PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT Charles H. Ludington, Vice President; J. C. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip Collins, John B. Williams, John J. Spurse H. Whaley, Directors,

EDITORIAL BOARD JOHN C. MARTIN., General Business Manager Published daily at Funtac Larseya Building Independence Square, Philadelphia.
Landar Cavyrat. Brod and Cassinut Streets Press Union Building Twy York.
21 Metropolitan Tower Daylor Square, 103 Ford Building Try Louis 1608 Fulleton Building Cuicado 1202 Tribune Building Cuicado 1202 Tribune Building Cuicado 1202 Tribune Building NEWS BUREAUS: NEWS BUREAUS:

NEW YORK BUREAU The Times Building
PART BUREAU 22 Rue Louis is GranSUBSCRIPTION TERMS The Fines Building

The Stephen Legoun is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week payable to the carrier.

By mail to points cutelde of Philadelphia, in the United States concessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month. Six (80) dollars per year, payable in Alyanos. month. Six (\$6) dollars per dellar per advance.
To all foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per To all foreign countries one (\$1) Norice-Subscribers wishing address changed bust give old as well as new address. BELL, 1000 WALNUT REYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philosophia. ENTERED AT THE TRULADELPHIA POT OFFICE AS

Philadelphia, Saturday, August 18, 1917

THE SMITH-MITTEN GRAB

TO UNDERSTAND the infamous character of the Smith-Mitten transit lease proposed to Councils yesterday it is only necessary to compare it with the lease put forward by Mr. Taylor and bitterly

In simple, frank language which anybody could understand Mr. Taylor pro- illities could last longer than a year-well, posed that the company should be allowed longer than three years at the most. At \$1,500,000 a year, or 5 per cent dividends one time Mr. Belloc was writing that "of on its stock, out of earnings. The one certain thing under the Taylor lease was a And now everybody has stopped predictfive-cent fare with universal free trans- ting, even Mr. Wells. Lilstory, perhaps. fers, as repeatedly promised by the former will becord that the war had only fairly belied to increase the quata of mative or Director. The condition precedent to an begun by the year 1917, and there is increased rate was a condition so remotely likely as to be of academic importance only. But Smith, Twining and fight to a flaish but the fact of the whole Lewis shouted from the housetops that world arrayed against her, and it was there must be no guarantee, and they pro- not until this year that, with the declaraclaimed a statement of principles under tion of the United States and the turning which any proper lease should be drawn, lies, she at last realized her peril. Mr. Lewis in particular drawing a roseate pleture of an agreement in which all past lief, the world is learning to live with water should be dried up and the city put its war and to accept the discipline of in a position unassailably strong. Where- its long, steady grind-all the world exupon, these gentlemen having assumed to cept Middle Europe, which lets no day draw a lease of their own, and having peace heralded it during the progress of negotiations as a master instrument, the optimistic public anticipated a more or less perfect agreement, protecting the THE President arged that the food concity's interests throughout and giving it forever the whiphand.

6 per cent! Nay, more, after the set pay- to be impossible to convince Senators that ments are made, all subsequent profits the chief purpose of the nation is to over whelm Kaiserism. They appear to think are to be divided half and half, an arrangement which in the later years of the Fortunately public opinion was powerful

The exchange tickets are not to be abolished until a political board, dominated by the company, is ready to have them abolished. Moreover, piling it on, such a load of fixed charges is to be put on the combined system that six, seven or even eight. cent fares would be required to carry it. with all preferred payments cumulative in | food supplies. character and the city's credit transferred lock, stock and barrel to the books of the P. R. T. Nay, more! The Taylor system need not even be built, for the proposed political and hand-picked transit heard may take the jurisdiction of Councils into Its own hands, curtail old plans or make over the whole situation.

