EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1915:

Evening 200 Medger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

10 -

EDITORIAL BOARD : Cracs H. K. Cusris, Chairman. Frenutive Editer

DUN C. MARTIN General Business Manager thad daily at Pessie Lanona Building.

n Tew 409 Globe Democrat Bull 1202 Tribune Bull Waterico Place, Pall Mall, S NEWS BURBAUS:

The Post Building The Times Building 60 Friedrichstrasse 9 Fail Mail East, S W 32 Rus Louis is Grand SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

Datty Ontr, six cents. By mall Indelphia, except where foreig Philadeiphia, except where foreign postage , Daint Ords, one month, twenty-five cents; it, one year, three doilars. All mall sub-payable in advance. -DubentBers wishing address changed must a well as new address.

RETSTONE, MAIN 8000 BELL, Stop WALNUT T Address all communications to Russing Lodger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

GLASS MAIL MATTER THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA.

FOR AUGUST WAS 95,618.

FHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1918.

It is as hard to put a square peg in a round hole as to get a square deal from a crooked man.

RIGHT KIND OF A PROTEST

THE Postoffice Department had any doubt of the contiment of this city on the pneumatic tube service there is no longer any excuse for professing ignorance. The meeting of business men in the Bourse yesterday afternoon adopted emphatic resolutions protesting against any impairment of the tube service.

They reminded the Postoffice Department what it ought to have known, that the aution of the streets is becoming so great that any hope for real rapid transit is based on the building of subway lines for carrying passengers. To take the mails from tubes meath the surface through which they can sent without interruption and to put them on the surface would mean moving backward instead of forward. If the tubes are too small to carry all the mail which the postmaster wishes to send through them it would be better to enlarge the tubes than to abandon them altogether. But even if the tubes are not made bigger the letters that can be sent through them ought not to be delayed because a small proportion of the letter mail is put in big envelopes.

there is not business sense enough in Washington to see the wisdom of continuing the tubes, there ought to be political sense enough to respect the demands of a committee made up of the presidents of nine of the great commercial organizations of the

FRANKLIN PARTY'S REPUBLICANISM

GEORGE D. PORTER stated an axiomatic furth when he said that the present Republican Organization does not represent the Republicans of the city and that the new Franklin party is organized in order to give the real Republicans an opportunity to have their say in local elections.

Mr. Porter is a Republican on all national fasues and on all local issues, so far as Republicanism stands for honest and efficient entative government. His election will be a triumph for Philadelphia Republicanism of the best type and an inspiration to Republicanism throughout the nation, because it will demonstrate that the real Re-

for the sorial fleet moving in triangular for-mation through the heavens. It is some remote ancestor, born in prehistoric times, that occupies his corporeal form and looks with the eyes of hunger at the approaching food. The lawyer may not know it, but he, nevertheless, is not himself at such times. A duck, fresh killed, plucked, drawn and brolled over the coals in the lee of a bluff, will taste better to him then than any feast of Lucullus provided by the best chef to be hired. And the comfortable glow of the fire while the duck is cooking produces an animal content that ought to remind him that he is kin to all living things, the duck that is soon to feed him, as well as the dog at his feet and the servant who carries his guns. He puts on his garments of civilization only when he decides to take his ducks home, hang them in the back entry till they get rips, and then eat them, dressed with sauces and spicy savors to destroy the flavor of the

flesh and cloy his stomach until he is compelled again to go into the open and live the life of a natural man for a day or so. These who are chained to their deaks in these brilliant autumn days find the prehis-

toric man in them chafing against the bonda and longing to join the hunt when game is plentiful.

NO MORE FREE TRADE

NOT foreign policy, but foreign orders, is what the Democrats are really counting on to see them safely through the campaign next year.

The country did not have long to wait for the effects of free trade. Hard times came soon enough. In Philadelphia charity was taxed as never before during the winter. The condition here was symptomatic. Matters would have gone from bad to worse had not the sudden influx of orders from Europe revived the steel trade and given a new, though unexpected, vitality to industry.

The country was saved by the calamity in Europe. Democrats may be able to capitalize this situation to some extent, but it is more likely that the vast majority will thank Providence that the catastrophe elsewhere raised a new tariff wall in place of the one tern down, and so saved the nation from its own folly. In that case they will return with renewed faith to their first principles and not again triffe with an economic policy which, it has been proved time and time again, is essential to the well being of the nation.

