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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR SEPTEMBER WAS 100,608.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1918. A laborer doing an honest day's work benefits

the world more than a skeptical clergyman. SUFFRAGE AND PREPAREDNESS THOUGHTFUL writer in the New York A Evening Sun makes a point which is

bound to become more or less familiar in the course of suffrage propaganda. "Unless we can get some assurance from suffrage leaders that they favor national preparedness," he says, "we shall vote against giving the ballot to the women of the State." A fair statement, on the face of it, but

nullified by its vicious misconception of what the suffrage movement really means. The idea is patriotic, but it is pointless. Suffrage is no more a political party than it is an art academy. It has precisely as much to do with a stand on preparedness as it has to do with the precession of the equinoxes.

Suffrage is neither a program nor a pledge, It is the free right to make programs and pledges. What prominent suffragists may think concerning preparedness or the tariff is of no more account than what prominent anti-suffragists think of these issues. Mr. Nell Bonner, who keeps a kindly eye on salcons in Philadelphia, is against suffrage, and President Wilson is for it. But neither Mr. Wilson's ideas on the consular service nor Mr. Bonner's attitude on the reserve banks can be cited as an argument for or against women voting.

Suffrage and preparedness are two of the vital issues before this country. Both should be kept out of politics, or, in other words, both should be fundamental in all party platforms. Meanwhile, it is desperately unfair to pledge the woman's vote to anything in

BOSTON UEBER ALLES

fTHOSE strange conquistadores from Beacon Hill have had their own way about the matter, and there is nothing for Philadelphia to do but sit back, go in for postmortems, as they are called, and admit that the better team won.

Boston has somehow gotten into the habit. Three years ago, when Harvard, which is only across the Charles for the Common. started on its crimson p he Red Sox 10.4 beep fore rain it r y Sea Hou



TAFT DISAGREES WITH JEFFERSON

I am strongly inclined to the view that the term of the President should be six or seven years, and that he should be eligible thereafter.—Ex-President Taft.

THOMAS JEFFERSON once held this view Land urged it on the Constitutional Convention. This was when he was a theorist and before he had seen the working out of the system which has justified itself for than a hundred years. After he retired from office he wrote: "I think the actice adopted is better, allowing his (the esident's) continuance for eight years, with a liability to be dropped at half way of the term, making that a period of probation."

What Jefferson favored would be described oday as the opportunity for the recall of the President after four years of service. The system has worked well, for the President who has made good has been re-elected and the man who has failed to satisfy the country has been defeated. Some of them did not even get a renomination, they failed completely.

Mr. Taft's advocacy of the plan that Jefferson first favored and then denounced is not likely to bring about any change in the

GREECE AND BELGIUM

The world's storm of indignation against Germany for invading Belgium is "cant" or "schwindel."— Foreign Minister von

GOR more than a year, then, the civilized world has been hypnotising itself. It does net really care about violated Beigium and international honesty. It really believes that treaties are to be broken at will and that there is no higher law than that of military necessity. That is what von Jagow means. We are a world of hypocrites.

Unfortunately von Jagow goes further and geins to argue. He brings up the ancient ratios of a "French attack across Belgium" ad of "secret military treaties" with Engnd, which make one think that von Jagow the author of "The Kalser's Own Personal Germany has un arguable case—the of inevitable strategy. It is not neces-

ry to confuse it with acrimonious charges he world will, of course, take thought coning the Allies' move through Greece utrality was violated by the first English on that touched Salonica. The fact that ed is neutral, but not neutralized, makes liftle moral difference, and the defense the English Foreign Office is, in this re-

M. WELL MADE But it has an unexpected and almost sin later efrength when it says that, although

the correspondence cannot now be given out, it is possible to say that England and France acted in accordance with the wishes of Greece, to aid her ally, Servia. Certainly Ventzelos gave tacit consent to the landing, and the formal protest given out by him was obviously an attempt to cover when his recall was imminent. Even since his recall the aid given by Greece to the Allies has been invaluable. If Germany has a case, it is against Greece, not against the Allies.

SUBSIDY IN ITS WORST FORM

SECRETARY MeaDOO'S plan for rehabilitating the merchant marine is based on the theory that nothing should be left to private enterprise that can be done by the Government. He argues that a large fleet of auxiliary vessels is needed for the navy so that we may be prepared for emergencies. These auxiliary vessels, however, will have no occupation in time of peace. They should, therefore, be used as merchant ships when not needed by the Navy Department.

Instead of following the practice of other nations and encouraging private ship owners to build ships that can be requisitioned by the navy in time of need he proposes that the Government build them and put them in the merchant service on routes to be fixed by the Government. He would have them carry freight at rates low enough to get business in competition with the ships under foreign flags.

