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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915.

Time spent in holding inquests on post mistakes is so much subtracted from that which can be given to new achievements.

IS THE CITY "DAVE" LANE'S?

THE present political campaign is important not on account of the personalities or ambition of any of the candidates, but solely in so far as the fortunes and future of this city are concerned.

Philadelphia can never be the Philadelphia that its devoted sons wish it to be until it has an adequate transit system. It can never have such a system unless the officers representing the city are set in their purpose to obtain the best terms possible for the city, to see to it that there is no surrender of municipal rights and that the opportunity for a universal five-cent fare is not lost.

The Organization, in spite of Senator Penrose, is following Lane and Connelly in transit matters. It has issued orders to candidates for Council not to pledge themselves in favor of the program. Mr. Connelly has openly, persistently and often vowed that there will be no delivery loop if he can prevent it. That is equivalent to saying that he is against real rapid transit and will endorse only a kind of transit which sacrifices the interests of the public to special and selfish interests.

There is no question about where Connelly stands, or where "Dave" Lane stands, or where Smith, their candidate, stands. The latter's crocodile professions of adherence to the cause are almost insulting to the community, in that they conspicuously lack specific support of the very parts of the program essential to the public interest.

Voters may, if they wish, deliver themselves jagged and crated to the transit obstructionists, but they cannot do so blindly. The facts are all before them. They are so plain that all may understand them.

The Taylor plan will not go through if Smith is elected Mayor and Connelly is elected City Solicitor.

OUR IRRESISTIBLE BABIES

THE half-million dollar fund for the Children's Hospital has not been completed; the little baby on the boardings has not yet broken into a real laugh, but the Children's Hospital is to be built at a cost of a whole million. The half-million mark was high, but the spirit of the workers was higher still.

Actually \$508,653.53 was raised in 10 days—an astonishing total and a tribute to the generosity of this generous city. Beyond that sum it is certain that another hundred thousand will come in. The tireless workers, who closed their campaign last night, have only ended to begin again.

It is a cause to which there can be no exception. It is hardly charity, as charity is generally known, because it comes without afterthought of the sacrifice. We give to the children not because we ought, not because we are soothing our conscience by giving, but because we are uncontrollably compelled to give by our own impulses. The Children's Hospital will be a success in spirit as well as in finance.

SCHOLARSHIPS MUST BE KEPT UP

THE thing that really matters in the up-letting by the courts of the transfer of lands by the Commercial Museums to the University is the consequent invalidation of seventy-five free scholarships in the University.

There are too few scholarships there, open to the youth of the city, for the number to be reduced. It may not be the duty of the Commonwealth or of the city to provide free higher education for all who seek it. Opinions differ on this point. But there can be no two opinions on the importance of offering to worthy youths who are graduated from the city schools the opportunity to continue their studies in the University without charge for tuition. Provost Smith has already announced that the young men admitted on the museum lands' scholarships will be allowed to continue their studies for the current year at least. Before college opens next fall some way ought to be found not only to continue the seventy-five scholarships, but to increase their number, for the city, in serving youth, is serving itself.

OVER SUNDAY FOR SUFFRAGE

TOMORROW will be the last Sunday which the voters of Pennsylvania can give over to thoughts of the very serious problems they will have to answer on Tuesday. Quite apart from local elections the voters have to face four amendments, all of them important, and one of the highest significance. That one is the first.

It is to be hoped that many men will think without cynicism and without prejudice on this question of equal suffrage. It is to be hoped that after dinner on Sunday they will talk frankly and quietly with the women of their households. It will not be a time for heated argument, nor for statistics. It will be a time when the ordinary humanity of equality will make its appeal.

Equal suffrage is not half so much a political problem as it is a human problem. If the voters should realize before Sunday night that all their lives they had been treating women as human beings, and that women were even at times more gloriously human than themselves, the victory for suffrage would be complete.

Pennsylvania knows that it will be.

SILENT IN EVERY LANGUAGE

THERE are 3424 spoken languages and dialects, in each of which it is possible to make one's self understood.

The people of Philadelphia have been waiting patiently for Mr. Smith to proclaim himself on the subject of free transfers, but he has been silent in every one of the known languages and in all the unknown tongues, as well as in the language of the deaf and dumb and the blind.

His silence gives consent—to the continuance of the tax of three cents for a transfer slip.

JOHNNY POE

FIGHTING as a private in the famous Black Watch, somewhere in the north of France, Johnny Poe, the popular hero of Princeton's football history, was killed in action.