A TOWN ON THE MAP

THERE are few persons in the country who have not heard of the town of Plattsburg, New York. It is chiefly known because its name is associated with the first military training camp for business men ever held in this country. But that association would never have come about had it not been for the Plattsburg Chamber of Commerce. Immediately after the close of the military camp for college students, held during the summer of 1914 at Burlington, Vermont, the Chamber got busy. They went to the Government with a first-class business proposition for all concerned. They offered to provide the land for the camp, furnish water and electric light free, and to underwrite every other expense that might arise, such as bills for the destruction of crops or property on the hikes. The only stipulation was that Plattsburg merchants should receive the first consideration in the purchase of food and other camp supplies. The Government accepted the proposition. During the three camps that have been held at the Lake Champlain site this year every courtesy possible was shown the citizen soldiers by the people of Plattsburg. Just as one example of their forethought the Y. M. C. A. tent was maintained at the camp, where check cashed without question, the mail handled and writing material provided free of cost. Every man who attended the latest camp -it isn't safe to say "the last"-has received the following letter: The Plattsburg Chamber of Commerce and citizens, through whose efforts the camp at Platsburg was made possible, wish to congratulate you as a member of the Business Men's Military Camp of Instauction for the fine example of patriotism you have set for the country and to commend the spirit which prompted you to volunteer for this service We are proud of you as well as pleased to think that you were a dweller in our munity for a month, and trust you carcommunity for a month, and trust you car-ried away with you a pleasant memory of your stay in our city. May we hope for a more intimate ac-quaintance upon your return next year? No need of comment on the effect of a letter like that. It reflects the spirit that should be back of every Chamber of Commerce in the country. It is the spirit that puts towns on the map and keeps them there.

TAYLOR OF THE MIDVALE DEAL

One of the Leading Figures of "War Trust" History, He is a "Plain Business Man," With a Difference

By WILLIAM A. MCGARRY

ROLAND LESLIE TAYLOR, the man who, as Philadelphia partner of a New York firm, startled the financial world the other day by negotiating the male of the famous old Midvale Steel Works, was a clerk in a private banking

office 15 years ago. His rise has been itself as remarkable as some of the spectacular exploits that have marked his carcer. Yet there is nothing of the sensational in his manner and bear Mr. Taylor in many

ways is typical of the quiet, forceful Philadelphia man of affairs. He has the

happy faculty, not new to the sons of ROLAND L TAYLOR the Quaker City, of combining so-called "old-fashioned" courtesy with the adroit directness essential to success in the modern financial field. He is not so picturesque as some of the steel barons with whom he has been active in the last few weeks. Until a few years ago, in fact, he was looked upon by those outside his own circle as a type of the steady plodder rather than of the quick thinker. His part in the sale of the Baldwin Locomotive Works changed this view four years ago.

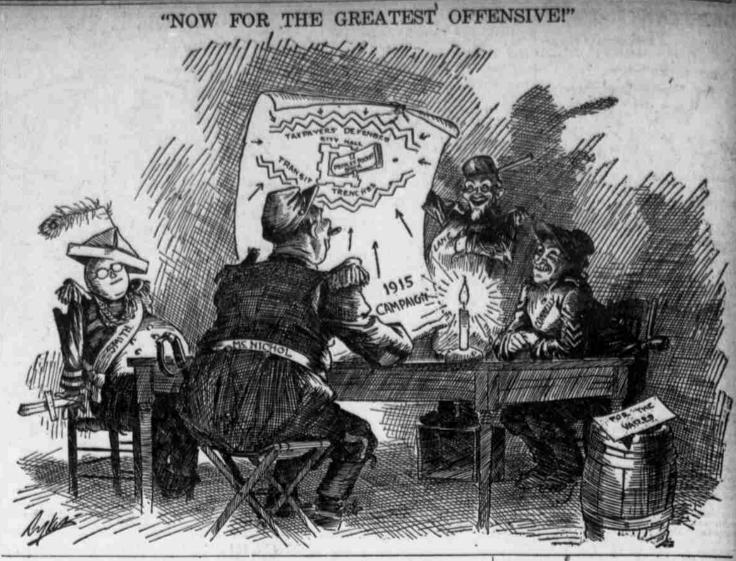
Always a Philadelphian

Outwardly, Mr. Taylor is a plain, ordinary business man. Inwardly, his accomplishments would indicate he is something of a financial gentus. He is a native Philadelphian, the son of I. J. and Anne Elizabeth Alkins Taylor. Both his parents are of old English stock. His father, who was born in the West Indies, now lives with Mr. Taylor in Germantown. The son studied in the public schools and in the Central High School. After graduating, he entered the office of Barker Brothers & Co., bankers, in a clerical capacity. This was in 1887.

