

Hospital Saves on Cost of Heating



Delaware Hospital, Wilmington, Delaware. Heated by 6-zone Webster Moderator System of Steam Heating. Completed in 1942. Unit No. 1, center, occupied in 1940. Architects: Massena & duPont, Wilmington. Consulting Engineers Jaros, Baum & Bolles, New York. General Contractor: Turner Construction Co., Philadelphia. Heating Contractor: Benjamin F. Shaw Co., Wilmington.

When a hospital spends in the neighborhood of \$30,000 annually for fuel oil, that's big business. It calls for a "controllable" steam heating system and careful heating plant operation to effect maximum economies.

The outstanding heating record of the new Delaware Hospital is based on a "Controlled-by-the-Weather" Webster Moderator System of Steam Heating, designed by Jaros, Baum & Bolles, New York Consulting Engineers.

At the time fuel-rationing went into effect it was estimated that 620,000 gallons of fuel oil would be required . . . a fuel rationing board allotted 500,000 gallons for all purposes—heating, sterilizers, laundry, kitchen equipment.

Records show that the Hospital did not require a supplementary ration. This splendid performance was obtained by a combination of a soundly designed Webster Moderator System, a craftsmanlike installation by Heating Contractor Benjamin F. Shaw and skilled operation under Chief Engineer Carl A. Baehr.

Let Webster experience help you in your heating system management problems.

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Perspective

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The Eisenhower Situation

by RAYMOND MOLEY

THE time has come to stop annoying General Eisenhower with questions about his availability for the Presidency. He has said all that Americans are entitled to expect. In fact, his patience with reporters has already led him to say more than the circumstances require. The event is in the hands of the American people, of their political leaders and of the inscrutable circumstances of the next nine months. From here on, what the general himself thinks about it is only incidental.

Eisenhower, quite properly, has not dismissed questions with quips and wisecracks. The matter is serious. A great number of people prefer him to any of the others under discussion. I have found in all parts of the country, except among professional politicians, that Eisenhower is the subject of more and more favorable comment. The Gallup poll confirms this impression by finding that 35 per cent like the idea of Eisenhower's candidacy and 48 per cent do not. When it is considered that all Democrats-for-Truman and Republicans-for-Dewey-Taft-et-al are among the 48 per cent, the Eisenhower sentiment is preponderant.

ASIDE from the inevitable popularity of a successful military man, there are solid reasons behind Eisenhower sentiment. One is the extraordinary personality of the man himself and the skill and substance of his speeches. Moreover, his name enters a broken field of candidates—some shopworn, some appealing only to special groups, and other obviously inadequate for the Presidential office.

Perhaps the preponderant reason for Eisenhower's popularity lies in a prevalent sense of foreboding about foreign relations and in people's desire to have a wise, experienced hand at the helm. Eisenhower, they realize, has no mere theories about the Russians, British and other Europeans. To a superlative degree, he has successfully dealt with them under critical and trying circumstances.

He has not sought political attention, but, like every other American except General Sherman, he accepts the tradition that the Presidency has an inexorable claim on any man. However, he refuses to lend even passive consent

to "conniving" for a nomination, to the marplots who would organize clubs or to any organized effort to get delegates. He has accepted a big job at Columbia, to which he must give concentrated attention. As he said, he "honestly" does not seek anything else.

Eisenhower, who has seen the Presidency at close range, must wonder why anyone would want the job. The vexations and heartbreaks, the crushing responsibilities of that office and the empty glory which is its sole reward are apparent to him. He has already attained the gratitude of a nation. The Presidency to him would seem like an inescapable judgment, rather than a reward.

If those who want him as a candidate are wise, they will, as Alf M. Landon suggests, seek their end by no blitz tactics. They will approach their purpose through the established methods of political activity. They will not try to override or intimidate delegates, but try to convince them. And in the convention, where the great decision will be made, they will use skillful and practiced managers. The legitimate and logical reasons for supporting Eisenhower must be made clear, and there should be no barriers raised which would prevent their man, if elected, from having harmonious relations with his party in Congress and in the states.

THE only hint of Eisenhower's position on domestic policies is the statement credited to him that he is "inclined" against the New Deal. This may mean almost anything or nothing. His official position properly forbids political comment, and if anything of the sort could be attributed to him, he would be unworthy of the Presidency. There is plenty of time for an elaboration of his political views, if, as expected, he assumes the Columbia presidency early in the year. Those who admire him can well await the expression of his views before committing themselves for him. The nomination lies nine months ahead, and, unless Dewey shows growing strength, the identity of the candidate may not be known until balloting is well under way at Philadelphia. The suspense may be trying, but we shall have to endure it.