He was an extraordinary example of the modern type of filibuster, a gentleman adventurer to the hilt. He went into the war as he went into his great games, and in the last charge he must have felt surging through him the same thrill of desperate endeavor which came to him as he tore through the lines of Harvard and Yale for the ultimate touchdown.

There is a story that once, when he was pointed out as "Poe" by an undergraduate, the question was asked: "Is he any relation to the great Poe?" And the reply came back, "Why he is the great Poe!"

It is not wrong to recall this story, now that he is dead. If he died as he lived, it was with a smile on his lips.

WE HAVE TIME TO HONOR THE DEAD

THEY are burying their soldier dead in heaps in Europe and marking the graves with rude crosses or not at all. There are so many of them that no one save the mothers has time to think of them as individuals.

Today all Philadelphia will go to Broad street and York road to dedicate a monument in honor of George Poinsett, one of the few American youths who fell in the adventure at Vera Cruz. The Mayor will be there and the Governor of the State. There are plans for a parade of a thousand men from the Navy Yard, representing the nation, and of members of military organizations, representing the State. All in honor of a single soldier killed in a skirmish.

There is the great difference between a nation at peace and a nation at war. A multiplicity of woes deadens the capacity for grief, and when men are killed by the ten thousand the tragedy cannot be fully comprehended by those in the front rows. The horror of the Great War awes us on this side of the ocean. To England and France and Germany, busy with the work of fight-

THE FAILURE AT THE DARDANELLES

Turks Have Upset Allies' Diplomacy in the Balkans and Earned the Admiration of the World

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

GIVEN the German fondness for the historical parallel, it is odd that they have not insisted upon the striking resemblance of the great British adventure at the Dardanelles to that equally great and wholly fatal Athenian expedition to Syracuse, which, in the end, was the cause of the downfall of a great sea power, at grips with Sparta, yet riding all in a campaign far away from the main field of operations. Like all parallels, the Syracuse falls down when pushed too far, for while Sir Ian Hamilton makes a fair Nicias, Winston Churchill will hardly do for Alcibiades, but there must be mournful likenesses for every Briton.

The naval attack began in February and terminated after the sinking of the Bouvet, Ocean and Irresistible, on March 18. It was not until April 25 that the first troops of the expeditionary army began to land on the Gallipoli Peninsula. This promontory is perhaps 50 miles long, extending westward from the European mainland, with the Dardanelles Straits to the south and the Gulf of Saros to the north. In his first report Sir Ian Hamilton compared it to a well-worn boot, and this figure makes it easy to describe both the main features of the battlefield and the progress of the conflict itself.

The Boot Had a Kick in It

Thus the toe of the boot is the western end of the peninsula, the extreme point of which is Cape Helles, and the notable feature is the town of Sedul Bahr, the site of the Turkish forts commanding the entrance to the straits and the scene of the first fighting.

Eastward from Sedul Bahr, along the sole of the boot to the heel, is slightly less than ten miles, and exactly at the heel is the narrow point in the Dardanelles, commanded by a cluster of Turkish forts on the Gallipoli Peninsula and faced by others on the Asiatic shore.

On the north shore of the peninsula, at the ankle, is a curving bay—beginning at the hill of Gaba Tepe and ending at Suvla Bay—a stretch of three or four miles, dominated by the ridge of Sari Bahr, some 900 feet over the Gulf of Saros. From Cape Helles to Suvla Bay is perhaps twelve miles. At Gaba Tepe, the ankle, the Gallipoli Peninsula is about five miles wide; at the toe, between Sedul Bahr and Cape Helles, less than two.

THE VULNERABLE HEEL

The objective of the Allied forces was the cluster of forts just under the heel, above the village of Kilit Bahr. To reach this two ways were open. Troops could be landed along the shore of the ankle from Gaba Tepe to Suvla Bay. They could also be landed at the toe from Cape Helles to Sedul Bahr, and just under the toe at Morte Bay—the best landing place of all, but under fire from Turkish batteries on the Asiatic shore near the site of Troy. East of Cape Helles as far as Gaba Tepe the character of the coast was such as to make landing operations difficult, and an effort here ended in relative failure.

The first problem of Sir Ian Hamilton was to get his troops ashore, and he was obliged to make a general attempt—that is, to fling his forces at every available landing place at once—in order to avoid the destruction of each separate landing party by the Turks, who could easily concentrate overwhelming numbers at any threatened point. The landing cost 15,000 British casualties—that is, a number equal to the whole of the first American expedition to Santiago in 1898.