Four years later Mr. Taylor entered as a clerk the trust department of the Real Estate Trust Company. His rise really began in that company. When he left it, in 1906, before the crash, he was assistant secretary in his department. The old and wealthy Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company then offered him the position of vice president. This was in June, 1906, exactly nine years after the start of his business career. He also became a director of the company at that time, and four years later was elected president.

The sale of the Baldwin Works to a corporation, which was chartered as the "Philadelphia Locomotive Works," and which changed its name a few weeks later to "Baldwin Locomotive Works," under which it is still doing business, is history. Few of the intimate details of how the works was sold and reorganized were ever made public, but it is common knowledge that Mr. Taylor played an influential part in it. The stock of the company was increased to \$40,000,000. It was then that the plans were made for the great new plant at Eddystone, and land also was acquired near Chicago for another plant.

Financial records are replete with instances of how the money kings of New York came to this city for help, not only in cash, but in brains. New York was quick to recgnize the genius displayed by Mr. Taylor in the Baldwin deal. He became identified with William A. Read & Co. Since that time his interests with that firm have been so exacting that he resigned from the Baldwin directorate, and also from the presidency of the Philadelphia Trust. His principal interests now outside the firm of which he is a member are as director of Young, Smyth. Field Company and the Edward G. Budd Metals Company. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Executive Committee of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association and a close personal friend of William A. Law, former president of that organization. Mr. Taylor also is a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association. He is actively interested in the affairs of both organizations. The Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association has become one of the most im portant in that body, due in no small part to his efforts.



because it discloses a perfect illustration of

the nature of the struggle in the west. Co-

ordination of British and French attacks has

resulted in two advances which have created

a rather deep and narrow sallent about the

city of Lens. The initial auccess, if it be

maintained, means the ultimate withdrawal

of the whole German line in this sector. It

does not mean that the line will be pierced,

necessarily or probably; it will be reconsti-

German Salient in Peril

advantages, affects the general German posi-

tion because it brings the Allies nearer to

the lines of road and rail vital to the whole

German position in France. It also expels

the Germans from the ground most advan-

tageous for defending the railroad lines and

It is wholly improbable that the Allies

will pierce or expect to pierce the German

lines. This is always the maximum of

what is possible, and therefore the least

likely to occur. But a local success, which

includes the capture of Lens and its coal

mines, prepares the way for another of-

fensive, this time with Doual as the ob-

jective. If a second or third offensive, whose

throws them back into the plain.

But such a withdrawal, apart from local

tuted to the east.

ALLIES' NOOSE TIGHTENS ON LENS

German Positions at Important Town in Northern France in Great Peril, Expert Explains — Anglo-French Operations Indicate Steady Push Rather Than Sudden Drive

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

LOOK at any topographical map of | northern France and it will be seen that | the range of hills which stretches inland from the Channel breaks rather abruptly into the plain just west of Lens. The streams rising on the east side of the range flow first east and then north into the Scheldt River system. As you go east, then, you go down hill, the slope favoring the army moving east.

When the Western campaign fell to the level of a deadlock the Germans occupied the eastern extremity of the range of hills, which terminates in the relatively high ridge known to the official statements as Notre Dame de Lorette, Lorettoberg in the German. They also held a number of small villages about this ridge-notably Grenay, Aix-Noulette, Ablain-St. Nazaire, Carency, Neuville-St. Vaast and the works east of Ecurie, known as the "Labyrinth."

In May the French, commanded by Foch, pushed suddenly east, took the Lorette heights and the villages. This indicates approximately the Allied position at the opening of the present drive. In the first operation the French carried Souchez village, but subsequently lost most of it. The May operation yielded only local advantages, because the British to the north were unable to prevent the Germans, from sending reserves south.

New Drive's Purpose The immediate purpose of the new drive

benefit was only local, should carry the Allies beyond Doual, then the Germans would be obliged to leave Lille and probably all of northern France. The thing to keep in mind is that the Allies in Artois are slowly and surely pushing the Germans back. They drove them off Lorette Hill in May They seem at the point of expelling them from Lens now. Precisely in this fashion Grant moved west around Petersburg and Richmond until Lee was compelled to leave the Confederate capital, because his remaining line of communication was imperiled. The Allied movement is not by the flank. It is rather a wedge slowly driven eastward across the German line of communication. If Lens should fall, the net advance for six months would hardly exceed 10 miles at the most. But if the rate were maintained, and the country favors the Allies as they advance, the Germans would have to leave France within the next 12 months. The mind of the world has been captured by the idea of a "drive," a sudden decisive thrust

through; this may come, it is always possible: but it is well to recall that a steady push will achieve the main object in time, and the present operation, so far, represents nothing more than a rather considerable "nibble."