The plan involves the granting of a subsidy or subvention in its worst form, because it would be concealed in appropriations for the maintenance of the auxiliary fleet of the navy. The franker way to subsidize shipping is to pay the steamships a certain sum for carrying the mails on routes where there is not at present ordinary trade enough to make the business profitable, or else to pay premiums for speed on similar routes. while the ships are owned and operated by private capital. Along with such public bonuses for the development of shipping there is usually the reciprocal obligation to turn the ship over to the Government in case of need.

The difference between the two plans is the difference between Government assistance and Government ownership. The latter strangles private enterprise and the former encourages it. The Administration has apparently set out to drive privately owned American ships from the seas. It has accomplished it on the Pacific already by its seamen's law. The McAdoo plan would drive the ships from the Atlantic and pile up a deficit beside which the most extravagant subsidies ever proposed would seem small.

THE COLLAR IN HISTORY

WEAR no man's collar," is the boast of I the independent politician. Because Troy makes collars for the nation Senator Murphy turned his back on the tariff reform theories of his party when the Wilson-Gorman tariff law was passed and forced a protective tax on collars. When Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, agreed to go collarless so long as a worthless neighbor would refrain from strong drink, he exercised one of the fundamental rights of a freeman to dress as he pleased. His portrait, innocent of a starched neckband, is preserved today in a lumber room in Colgate University, where his great d' corun h feer for. gott-1.0 me A tyrar ustate of the class oom achant :

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of it at thin! of 12 co.. ts & D. co Creek to Hog Is. 30. There was a time in New settley when boys were allowed to go to school barefooted and without collars, and some of the youngsters who began their education with so little sartorial luggage have since become college professors, railroad presidents, constables and fence viewers. They learned as much with few clothes as the Merchantville boys are learning with many, even though the chairman of the school board may say with the author of "Davy and the Goblin,"

And I wish to call attention as I close To the fact that all the scholars Are correct about their collars. And particular in turning out their toes

"W-Hooper Up!" as they say in Boston.

It is now the open season for deer, and also

Where is the man who said the series was

Von Jagow's apology is rather quaint. "You're guiltler than we are," he says, "and

we're not guilty." It was the thirteenth day of the month. What would the score have been if it had

been Friday also?

Tom Marshall, who does not expect to be renominated to the Vice Presidency, probably will not be disappointed

"Dutch" Leonard learned to play the drum before he learned how to play ball. He must have been an expert drummer.

It is the business of the officers of the army to defend the nation, instead of devoting themselves to special pleading for any political party.

While the colleges are all trying to get bigger, the Haverford trustees decide that it will be undesirable ever to receive more than 250 students.

Barbers about to strike should remember that though they may be overworked and undertipped, they still have the inestimable privilege of pulling their patrons' ears.

The girls of the University of Iowa have voted that a man should not marry a second time except after a reusonable delay, but they are all agreed that he cannot marry too quickly the first time.

No sooner had two thousand Greek reservlats started for home than the Government of Greece ordered them back to the American port from which they were sailing. It does not need them to prevent the Allies from marching through Greek territory.

CROWN PRINCE "OF THE HOUR"

The Story of How the Heir to the Hellenic Throne Acquired His Dislike of His Uncle, the German Kaiser

By W. A. LAREDE

WILL princes on horseback ride up and down Europe for the next half century at the head of armies? Royal pedagogy all points that way. The art of war is the chief subject in the curriculum and the heira



PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE

nelcy of crack regiments conferred on thern. Mainly they are young men, the heirs apparent, ardent, adolescent, thriving on excitement as is ever the disposition of youth. Some already have won laurels. In the field are Alexander of Servia, born 1888; Frederick Christian of Saxony, born 1893; Edward of Wales, born 1894; Rupprecht of Wurtemburg, born 1869, and Friedrich Wilhelm of Germany, born 1882-sons

pulted into the Austrian succession by the tragedy of Sarajevo, which plunged a continent into conflict. And now two more crown princes join the ranks. Crown Prince George (Greek Diokakes, born in 1890), is on the way to Salonica, where the Allies are landing troops for the expeditionary force which is to rescue Servia from her plight and thwart the carefully planned Teuton drive to Constantinople to relieve the Sultan's straits and keep the Dardanelles closed. Crown Prince Boris

of the reigning monarchs. There is also

Archduke Karl Franz Josef, nephew of the

Hapsburg Kaiser, born 1887, who was cata-

plunged across the eastern border of Servia. A Partisan of Venizelos

(Prince de Tyrnova, born 1894), is with the

troops of the Bulgar Czar, which have

Of great, possibly epoch-making, potentiality is the attitude of the Prince of the Hellenes. He is an enthusiastic partisan of Eleutherios Venizelos, deposed Premier at Athens; he hates the avuncular war lord (his mother was a Hohenzollern, favorite sister of the Kaiser). He is popular in Greece; his father, King Constantine, is cordially disliked. Constantine was an absentee prince for long periods; his heir, except for an enforced sojourn in Germany, has clung to his classic native heath. Constantine has on his 'scutcheon the direful blot of defeat in the war with Turkey in 1897; George has an inspiring military record dating back to the two Balkan wars. George has been credited with a desire to succeed to the throne without tarrying for the abdication of his father, and gossip in Athens suggests that the change in rulers would be welcome.