The landing was made mainly at the toe from Cape Helles to Sedul Bahr. Meantime the French landed on the Asiatic side, near the site of Troy, and for the moment so engaged the Asiatic batteries that Morte Bay was occupied. At the same time, other parties were put ashore at the ankle, above Gaba Tepe, and below it on the instep, east of Cape Helles and Gaba Tepe. But these two landing parties were instantly checked and until the last few days could make no progress whatever.

THE THREE ATTACKS

Once the main force was ashore it moved up the toe of the boot, stretching a line straight across the peninsula. But after having progressed for some three miles it reached the first strong defensive position, that of Achi Baba. Here a line of hills stretches straight across the peninsula, rising abruptly from the Gulf of Saros to an elevation of 400 feet and from the Straits to 500 feet. Midway across the peninsula and just east of the village of Kiritlia is the dominating hill of Achi Baba, 700 feet high. Against this position the Allied forces moved on the first day after they landed, but they were halted there, and have been unable to make any substantial progress.

Meantime a second force landed above Gaba Tepe was designed to move south across the instep, thus arriving in the rear of the Achi Baba position and compelling the Turks to retire from it. But this force was no less promptly checked along the face of the Sari Bahr hill.

The third and last attack was made north of Sari Bahr, the landing taking place in the broad roadstead between Suvla Cape and the seaward slopes of Sari Bahr. The object was to seize the ridge of hills extending from Sari Bahr northeastward to the Gulf of Saros, marked on the map Hamafat and known in the reports by the name of Anafarta, to get hold of Sari Bahr and flow over the whole range down upon the roadway at the foot, which is the only landward line of communications of the Turks on the peninsula.

More than 100,000 men were used in this attack; it was momentarily successful; Sari Bahr, the key of the peninsula, was occupied, but the Turks retook it, and continued to hold a portion of the crests of the Anafarta range. This operation took place in the middle of August. It lasted several days, but after terrific slaughter ended in a new check. And with the check the Dardanelles campaign fell to a deadlock. By October 1 it had cost the British alone more than 100,000 casualties. The French loss is not known. For this enormous slaughter there was nothing to show except a few square miles of ground, some trenches huddled under the crests of the hills, which the Turks still hold, a precarious position, destitute of safe sea bases.

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY

Had the British been able to hold Sari Bahr they would have won the campaign. Had they been able to push on after the first landing, they would probably have carried Achi Baba, still rightly held by the Turk. Twice success has just slipped through their fingers. Only military men can guess now whether the successor to Sir Ian Hamilton, who has been recalled, will be asked to try



again or commissioned to withdraw his army from its perilous post and take it to the mainland. This will be an operation fraught with incalculable peril. But so far as it is possible to see now, the military operations, from the purely military aspect, have been a complete failure, and they have been responsible for the equally grave collapse of Allied diplomacy in the Balkans.

Never in his long history has the Turk done better than at Gallipoli. Nothing has been more marvelous in military records than the Ottoman recovery between 1912 and 1915. Fighting on the very place through which he marched into Europe five centuries and a half ago, fighting with the devotion that made Plevna memorable in the last century, he has won the admiration of the whole world, of his British foes first.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Thomas B. Reed's Compelling Argument in Behalf of Equal Suffrage

In the course of a minority report of the Committee on Judiciary presented to the House of Representatives on April 24, 1884, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, submitted these arguments in behalf of the political rights of women:

Today a woman's property belongs to herself; her earnings are her own; she has been emancipated beyond the wildest hopes of any reformer of 25 years ago. * * * Notwithstanding all these changes, the family circle remains unbroken, the man child gets a well educated as before, and the ameliorating influence of woman has become only the more marked.

Thirty years ago hardly any political assemblage of the people was graced by the presence of women. Had it needed a law to enable them to be present, what an argument could have been made against it! And yet the actual presence of women at political meetings has not debased them, but has raised the other sex. * * *

If suffrage be a right, if it be true that no man has a claim to govern any other man except to the extent that the other man has a right to govern him, then there can be no discussion of the question of woman suffrage. Today a woman's property belongs to herself; her earnings are her own; she has been emancipated beyond the wildest hopes of any reformer of 25 years ago. * * *

If it be urged that her interests are so bound up with those of her husband as to be protected, the answer is that the same argument was urged as the merger in the husband of the wife's right of property, and was pronounced by the highest of mankind fallacious in practice and in principle.