QUITE aside from the absolute assur-ance of six-cent or even higher fares. utterly impossible, the public cannot for that had passed however, the mistake of get that there lie against it every one of the major objections made by Mr. Twining to the Taylor lease. Mr. Twining then said: "Shorn of complex technicalities. the (Taylor) proposal aims not to lease the city's property to the company, but to lease the company's property to the city. mt a fixed rental of \$1,500,000 per year, the company remaining in charge without and good music. Most of the cabaret aba proper degree of responsibility." Yet the present lease undertakes to assure full payment on all the stock, watered and unwatered, of the underlying companies, the city doing the very thing Mr. Twining said it ought not to do. . The socalled board of supervising experts is handcuffed before it is ever organized, assuming that the formation of it would be legal. "The greatest objection is in the guarantee itself, not in the amount," argued Mr. Twining. But he proceeds to sanction an arrangement which is a guarantee, pure and simple, whatever the attempt to conceal it, and it is a guarantee that is a watermelon for the company.

WE CAN understand the position of Mr. Lewis, if he is appearing as the attorney for the Mayor and therefore wants to present the Mayor's plans in the best light possible. If he has acted, however, as an attorney for the people, bearing on

wide open and filled with further concessions to the company, is a wicked, hopeless thing.

TT IS wicked for this reason, if no other The people voted for rapid transit under a promise of five-cent fares and universal free transfers, certain offsets to compensate for early deficits. What Smith, Mitten. Twining and Lewis propose is to lay the whole burden absolutely from the beginning on the rider and make him pay whatever price for a ride is necessary to or ever paid into the united system. In our opinion, they are without authority to warp the people's mandate in this way. It

phia that no public utility company in class of white men who followed us any great city in the world ever life! that was the middle class of white men who followed us shavery time and punished us at ever chance. That was the middle class of white men who followed us daily extra fares for transit, that there is strong probability of the system being tool tailed and that our children's children will tailed and that our children's children will live to curse us if we permit this outrage

WAR PSYCHOLOGY

most mober journals in this country denounced by the very men who stand began its leading editorial comewhat as sponsor now for this latest and utterly follows; "Of course there will be no war. for the simple reason that a great war is What became "unthinkable" was that hoscourse, by December, 1916, Germany Willhave no armies worthy of the name." the case. For nothing could make Ger- alleged inequalities if it can be done withmany believe that she was in a serious of South American sympathy for the Al-

> Wearying of prophesying a quick rego by without sending up its wail for

PROCRASTINATION

than July 1. It became law August 10. In a period of time not longer than rienced, training of the selectives in time for next summer's campaigns would have

It appears, nevertheless, that Mr. Hoover was not deprived of authority long enough to Jeopard next winter's

THE WARTIME STAGE THE preparations for a busy musical and dramatic season now visible in places of wholesome entertainment. Natceased during the Marne crisis. When denying her citizens mental and spiritual relief from the war strain was obvious. Furthermore, "dark" theatres and opera iouses created a class of unemployed art ists, many of them unfitted for war servce and nearly all of them unsuited to ordinary commercial pursuits. The panperization of genius served no patriotic purpose. So, from January, 1915, on, Paris has had its regular seasons of good drama surdities properly suffered, but true art was the more enhanced thereby.

There can be no offense in our follow ing the French example. Inspiration of the highest sort can be derived from noble music. Since the war began the German people are said to have derived comfort and spiritual betterment from hearing works of their great composers of a past ers. Judging from the warped moral outlook of our fee, it seems unfortunate that his ethics could not have been polished up with more symphosy concerts than ever

Peace from peace resolutions is what Americans most desire just now.

The "big push" on the western front is now operating on a daily sched-

Judging from the unrestful state of Helsingfors, Premier Kerensky has not only the task of fighting to, but also with

NEGRO AND ALIEN AS FIGHTING MEN

Demand That They Take Their Place in the Ranks-Complications of the Labor-Problem

Special Correspondence of the Evening Ledger WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. N AGED South Carolina negro writes And he was born in slavery and knew refers to recent northern troubles due

we hesitate to designate it by the terms that naturally come to mind.

We do say to the people of Figinder.

