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Philadelphia, Saturday, November 24, 1917

#### THE TRIUMPH OF EQUALITY

THE reat wome .'s movement took the world by storm in the years before the war. It shook us out of our old selves and made us look around and study the world anew. It had little to do with the mere getting of votes. Votes are at best a tardy confirmation of social changes that have taken place in the hearts of men years before election.

The revolt of the women was as much It said to the young women of the eighties and nineties of the last century: Abandon dollhood for womanhood, earn your own money, marry when and whom you want dren or have them taught the truth as will be in office only until the beginning

Women accomplished a chousand reforms before most of us knew there was stirring. They won everything they went after. They were at the heart of the revolutionary movement in Russia. They struck telling blows at gluttony and that there can be no doubt of its terms. waste in food and drink. They reformed their own clothes, scrapping the trivial fashions of mid-Victorianism along with the mincing manners and slushy sentimentalities of slave-market days. When they had won everything else they naturally asked for the vote. And then the old fogies of the world woke up and said, operation of trains. There is time enough Sluggards, you were awake only in time to see the ending of the movement and yet arrived, the triumph of equality!

The women's movement was the backfire of democracy. Just when the Tories manhood suffrage by which they could cheat men into keeping themselves down cheat men into keepi ened to the condition of the poor and

mission of women in their awakening. foul talk and manners of camps and all ever woman suffrage is in action or is Association has just given evidence of pickets, who, of course, represent not one-tenth of 1 per cent of women; who, But the argument of Anna Howard Shaw in this case rests upon refinement as much as upon expediency. "How would you or I like to have a crowd of women

our own homes. Nonpolitical woman could be trusted to keep her own home circle attuned to the message of good books and music, could inspire the giving the many subtle kindnesses which radiate beyond a family to its friends. But what deeds are allowed to spread out into the larger family of the community, and thence are reflected throughout the State and nation! To expect only politi- hence. cal reforms through women's votes is aship is simply to recognize the act that the average modern community been made a safely civilized place. But we need the votes of women to

### BANISH THE MILK DIPPER

p the world civilized.

REE disadvantages and dangers con on the pail and dipper method of milk, any one of which is more ent warrant for the existing

service. They are the opportunity afforded unscrupulous dealers of "watering" their stock, the fact that handling such a delicate and perishable product fosters the spread of bacterial diseases and the fact that, even if the dealer is honest, homes served from the top of the can will get rich milk and others, in the majority, will receive a product not up to

the standard in nutriment. The statute is warranted, but it is not being obeyed. Evil evasion has reached the point that hundreds of dealers are dipping out milk, particularly in the poorer sections of the city, where protection is most essential. It is high time for arrests and prosecutions. The crusade against derelict dealers just started by Assistant Director of Health Mace and Special Agent Simmers, of the State Dairy and Food Commission, must be pressed to a quick conclusion in scrapping all tin dippers. Speed is necessary now and vigilance in the future, for pure milk is one of the mainsprings of good health. Contamination must stop.

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENTS IN TRANSIT MATTERS

WHETHER this is the psychological moment to negotiate and ratify a lease of the new subways, as William they Draper Lewis suggests, depends on the

If it is desired to fasten upon the city a lease which will turn the subways over to the Rapid Transit Company on its periorita in own terms, this is, indeed, the psychological moment. No better time could be found. We are in the midst of raising a national army and the thoughts of most of the people are concentrated on the war. We are at the beginning of the holiday season, when the thoughts of the rest of them are occupied with Christmas

This is just the time to slip something

If, on the other hand, it is desired to negotiate a lease which will be just to the city and to the Rapid Transit Company-no one wishes to be unjust to the a revolt against women as against men. transit company-no worse time could be chosen than the present.

There is no need for haste. It more important that the lease should be right than that it should be executed w.thout due consideration. It is well and demand the right to teach your chil- known that the present City Councils of the year and that the new Councils will be under different control.

Can it be that the haste is dictated by knowledge of this fact"

The proposed lease is unsatisfactory in many respects, not the least of which is that its meaning is in dispute. It should require no argument to prove that the document should be so simple and clear

vision for a board of high-salaried engl neers to do the work for which the Public Service Commission was created is mischievous and should be eliminated. Mr Twining still insists that this is one of the best provisions in the document.