His prejudices are against Germany; his taste favors the Gallic refinements; in a broad sense, the culture opposed to the Teutonic. As a Venizelos partisan he sympathizes with the Pro-Ally policy of the exto se stente four 14 a culture having the same the as that of the Latin races. bat to ," detestation of his uncle

opler ood. The Kaise ed hu of his fam, emed The of hu of his family and the 1 618 Orth His she ed datavor by nes marriage, relations with Greek royal family and Onkel Withelm was bete noir to the children. Then, during the Graeco-Ottoman War of 1897 he lent German officers to lead the Sultan's forces and Germany supplied the Turks with ammunition to win victories - hence some of the smoldering hatred of Germany in Greece. To make matters worse, the Kaiser sent message after message of congratulation to Abdul Hamid on the occasion of these victories.

Prince George in Berlin

So young George had instilled in him a juvenile dislike which has ripened into mature detestation. The field was fertile when in 1907 a domestic clash unofficially separated Sophia and Constantine and she went to live in Berlin, taking her children with her. Her abjuration of faith was forgiven and for four years the prince royal underwent the imposition of German ideals and routine on his Hellenic temperament. He was too old to change and, indeed, there was little attempt on the Kaiser's part to court the regard of his nephew.

Prince George was gazetted with the crack 1st Regiment of Royal Footguards, and the atmosphere at Potsdam was not conducive to creating reverence for the War Lord. It is a gay regiment, officered by youngsters of reigning or higher nobiliary blood and its members like many of the Prussian aristocracy regard the Kaiser as a despotic crank created solely to make life uncomfortable by adhesion to the old fashioned. The Greek Crown Prince belonged to the student corps of the German Prince Imperial, whose dissensions with his father before and during the present war are matter of chronicle. It is of record, too, that within the cautions prescribed by the laws of less majeste the Kaiser is text for stinging epigrams by the junkers of the court and by inner circles of the army. George, therefore, found abundant sustenance to "feed fat his ancient grudge." Reconciliation with his parents brought him back to his beloved Athens in 1911 and gave him opportunity to achieve military glory in the Balkan wars. As a popular hero he may easily be able to emerge triumphant in a coup d'etat.

TODAY

Look to this day!

For it is Life, the very Life of Life.

In its brief course lie all the verities and realities of your existence;

The blies of growth; the glory of action; the splendor of beauty;

For yesterday is but a dream.

And tomorrow is only a vision.

But teday, well lived, makes every yesterday a dream of happiness and every tomorrow a vision of hope.

Look well, therefore, to this day.

Look well, therefore, to this day

"HE DONE HIS DURNEDEST; ANGELS CAN DO NO MORE!"



IN WAR AND MUNICIPAL POLITICS

Brand Whitlock, Minister to a Country That Has Only a Name, Has Seen Strenuous Days in the Midst of Governing a City, Writing Novels and Helping the Belgians

Brand whith lock, minister to a country which has no territory, has spent his as well as could be expected. energies so unceasingly and so devotedly that his physical strength has been overborne. Though confined to his sick bed it is said that he still

personally directs the work of his assistants and sees many people who come to him for aid in their distress. The Belgians long ago learned to regard him as one of their best friends on earth, and last July, in the name of the Belgians, M. Cardon, of Brussels, presented to the Toledo Museum of Art a famous Van Dyck sketch, saying in a letter, "In that city,

thises with the Pro-Ally policy of the ex
Pinier

I a sharer in his political popu
lity

Lit only by his work in Ed ne, ut by ork in An work in Ed ne, ut by His service a Whitlock he remed ppy country, so cruelly and unjustly tries

by ement ? to his own country. ernme the swar bound form a notable part in the story of mur pal progress.