We do say to the people of Figinder. but we are turned loose in the hands of that to lead the people in a fight against it have sery to see our joining men fleeing hard in They are running from these such the public must ment a thing and and not from our unper class of white men, appealify the old share holder. When all

> Figuring in the Nation's Problems The allen and the negro are both figures the allows preferred position and are be storing Congress with demands for the passings of laws to connect the allow to "deto the countries of their birth. The thought which animates these patriotic foreign citizens is that those who come here to live under the shield of our institutions. should be willing to share our responsibil-ities. Unless they are brought into the service, it is contended, they will be given

Lynching Applauded in the House That there is much feeling with respect n East St. Louis and in our own neighbor. ago when Miss Rankin, the "lady from framed must be inside has since been framed against her in Mentana and she will probably have to meet it in the next compaign. If she talks as electry and as emphatically on the stump as she did in the Bouse the outcome of her excursion into the realm of labor will be worth watch-ing. White the high from Montana created semulion in her fifteen-minute talk, she was also the unconscious med un of a very sousual performance. She had been beckled about the I. W. W. and answered that she was more conserved about "the lawlessness of the Butte incident, including the lynch a western Republican, by the way, volun-teered the suggestion that the lymching was all right, so it was goving the I. W. W. was an right, so it was giving the I W W a door of their own medicine. That tynchine surgestion evoked appliance on the Democratic side. It was not very general, but it was authent to be recorded by the official stenographers, although subsequently stricken from the record

The Negro Coming North The negro problem is somewhat different from that of the atlen. The negro is being drafted for the army along with the white man. The negro officer is also furturing the war situation. The service of the negro regiments at San Juan have not been for gotten, and now the negro's general avail ability for war service is recognized by the army and eavy officials. The negro will cut a big figure in this whole war business. He a big figure in this whole war business. He is giving no concern on that score. But the negro as a laborer is another proposition. Look at it as we may, the South needs the negro. When it was proposed to use the southern negroes for work on the Panama Canal the negroes for work on the Panama Canal the negroes for it. It was preferred that the negro should be brought in from Jamaica and the West Indies. It will be remembered that that was done and that extra present that that was done and that extra precau tions were taken to see that those West Indian negroes did not escape into the United States. The South wanted to handle the negro problem in its own way. It still wants to do it. But recently the munition plants, the railroads and other large corporations have been so short of labor that inducements have been offered to southern negroes to come North. Southerners are not enthusiastic over this migration except to say that the North is getting a good many front is now operating on a daily sched.

The conversion of a draft into a spanking breeze of patriotism will be gloriously manifested to Philadelphians on September 1.

Say that the North is getting a good many "bad" negroes that the South is glad to be rid of. They point to East St. Louis, to Chester and to various murders and hold-ups by southern negroes in the northern extracts to prove what they say. "You northerners will know more about the negro problem." they declare, "when you are a few more of these bad eggs' up your and the second get a few more of these 'bad eggs' up you way." But still they praise the negro and admit they could not do without him in the admit they could not do without him in the cotton fields and on the farm. They talk of the old "plantation darky" almost in terms of affection, but the negro who is now coming North, induced by the promise of high wages and other blandishmentshe's a horse of another color, calculated from the average southern viewpoints to give the northern Sistes a pair of treatments the way the average southern viewpoints to give the northern Sistes a pair of treatments.

Tom Daly's Column

THE VILLAGE POET Whenever it's a Saturday about this time

I wish it wasn't criminal to look at lager

I wish we could enjoy ourselves the way we næd to do Instead of tramping Chestnut street to see what news is new.

Before the "Do-It-Nove" regime descended on the town

An' folks were not so full of pep, but frequently ant down, Our village boasted sundry spots that sun-dry people sought

Where certain draughts of amber for a triffe might be bought, An' where, in cool surroundings, on these

summer afternoons Untulared Tenton orchestras would toot Tentanic tunes;

An' there if we would sit we down with wife an' children near It wasn't any crime at all to take a glass.

I recollect a certain Thron, whose parden

used to stand Broad street south of Locust, but alas! the place was canned,

A certain Mr. Stokley, who was boxs of the police. Dreldtun heer and music couldn't mex an

krep the peaces: An' then there was a narden called the "Mucaserchor" or "Taou's" (Which, likely, you are watching now to

see me cleame with "joos"; Where, if you carried your appetite and valled for milling queer

If we so't any crime at all to take a aloss

low state

But I declare Wa hard for me to work up rucial hate. Mir blood refuses now to boil, as some con-

resid it should, When German Jolks of German things are in my neighborhood;

I long to great the proveful times that long one I knew

In certain German cardens where Gam brians's blossoms grese, An' where, if one should wipe his lips on

ern, "Nach chanal hier!" It wasn't any crime at all to take a glass of heer.