It will be several years before the subways will be completed ready for the "A dangerous new movement is starting." yet to frame the proper kind of a lease. The psychological moment when such a lease can be framed has very clearly not

#### MORAL EFFECTS

thought they had made a useful tool of This attempt to turn the Italian flank them to turn the Italian flank them to turn the Italian flank battle of Cambrai. The war has settled

> Thanks to the German censorship, the news of defeats is very slow in reachby the fact that when the bad news does eventually become public it has a most how much is being held back. It is an everyday occurrence at the front for cap. Germany has sacrificed.

It would be well for us to improve upon the advantage we possess in having and fruth-telling Governments by not expecting too much benefit from victories or too much loss from defeats. It is a civilian's duty in wartime to insist upon accuracy of statement from those with whom he comes in contact. Public opinion is a texture woven of a myriad private conversations, and the exaggerated

### A MAN WITH A MIND OF HIS OWN

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER, in the installment of his autobiography which will appear in the Evening Laboura on Monday, writes:

In my fancies Homer fell below Vergil. It may be unorthodox, but I am of the

This comment is characteristic of the ndependent mental attitude of the man. He had in his youth the courage of his convictions even when they differed from the generally accepted verdict of mankind. He retained that characteristic till the day of his death. As his story progresses he puts down his own verdict. regarding men and events without regard to the views held by others. This quality is making the document one of the most important contributions to contemporary iographical literature which has been

Is the Kaiser's peace proffer to the Bolsheviki written on a scrap of paper?

Maybe Bondsmith may be known as "The Dandy Mayor" thirty years

The railroads and their employed have put their grievances into the hands of the Administration. That is the only

the Kaiser. The German people are free from such worries. Their papers just eave out the news and print four-weeks-

In conjunction with the scheme of wheatless weeks, Mr. I. Duwitt Auli suggests movieless Mondays, tangoless Wednesdays, weddingless threatreless Thursdays, fatigueless Fri-

#### PREPARATION FOR LONG WAR NEEDED

Informed Opinion in London Fails to See Early End of Great Conflict

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondent of Evening Ledger

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LONDON, Nov. THE previous sections of this review have indicated some of the reasons which are leading informed opinion to prepare for a war still comparatively long. The possibil-ity of a great thrust on the western front. which will break through the German army and ravel it up on both sides, does exist; the ability to win heights, to win victories, certainly in our hands. Decisions alone have eluded us, and we may achieve them. as we can show the reasons for it.

phases of superiority have been these: Men, material, military thought and civilian sacrifice. In each one the Germans were temporarily superior to the Allies and their superiority has brought them nothing, probably because in the third instance they were hampered by a political instance they were hampered by a political in smaller shocking in a were temporarily superior to nferiority which is really shocking in a ivilized nation. Superiority in men and dvilland matten low leave them free to move; and the great object of our activity is to make immobile, except for one direction— ward. That explains the drive on Superjority in thought they have had in the ugh the sacrifice is not voluntary, is State-directed and tyrannical. Except for ith her the three major Allies are living luxury and plenty. And each day of xury and plenty is an added day of

For a year I have watched the coils of ar wind tighter and tighter around Eng-ind. And at the end of it some stray note from Germany takes the scale from eyes and I feel that the war has hardly begun to touch these islands. They are making sacrifices in mon and treasure, as much as any nation can be asked to bear. But the realization that before the war is on something else must be sacrificed has of yet come here. That something else I an only describe as the babit of civilian ife. It is the same thing that the United States will have to give up, and she will not have three years in which to do it. For f we are starting where the Allies left off. the matter of conscription, of trench warfare, of control of commodities,

The Civilian Attitude The civilian's natural attitude of mind is rivate, and the one thing which this war lil not brook is private advantage time individual gain may persist, but be nearling of that is that little by little ever ty must be absorbed in war-makin much is at stake to make exception mless it be for the few processes of peace which must be kept going. Gradually assentials must be discarded; luxuries in given up; waste must stop. That the will take steres doubted. But the citizen must be abeae of the Government in this matter. He mus not only be prepared for sacrifice, he mus the Government demand sacrifice. For it is only when the authority sacrifice becomes equable and The German Government, which has often shown itself callous of the rights of its subjects, has at least not made the miske of asking or expecting unequal sacri-The rich and the powerful have ed to escape certain disagreeable, but the general method is that of hings; but the genera qual sacrifice for all.