Golden Rule Jaces

Brand Whitlock was born in grans, O., March 4, 1869, his ancestors having come to Massachusetts early in the 17th century. His grandfather, Major Joseph C. Brand, was one of the first abolitionists and kept station on the underground railroad for runaway slaves. Whitlock's father was a Methodist minister. The son studied in the public schools, afterward receiving private tuition, and began a brilliant newspaper career in Toledo, later going to Chicago. In the nineties he studied law and in 1894 was admitted to the bar of Ohio, opening an office in Toledo. In 1905 he was elected Mayor as the reform candidate and in 1907 was re-elected. He entered upon his duties, as he says in his book, "Forty Years of It," with an equipment gained from his experience as a political reporter, from his participation as young lawyer in the politics of the State and from his intimacy with "Golden Rule Jones." on whose death the gangsters took another strangle hold on the city of Toledo. Some of Whitlock's many novels and short stories have received the highest praise from William Dean Howells.

How he acquired the proficiency in public speaking which stood him in such good stead in the political campaign of 1905 is told in the pages of "Forty Years of It." Mayor Jones had opened a park to the people on a lot near his factory, and there on Sunday afternoons he spoke to hundreds. One day he asked Whitlock to go out and speak. "'On what subject,' I asked.

"There's only one subject,' he said, 'Life.' * * * I began to say that I would prepare something, but he would not let me finish my sentence.

"'Prepare!' he exclaimed. 'Why prepare? Just speak what's in your heart,' Finally Whitlock went to Golden Rule Park, and to Golden Rule Hall, where the meetings were held in winter. After Jones' death Whitlock kept up the meetings for several years. And who were the people

like "What kind of people? Why, there's only one kind of people-just people, just folks." Whitlock's experience in municipal politics taught him the devious and dirty ways of the invisible government as it manif itself to American cities. Even the church people failed to support the fight against the gang, against political corruption and debauchery. The Rev. "Billy" Sunday held a revival in Toledo in Whitlock's administration, and all he said about the hig struggle that was being waged for civic

By ELLIS RANDALL

as well as could be expected.

dreds of counterparts: A Story of the Jungle

"I knew a reporter, an Irlsh lad, whom one of the attorneys of privilege sought to befriend.

Whitlock tells a story that has its hun-

"'You work pretty hard, don't you?" asked the attorney.

"'Yes,' said the Irish lad. "'And your salary is small?" "'Yes.'

"'And a mortgage on your mother's home?" The agents of privilege always know a man's necessities. "'Yes."

"'Well, now, I can tell you how things can be eased up a bit for you. For in-"After the proposal had been artfully

then he raised those blue eyes to the old lawyer. "'Your wife is prominent socially, isn't

made the Irish lad thought a moment, and

she?" "'Why, yes."

"'President of-that and that, eh?" "'And your daughters just home from a finishing school in Europe, eh?"

"'Yes-but what-"'I was wondering,' said the Irish lad, Pising, 'how you dared go home at night and look 'em in the face."

Against the crooked, bipartisan organization of privilege and greed an independent ticket was formed in 1904. "I have spoken of the independents," writes Whitiock, "as though they were an authentic political party, when it was one of their basic principles to be no party at all. They were Republicans and Democrats who, in the revelation of Jones' death, had come to see that it was the partisan that was responsible for the evil political machines in American cities; they saw that by dividing themselves arbitrarily into parties, along national lines, by voting, almost automatically, their party tickets, ratifying nominations made for them they knew not how, they were but delivering over their city to the spoiler. As Republicans, proud of the traditions of their party, they had voted under the impression that they were voting for Lincoln; as Democrats they thought they were voting for Jefferson, or at least for Jackson, but they discovered that they had been voting principally for the street railway company and the privileges allied with it in interest."

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

It is improbable that so sweeping an attempt

A voter who will not vote for a municipal candidate simply because he does not belong to his political party is unworthy to take part in the election. No politics.—Buffalo Commercial.

to be altruistic was ever before heard of as the La Foliette law, or one which was better calcu-lated to wreck its own purposes utterly.—Boston Individual liberty is one thing, but as every man must pay taxes, one way or another, why not go a step farther and compel every man to vote. It would go a long way toward purifying politics.—Detroit Times.

Either an overwhelming majority of American citizens, regardless of their racial origin, are for America "first, last and all the time," or the Republic is a failure, and all the blood that was shed in the Revolutionary War and in the Civil War was shed in vain.—New York World.

In the willingness of the United States to give recognition to the Government of Carranza, in Mexico, seems to be the one way out of the situation in that country which has been almost as much trouble to Americans as to Mexicans.— Pittsburgh Lender.

AMUSEMENTS

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THER 23" Musical
Comedy whom he addressed? The same people who GLOBE later elected him Mayor. The same people of whom Jones had said, when Whitlock had asked him what his audience would be CARDO and NOLLS Original Leads Naughty Marlette MARKET ST. ABOVE 16TH Stanley "CHORUS LADY"

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