An' so when it's a Saturday about this Hine o' wear I wish it wasn't criminal to look at layer

I wish we could enjoy ourselves the way we used to do

finitend of tramping Chestnut street to see what news is new.

And there was Riverside Mansion, at the entrance to Wissahickon Drive, the upper terminus of the line of tiny steamers plying on the Schuylkill a quarter of a century-ago. We may be wrong about it, but we seem to remember that Judge Patterson's father was president or general passenger agent or something At Riverside one day we discovered a strange bird. The waiters there had long AND what are we offered? A 4 per through Belgium and were at the gates of cent guarantee for the company, with Paris. Time is as precious in the conduct a preference over native and naturalized of change in his beer-splashed apron; but citizens who must not only sacrifice their of the war now as it was then. It seems been the common or garden variety of Evening Ledger assumes no German Kellner, who jingled a pocketful the vices of its correspondents. Letters must of change in his heer-sulgshed appears but be signed by the name and address of the at this time, for some reason, the servitors guarantee of good faith. were black. One of them, who was particularly acc-o'-spadish, took our order. There was a youngster in our party who To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: was clearly under age and the rest of us apparent from had warned him that he wouldn't be ing him over. Sure enough, this official

> ON HIS VACATION Me ticket is good to stop off. They tell me," said foxy Mike Donegan,

They don't tell me, though, what I'd like I' know: In it sure t' be good t' git on again?

The secretary of the country week charty had provided accommodations for a certain poor woman and her children, but wasn't quite prepared for this; "How many of you altogether?" "Me an' five

BALLADE OF THE FAITHFUL SOLDIER

There's a girl in the heart of Maryland, And one in the town of Milwanker, too; There's a lady down by the Rio Grande,

And a bashful maid in Kalamazoo, There's another up in Waterloo. And one, tres jolie, in dear Parce, And Fre sworn to them all that I'd be

True. and I hope that they are true to me,

t Kausas miss let me hold her hand, In Orleans I kissed a pretty shrew: confess I'm fond of the Boston brand, Whose coldness melts when you come

to woo:

Of New York maids a score or two Have thrilled with love at my passionate plen:

So I guess they're wishing my ship were due. and I hope that they are true to me.

I've traveled a bit, you understand, And faithful women, I know, are few; They may giggle and grin with a smile that's bland.

But almost none of them stick like glue. They're always after a retinue, Forgetting the lad that's across the sea; Yet I hope they remember me, lone and blue

And I hope that they are true to me.

Prince, when the women go back on you, Come around and have a drink or three To my faithful lasses, old and new, And I hope that they are true to me!

we're going to indulge our civic pride and

"OUTSIDE O' THAT IT'S ALL RIGHT!"



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Farmer's Vital Role-Jersey Speed Laws-A Free Thinker's Views

This Department in free to all renders who ish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum and the

Sir-It seems to me that some reply cities ever appreciate the value of the farmer and the fruits of his labor to the world?

1 would like to make reference to the statement made in the EVENING LEDGER of Monday, August 12, by Edward S. Wertz, "Of m verry sorry, sor, but th' young lad of Reading. Pa. He declares that only 5 per cent of the people (the farmers) are not can't serve 'm." We found out that the being considered in the new conscription did not get away without having thrust at darky was from Jamaica and had been her suggestion that she was defending the I. W. W. Although she promptly disclaimed this the lesue has since been framed are the law and the 95 per cent (the consumtion of the law and the 95 per cent (the law and the law and the 95 per cent (the law and the aware of the fact that if the 5 per cent (or the farmers) were to go, the consumers (the 55 per cent) would be without food and would soon starve. The people must appreciate the fact that the farmers keep the world alive. Every one wants production increased, but it cannot be in-creased if the producers are not certain of a price that will give them a profit. If a reasonable price is not fixed the crops will not be sowed, because the farmer will not glut his own market.