OPEN SEASON

The open season has commenced for wild duck, snipe, petition signers and other wild game.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FIGURES AND FACTS "Teaching the young idea to shoot" is to become more than a metaphor in American education.--Washington Star.

THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, And, sorry I could not travel both And be one traveler, long I stood And looked down one as far as I could To where it bent in the undergrowth:

Then took the other, as just as fair. And having perhaps the better claim Because it was grassy and wanted wear, Though as for that the passing there Had worn them really about the same

And both that morning equally isy In leaves no step had trodden black Oh, 1 marked the first for another day! Yet knowing how way leads on to way I doubted if I should ever come back

I shall be telling this with a sigh Somewhere ages and ages hence; Two roads diverged in a wood, and I, I took the one less traveled by, And that has made all the difference. —Robert Frost, in the Atlantic.

AMUSEMENTS

METROPOLITAN **OPERA HOUSE OPENS TOMORROW NIGHT!** An Elaborate Hippodrome Entertainment Variety - - - Novelty EXCLUSIVE PROTOPLAT FEATURE

iblicans here believe, as they believed in Lincoln's day, in government of, by and for the people.

PROFIT BY PHARAOH'S DREAM

ALL signs point to a tat the employ-LL signs point to a fat winter for workment bureaus, which a week or 10 days ago anounced that they had calls for more men than they could supply, are saying this week that the demand continues. Unskilled labor is asking for and receiving 50 and 75 cents a day more than it could command last year. and machinists can get large wages in the metal working industries.

This condition is likely to continue so long as the war lasts. But when peace comes there will be a sudden cessation of the demand for munitions of all kinds. The prunt workman, receiving good wages now, will therefore manage his affairs in such a way that when the slack time comes he will not find himself in want.

Pharaoh profited by his dream of the fat and the lean kine when Joseph interpreted it to him. Who would not be so wise as the Egyptian king?

"ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS"

THAT is interesting and significant news which comes from the British trenches in Flanders about the songs the soldiers are singing. When the war began 'It Is a Long Way to Tipperary" delighted them. They have confronted danger for months, and from the jocular, light-hearted youths who left their homes a while ago they have been transformed into serious-minded men with a mighty purpose, and are now singing "Onward, Christian Boldiers," with all the enthusiasm of Crusaders. This new spirit may have had something to do with the uosity of the rush with which they have been taking the German trenches. .

THE HUNTER IN ALL OF US

THE veneer of civilization is so thin that when the honk of the migrating water fowl is heard in the sir it cracks and peels away revealing the primitive man. The open on for ducks and geese begins today and until January 16; that is, the open en in Pennsylvania. The web-footed mithat pass over New Jersey, Delaware pd Maryland are protected for another north. Enough of them are ignorant of the ante laws of this State to make it good moting for the sportamen here. But the game shooter does not go out into

open for same alone any more than the an finds in fish his only reward for ping the streams for trout. The prin man instinct, which is so active in the call boy that he would rather camp in the outs and protend that he is an Indian than p to the best hed the uphoisterers ever , still heries in the grown man.

It is not the practicing attorney, loarned is be law of the Remma and the statutes of the Coupral Assembly, who takes his gan and the to a blind for hours stateling the horizon

The only kind of postoffice changes that Philadelphia wants just now are those which will insure better service.

It will be easy enough to give vocational instruction to girls when we are all agreed on what a girl's proper vocation is.

The managers of the Trenton Fair did not forget what an agricultural show is supposed to be and arranged for a farmers' day.

Baltimore is behind the times with a municipal hymn. Philadelphia has had one for years, beginning "Hail! Hail! the gang's all here!"

When William Allen White asked "What is the matter with Kansas?" he forgot that her first territorial Governor was an Indian. That explains a lot.

Temperance advocates are hoping that an increase of \$300 a year in the price of a saloon license in New York city will decrease the consumption of beer.

When a company organized to insure em ployers against strikes suspends business the relations between employer and employed must be getting amicable.

Steel is selling so well nowadays that the intment of a new sales manager by the Pennsylvania Steel Company shows how even the biggest corporations are creatures of habit.

Other persons besides the Judge will be interested in the doctrine laid down by a man seeking divorce that a husband has a right to throw his wife on the floor and sit on her in order to show who is master of the house.

When the Democrate say that the cam-paigo next year will be fought on the issue of the President's foreign policy rather than on the tariff they are hoping that they can prevent the Republicans from attacking them at the weaker and in their arms.