If the natures of men and women are so alike that for that reason no harm is done by suppressing women, what harm can be done by elevating them to equality? If the natures be different, what right can there be in refusing representation to those who might take juster views about many social and political questions?

It is sometimes asserted that women now have a great influence in politics through their husbands and brothers. That is undoubtedly true. But that is just the kind of influence which is not wholesome for the community, for it is influence unaccompanied by responsibility. People are always ready to recommend to others what they would not do themselves.

If it be true that women can not be prevented from exercising political influence, is not that only another reason why they should be steered in their political action by that proper sense of responsibility which comes from acting themselves?

RARE INDEED

What is so rare as a German plot in the United States that really works?—Chicago Herald.

AND PERHAPS THE HAPPIEST

Spain is the sunniest European country.—Detroit Times.

TONIGHT IS HALLOWEEN

Tonight's the night, the gala night,
 The joy night of the year,
 When pumpkin' face and harlequin
 Parade, and strut, and leer;
 You'll see more grotesque costumes,
 You'll hear more laughs, I ween,
 Than you have heard for many moons.
 Tonight is Halloween.

In any West Philadelphia
 There'll be a big parade,
 Two thousand roysterers will walk,
 In freakish garb arrayed;
 You'll see more funny sights tonight
 Than you have ever seen
 If you travel o'er the Schuylkill.
 Tonight is Halloween.

If you should walk on Chestnut street,
 You must not be dismayed
 If your ears are gently boxed by
 A garish costumed maid;
 She may have a dainty figure;
 May seem to be a queen;
 And yet her first name may be "Mike."
 Tonight is Halloween.

If some fellow chucka your sweetheart
 Beneath her dimpled chin,
 And your ear drums fairly rattle,
 From all the noise and din,
 Don't you let them get your number,
 And do not vent your spleen;
 Do your best to make things happy.
 Tonight is Halloween.

If your eyes choke with confetti,
 Your hat is battered in;
 If they swat you with a flour sack,
 It is up to you to grin;
 No matter how they heckle you,
 Just smile, and don't act mean;
 Don't let the crowd pour on your coat.
 Tonight is Halloween.



SPEAKING THE PUBLIC MIND

Views of Readers on Various Civic and Political Questions of Local, State and National Interest and Concern—Preparedness and Unemployment Among the Subjects Discussed

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—One of the reasons for the scarcity of help for our basic American industries, is the unwillingness of the boy and girl of today to enter the industrial field of employment. Seventy-five per cent. of the boys, and 90 per cent. of the girls of the present generation, seek commercial opportunities, with the consequent result—a surplus of help in the commercial and mercantile field of employment, and a scarcity in industrial lines. Another reason is that nearly 60 per cent. of the wage earners in the United States employed in a productive capacity, are foreign born, and more than 60 per cent. of this number are natives of Western and Southern Europe. For the first eight months of this year the net increase in the population of the United States, due to immigration, was 73,000, as compared with a yearly average of about 55,000 for the preceding 10 years. If the number of belligerent countries increase, and for other perfectly obvious reasons, this condition is not likely to change for a considerable period of time. New York State each year is the destination for about 25 per cent. of the alien immigrants, and New York city gets about 60 per cent. of this number.

There are two fundamental causes for the present decrease in unemployment: first, the increased production, as a direct result of the war; second, the tremendous reduction in the number of alien immigrants coming here. The seasonal weather has helped the retail trade considerably. Holiday and other goods, formerly manufactured abroad, are now being produced in this country. The increased trade with South America and other countries has helped considerably. Prior to the war American tourists spent millions of dollars abroad annually, and now that number is being sent home in the United States, with a corresponding benefit to us. While at the present time there is considerable activity in the garment and millinery trades, there is likely to be less employment as soon as their season ends.

According to the most reliable information there were approximately 500,000 unemployed last winter in this city, or about 20 per cent. of the total number of wage earners and salaried people, omitting Government employes. Today I should say it is less than 10 per cent. In this 10 per cent. should be included the increasing army of inefficient men and women who can do anything, but who really can do nothing that requires any considerable amount of experience or training. They have the usual army of parasites (willingly unemployed) who inhabit every large city, and who are not affected to any appreciable extent as a result of increased commercial or industrial activity. Many of these parasites would never become our guests if a proper work-test was applied, and well advertised. Perhaps a workable farm colony would suffice.

I do not believe in giving publicity to our activities in caring for the worthy poor of the city, for the reason that it serves as a magnet to the unemployed from elsewhere and the deserving people of our own city are sacrificed to just that extent.