Mr. Wertz is in the grain and milling business and can't be classed among the merchants and speculators. The merchants and speculators could go out of business and the world would still live, but if the farmer should go out of business the world would starve Now, which is more imwould starve. Now, which is more im-tortant to the world and to the people? Germany, our enemy, has belied the farmer so that she has held up under a great strain, while America has not helped the farmer and cannot hold up under a very small strain. Please do not forget the 95 per cent does not feed the world!

New Castle, Del., August 14

SAFETY FIRST IN NEW JERSEY To the Editor of the Evening Ledger

inst, contains a very count of automobilists being arrested i this town last Sunday. As a matter of fact there has not been one automobilist arrested this summer by Audubon police officers. All such arrests have been made by State or courte officers. by State or county officers, and in all cases at which I have been present they have been justified. Furthermore, the laws governing these cases are State and not local laws, and are enforced in all parts of the State. Any one so arrested has the right of appeal

Among other matters you give your readers the impression that the young man from Swarthmore who slipped away with from Swarthmore who slipped away with his car after it was impounded by the law executed a very brilliant feat. If you were to interview him you would probably find that this gentleman is of quite a different opinion. We are not looking for him; in fact, he is about to return to this State and throw himself on the mercy of the court, order to avoid serious consequences. A rusal of the statutes would possibly o vince you that such an act might be con-strued as larceny from the State, as cars strued as larceny from the state, as cars so impounded become State property until any charges levied against them are paid.

I regret very much the spirit you treat

I regret very much the spirit you treat these matters with, as it simply encourages others fo follow suit in disregard of the law. This works a hardship on them, and inclines officers to be less leniont with others. Any one willing to be reasonable will have no trouble. Unfortunately there about 2 per cent of those who drive there are about 2 per cent of those who drive that have to learn by sad experience that they must pay a small amount of attention to the rights of others, otherwise the roads would be extremely unsafe for the remainder of those using them. It has always been the aim of local, county and state

the law. As to the fines, the "motor vehicle and traffic acts," a copy of which you may have by writing to Trenton, will enlighten

In these days, when there is apparent disegard for law and order on every hand, t would be well for a medium like the EVENING LEDGER to refrain from unjust criticism of those on whose shoulders fall the duty of enforcing the statutes. As to the town being, as you say, the storm center, an examination of the magistrates' dockets in the county will prove the contrary.

Hoping you will see this in the manner

in which it is intended, I am, C. MacMILLAN,

Audubon, N. J., August 14.

FREE THINKING DEFENDED

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Were Schwab or some other Amerilars to our country and then accept a con-

branches that were supposed to differ only in geographical location, do just the opposite and invoke Divine aid against the United

lumns, urged religion upon us. I am no speaking of the man who through neglect or indifference drops his religion, but will no one defend the many who have not only looked into but seen through this? Are all agnostics, many of whom will be in the trenches for us, morally lacking or entirely deprayed? I say no and feel that out of this war another great good besides the banishment of autocracy will come when enlightenment teaches us that good and bad, right and wrong actions are not proordained for us, but are as we will and tr A FREE THINKER.

Trenton, N. J. August 11.

GRANT'S LAST DAYS

General Grant's last days at Mount Mc-Grezor are touchingly described in a letter dated September, 1885, printed in Harper's

The was under solutions of death tast spring." Mark wrote Beecher, he sat think-ing, musing, reveral days nobody knows what about; then he pulled himself together and set to work to finish that book, a colossal task for a dying man. Presently his hand gave out; fate seemed to have got him eleckmated. Dictation was suggested. non eleckmated. Dictation was suggested. No be never could do that; had never tried too old to learn now. By and by if he could only do Appomentors—well. So he sent for a stenographer and dictated sono words at a single sitting—never pausing, never hearinging for a word, never repeating—and in the written-out copy he made hardly a correction. He dictated again, every two or three days: again, every two or three days the interrecuperation—and at last he was able to tell me that he had written more matter tell me that he had written more matter than could be gotten into the book. I then enlarged the book—had to. Then he lost his voice. He was not quite done yet, however—there was no end of little plums and spices to be stuck in here and there, and this work he patiently continued, a few lines a day, with pad and penell, till far into July, at Mount McGregor. One day he put his remoil aside and said he was done—there was nothing more to do. If I had been there I could have forested. If I had been there I could have foretold shock that struck the world three days

THE BUGLES OF THE MARNE When all the candles of the sun When all the candles of the sun Are quenched, and the long day is done And guats about the highways go. And twirls the vane on shadowy barn, Then dim the bugles blow and blow. The bugies of the Marne.