Out of Business Hours

Apart from business, Mr. Taylor devotes considerable time to athletics and to charity. In the latter activity he has the active assistance of his wife. They are especially interested in the Children's Seashore Home, Atlantic City, N. J., of which Mr. Taylor was one of the managers and trustees. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Taylor is on the sunny side of the halfcentury mark. He was born in 1868, and in his youth he had somewhat of a reputation as a cricket player. The game still appeals to him. He is a member and governor of the Germantown Cricket Club, the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, the White Marsh Valley Country Club, the Racquet Club and the City Club of Philadelphia. His wife was Miss Anita M. Steinmetz. They have two children living, and their home is in Germantown

Mr. Taylor is typical of Philadelphia's best citizenship in politics. In national affairs he is a Republican, but in city and State issues he is an independent, and as such he has been strongly behind the great reform movements of the last decade. His opinion frequently has been sought by leaders of the reform forces. He also is a believer in national preparedness, as is shown by his record of eleven years' service as an officer of the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania Naval Voluntoera.

MOVIES IN SPORTS

MOVIES IN STORIS The moving pictures are helping coaches to train athletes. Among the men who try for the 100-yard dash, for instance, the film shows that many men who are exceedingly fast for 60 or 70 yards begin to "climb stairs" at about that point. "Climbing stairs" is an up-and-down motion of the legs without the necessary push forward. The speed is so great that the coach cannot see this motion with the eye: but the in-failible movie locates the trouble at once and enables him to give directions for overcoming it.—Outlook.

OPTIMISM

there and compel the Germans to draw back from their last foothold on the Artois hills, already mentioned, into the plain and toward the city of Doual, some 20 miles east,

in the sector under discussion is to obtain

possession of Lens. To possess this town is

o hold the highways and railroads centring

Such a withdrawal, aside from immediate advantages, would bring the Allies close to the north and south trunk lines, essential to the Germans holding the Aisne from Noyon to the Rheims front. It would also carrry the Allies east of Lille, transform La Bassee into a dangerous salient and make the German position in Lille uncertain, if not precarlous.

Now observe what actually has happened. First, the British, holding the lines as far south as Aix-Noulette, and the French, holding the line thence to Ecurie, cleared away the German defenses by an intense artillery fire. Then the British from Grenay, the French from Neuville-St. Vaast swept forward. The objective of the British was the town of Loos and beyond it Hill No. 70, just north of Lens. That of the French was the long ridge, just east of Vimy, culminating in Hill No. 140.

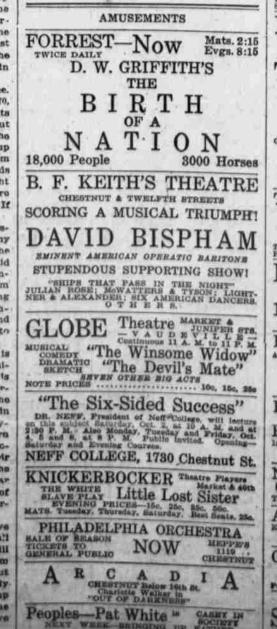
The British attained their goal at once. They entered into possession of Hill No. 70, and also of the great road running at its foot from Lens to La Bassee. This hill is but a mile from Lens, which it dominates. If the British could hold this position and bring up their artillery they could cut off Lens from the north and east by sweeping the roads and railroads. At the present time the fight here is being made by the Germans, who are counter-attacking to recover Hill No. 70. If

they fail their retreat seems inevitable. Meanwhile, the French were less success ful. They obtained a foothold on the Vimy ridge just to the left of the point where the Lens-Arras highway crosses it. But they did not at once gain Hill No. 140, which dominates the whole country. They now claim to hold it. If this be true and they can bring up their artillery, they will sweep the highways coming up to Lens from the south and the Germans will have only the highways to

the southwest still open.

From the Vimy ridge to Hill No. 70 is . little tees than five miles. Into this semicircle the French and British artillery is pouring a converging fire. So far the Germans, who withdrew from Souchez at the opening of the attack, have succeeded in holding the village of Angres and Givenchyen-Gohelle, which are the extreme western points of the salient. But if the French actually clear the creat of Hill No. 140 their artillery will have a plunging fire upon th road between Givenchy and Lens. A similar condition last May resulted in the capture of several thousand Germans caught in Car-

In sum, the British and the French have drawn a noose about Lens. If they can pull it taut the city will fall and they will traighten their line so that it will run Vimy to Hill No. 70, curving outward about Lens. The Germans are fighting desperately ald back the French who are pushi and over the Viny ridge and to expel the British, who by occupying Hill No. To have for the moment won the key to Lans. This garticular operation is interesting



ING UP W Frocadero HANDERS Aloha Twins