WALTER L. SEARS,
 Superintendent Public Employment Bureau,
 New York, October 26.

ARE WE PREPARED?

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—It is so easy to forget what happened a week ago that probably most people never recall that each year about a month before Congress meets that our navy is sent to sea to execute some farcical war game in which it is always whipped. A peculiar thing about our navy is that after coating the people of the country more than a billion dollars in the last 10 years it has never been able to do anything but sink or run to port. If that is all we have accomplished with our money we have been badly film-famed.

Another favorite scheme of our war artists, the military and naval brass, is to hold up in warning the dreadful peril of a Japanese invasion.

This year we were treated with a dose of both, and to our horror it was Philadelphia which fell prey to the barbarism of war. Our Government had even had the foresight to have waiting at Cape May and across the Delaware trains with steam up to rapidly transport the invading army to the city of "brotherly love." Or at least so we were led to believe by reports in the papers.

Now the second invasion of our dear city occurs. This time by the National Security League. They do not intend to let you forget the awful lessons which their paid publicity agents spread out for you in the papers. They are here to scare you out of your wits by telling you it is all but up with you unless you heed their advice.

They announce that they want 20,000 signers from this district to petition Congress to carry out the carefully prepared and useless plan known as national defense which will put its hands in the pockets of our estimable multi-millionaires and provide the Government with a large quantity of junk to be disposed of in from five to ten years as old iron.

If there are 20,000 suckers in the whole State of Pennsylvania who will swallow the rubbish the National Security League is offering for consumption, I miss my guess.

ALICE CLAYTON CADWALLADER,
 Philadelphia, October 27.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Lansing is young enough to be a possibility in 1920.—Rochester Herald.

AMERICA MUST NOT ONLY "PREPARE" FOR MILITARY DEFENSE; SHE MUST PASS LAWS ADEQUATE TO DEAL WITH DOMESTIC ASSAULTS UPON HER PEACE AND PROSPERITY BY FOREIGN SPIES, FOREIGN STRIKE-MAKERS OR FOREIGN DYNAMITERS.—Chicago Evening Post.

As the country is standing by the President in the matter of preparedness, and as the men who come to Congress are the representatives of the people, conjecture as to what will be done should not be difficult.—Washington Star.

Socially, morally and economically the criminals and those with criminal tendencies are a great expense. Cannot we reduce it? The prison associations are trying, and they deserve the co-operation of all good citizens.—Boston Post.

As a test, how many readers can now instantly recall any great inventor of early American history, saving perhaps Benjamin Franklin or Robert Fulton? How many names of pioneer American surgeons of great renown?—Cincinnati Times-Star.

As for the seamen's law, that ought to be repealed. It doubtless has some good features, but the sailors have been doing it for a good many years and could wait until it ever is practical in it could be included in a general revision of all the shipping laws.—Baltimore Sun.

The idea of taking legal action that really stops lawbreaking when the lawbreakers are caught at the game will strike the average citizen as being the proper application of the law. But it is a blow at the very bulwarks of jurisprudence, and almost any lawyer will tell you so.—Kansas City Times.

The Wilson Administration deserves credit for two things, whatever one's opinion may be about the tariff. First, it gave the nation an improved banking and currency system, and, second, it has given the nation peace. And peace has thus far been the rock bottom of the prosperity which the United States now enjoys.—Springfield Republican.

WORDS OF CHEER FROM DIOGENES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—I have been delighted to see that your own special Clerk of the Weather has resumed his comments on the changing atmospheric conditions from day to day. Their buoyant cheerfulness, even under the most discouraging conditions, is most pleasing. I hope that he will continue to give us the benefit of his entertaining reflections during the fall and winter.

DIOGENES,
 Bala, October 24.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—A man decides to go into the abattoir business, and for purely personal or selfish business reasons he locates at a place which will at periodic intervals when the wind is favorable make a living condition in your neighborhood rather unpleasant, to put it mildly, and not only your neighborhood, but when the wind blows the other way some one else's neighborhood must be affected—in other words, you and hundreds or thousands of others or dwellers in homes in a populous section of the city must have your lives rendered at times more or less miserable, and you must put up with a very real and absolutely unnecessary nuisance because of the fact that one man or a few men at most in your general section were so absolutely indifferent to the rights of others that for a slight personal advantage they are willing that you should suffer in this way.

"Absurd, ridiculous or impossible," you say. Yes, but it isn't anything of the kind. This is just what is happening, and far from being