Strain forward, sorrowing cheek to cheek The folk within them start and cry. Like stir of reeds by some vague tarn. The bugies whisper lean and high,

The bugies of the Marne. There are great knows come marching by France listens with her face to sky; France listens with her nead on knees—The ghosts of them that fought at Marne!

Archangel Michael heads the train

What Do You Know?

1. Who is the present Chief Justice of the United States? 2. How did macadismized roads get their name?
3. What is the record steamship passage across the Affantic?

4. Who is the present Premier of Australia?

5. What does characterizing a person as 6

6. What British possession besides Canada to

7. What was the origin of "Joe Miller's Joke

8. Who wrote the opera of "Faust"? . What is a quarte volume?

10. What were "chevanx de frise," formerly much used in war?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Cardinal Gasparri is Papal Secretary of

2. Nautical tradition prescribes that the cap-tain shall have his stateroom on the starboard side of his ship.

The so-called "seventeen-vear locust" is properly the periodical cleada, requiring from thirteen to seventeen years for development. It has the greatest longerity of any known insect. The lumming noise made by it resembles that from a vitraling telegranh wire in a strong breeze. "Camelback" locomotives are those in which the call is placed over the boiler instead-of behind it.

5. The Free Quakers were Friends who fought for independence during the American Revolution. 6. Tobolsk, where the ex-Czar is to reside, it a town in western Siberia. Its popula-tion is about 25.000.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand.
 Ludovico Ariosto was a celebrated Hallat root, author of "Orlamio Furioso," His dates are 1171-1333.

9. South Carolina passed the famous nullification ordinance in 1833.
10. A saxophone is a musical instrument, combining features of a horn and clarinet invented by Adolph Sax, of Belgium, in 1840.

THE "JAPANESE FEVER"

However enthuriastically "A Pacific Port" nay have lately received Viscount Ishi's umission from our Japanese ally, it is lighly improbable that western fervor & ained anything like the intensity of feel-ng which Philadelphia bestowed on a delegation from the Island Empire in the sum-

maxing curiority the Japanese people were to our eyes fifty-odd years ago. It was in 1854 that Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry negotiated his famous trade treaty between Japan and the United States For several centuries previous the Mikado's realm had been justly termed the "hermit Japan had deliberately preferred to be self-suntaining and self-sufficient. No Japanene subject traveled. No foreign visttor was permitted a peep at this inviolate tand. The change in the imperial police that followed Perry's visit was as swift at it was aweeping. Japan's curlosity in the Western World suddenly became no less than the Western World's interest in her.
An embassy from the Orient was dispatched to the United States. Philadelphia was promised a glimpse of this delegation of June 2, 1860.

On the great day of their arrival an i e crowd collected at the Broad and Prime streets depot to catch a glimpse of the ambassadors. Mayor Henry gave them the freedom of the city, and by the time the it seemed as if the whole population of the city had turned out to see the strang-orientals. The throng numbered fully half a million persons, among whom were those sands of visitors from the surrounding country. Throughout all the next day dense masses of humanity waited patiently in front of the new Continental Hotel to catch a sight of the Asiatic dignitaries lodged there. On June 11 they were escorted to the city's notable factories and public stitutions, and on the day after they will nessed an elaborate matinee perfor of farce, pantomime and opera at the three year-old Academy of Music, then one of America's show places. Nothing that town was proud of was hidden from the almond-eyed visitors. They were even asked to marvel at a balloon ascension, which they duly did. Part of their stay was occupied at the United States where close inspection of our corn comparisons with those of Japan with

Philadelphia's craze for the delegate won the name of "Japanese fever." ministration of the city government even interrupted, and five days after to get together a quorum. The distributed by the Japanese here a which they received were valued 500. When the ambase for 170