any other great speaking English, and we'll understand better.

It is very idiotic to adopt any maternal tude toward the United States. We make of "one blood, one tongue" and other accidents whenever American policy dictates course of action that appears reasonable in English mind. When, on the other hand, in pursuit of her own individual nationalism, commits some act we don't agree with, does not commit some act we think she has a hand in the war for our own protection. Many Englishmen regard America as being some mysterious way still bound up with selves by ties other than national friendship.

Whether America should do this or that regard to Belgium, I don't know. I don't know enough of what her obligations were to Belgium. This much I do know, and that is your President would have been foolish to die the American people into the hatefulness of war just because many of my countrymen considered her bound to assist Belgium herself was in a very different position. She was in honor bound to help Belgium even if we hadn't gone to her assistance would have eventually been compelled to a hand in the war for our own protection.

America is not in any such position, why any one should expect her to adopt role of world-savior I don't know. I have great sympathy with America's difficulties in this trying situation. I am sure President Wilson very much, and I regret that both here at home in his own country, there has been great deal of most unfair criticism, mostly to cloudy vision. It is said by the people to protect the ends and welfare of the United States. He dip his country into hell just to show the world he has a keen sense of being an individual. Why do people expect him to be a competent politician? I am sure President Wilson is not rushing to protect the honor of America. We know that America, like all other democracies, favors the Allies, but without why should they enter the bloody arena? I am sure that there are many, many Americans who are not rushing to protect the honor of America, including your famous American Roosevelt (although perhaps he may not call that term an insufficient description for it's for Americans to decide what the word means)—Gilbert K. Chesterton in the present.

INFLUENCE OF HABIT

Childhood and youth know least of the influences of the accustomed, which is why they don't find fresh zest in everything and learn to leap throughout the long and eventful life. Old are comes when habit has played the part of ownership on its victim. Kittens never the dependable warmth of the ingenuous cats and other folks who have ceased to always do.

Paul has been found with a Providence permits wars and pestilences and famine come along and disturb the settled order of universe. It may be that poets and seers better. Instead of being indifferent to the face of mankind, the overflowing power, most intensely interested. "God's in Heaven, all's right in the world," under assumption, might well be sung in the teeth of typhus and world-wide war. To shake mainly out of its rut calls possibly for menaces which arise from time to time, ting against the death loathary of habit rather than against men, giving new exercise to their minds and consciences demanding of whether other views of politics, religion, and progress than those meekly inherited and their fathers may not be needed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The sooner Congress understands that people of this country oppose the plan to the Philippines independent in two or four years the better for the Wilson Administration. Rochester Post-Express.

If we don't make ourselves secure it will matter much whether any policy is applicable inapplicable to our needs "from a political view." We won't be managing our own lives.—Detroit Free Press.

If this country is the world's banker proposes to do business as such it should constantly advised as to its own resources keep close tab upon the financial and business conditions of its customers.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Upon his present brief speaking tour through the Middle West, President Wilson abandons partisan identity entirely. It is not Woodrow Wilson, the Democrat, but Woodrow Wilson, President of all the people of the United States.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A President who asks the people to take on trust and heed his mere warning as an act of patriotism, in such serious hour assumes the gravest of responsibilities. It must be admitted that no President could still the heavier responsibility of a war against the people, even when he could not give precise particulars, if he actually saw ahead.—Springfield Republican.