In a war like this most men have only are called upon to die. They have not the right to live well. Most women have not the right to do anything they choose, except be wasteful, until they are called upon to Before twelve months are out the war will be making such demands upon us that we will regret passionately every hour unless they are actually a relief to us after work done essential work. We cannot get through this war on the strength of our get through this war on the strength dissipations in London or New York, our idleness and ease in Monte Carlo or Florida. Nor can we on our slackness in smaller matters. Before the war ends we

And we shall have to use imagination. The hesitant, step-by-step method of dealing with the internal affairs of a country Kitchener said thre war is rumous. years, but England did not prepare for three years. If a three years' war had been in sight many things might have been done, but for some reason the war has always seemed too short to do the necessary things. In preparing for a three years war it would have been possible, while labor was still available, to work over the whole transport system of the United Kingdom. It would have been plausible to re arrange the methods of bringing figit and produce to market, so that the wastage of tons of precious food would not have occurred in 1917.

### "Thinking Out" the War

As the hablt of thinking of one's sel the habit of thinking for passes, the habit of timbing for one's self-must remain. It is paradoxical but essen-tially true that with each inroad on the rights of the civilian the power of the civilian grows greater. For every right the Covernment takes away it gives a duty which is like taking away a popgun and giving a howitzer. As the civilian's duties increase he becomes more and more the decisive factor in the war. In Germany the civilian has virtually no rights, for he has been regimented; and he is powerful. (He is, unfortunately, not fully conscious, and he is loyal.) The scale goes down until in the United States, where the citizen still rejoices in most of his rights; he is powerful only because we have been in the habit of listening to him and counting his votes. The war power of the American civilian will only begin to be felt when the civiliau rights of the American begin to disappear. It will be then that the prime duty of thinking the war out, of arriving at and holding fast to right opinions, will be most Speaking from observation pressing. Speaking from observation of just that period in England, I should say that America will be successful. For the imagination in us, which Englishmen are inclined to consider flamboyant, will pull us through. Nor is it likely that our Govern-ment will wait three years before realizing the necessity of having an inform opinion, as opposed to a merely patriotic public opinion, on its side.

Germany's advantage so far has been that she has a simple formula, an attractive program and a good foundation of education on which to work. It may be that the education is so good that it will turn and rend her before the end. That is her lookout. What we need is a well-instructed civilian body; it is as important a contribution to the future welfare of the world as our well-trained troops. For when world as our well-trained troops. For when we turn from a review of the military situation to some consideration of the pros-pects of peace, we find that the people of the United States are occupying today the most singular, the most powerful position ever occupied by any people. Nations have dictated peace; single individuals have wielded as much power. Never before has a people had in its hands the destinies of the world.

And it is precisely because so wer is in our hands that we cannot af-rd to delude ourselves for one moment with false promises of victories and peace There are distinct reasons why

# Tom Daly's Column

THE VILLAGE POET

Whenever it's a Saturday, an' all my work is through, There's still a patriotic job or two for

An' walking forth on Chestnut street to day I got a clue For wartime conservation that is positively new.

me to do:

way not grab a gun an' serve my country at the front,

so I look aroun! to do some other helpful stunt; An' if upon my village rounds a chance

ocears to me, I feel as patriotic as those lads across the sea. So that's the reason why I smile an' why my eye is bright-

I've made a great discovery that fills me with delight, A hint to one economy that yet may win

the war: One collar-button is enough, so why use any more?

There was a Yiddish gentleman who stood upon the street

An' sold those useful articles; an' there I chanced to meet A thrifty individual, a shread New Eng-

lond son. Who priced the buttons on the tray, an only purchased one. Beg pardon sir," I said to him, "but if

you do not mind, You've purchased one to wear in front, but how about behind?"

My friend," said he, "Tre dropped the one I wore behind before; One collar-button is enough, so why use any more?"

He held me with his glittering eye; I could not choose but hear,

in' thereupon he stood an' spilled this wisdom in my ear; You wear a second button there behind

your bloomin' neck Because you think your collar, if it isn't kept in check, Will jump above your shirt-band, now, an

climb up in your hair; But try to do without it, an' you'll never wear one there.

Here, come an' do your bit with re an help to win the war! One collar-button is enough, so why use

any more?

He held me with his skinny hand, he held me with his eye, An' ruthlessly he tore away my collar an

my tie He sought my rearward button out, he pried it loose; an' then,

He picked my tie an' collar up an' put them on again. He laid the button in my hand an' smiled upon me; "There!

That's better in your pocket, an' you save the wear an' tear. If everybody did the same, we sure would

win the war! ne collar-button is enough, so why use any more?"

THERE'S no poetry in the lines printed above, but there's more truth than you may imagine. The thing actually happened to us. We have been robbed of our back collar-button! At least it is no longer biting at our spinal col-

agreed that we must have our theatres joyful tidings to you. But we needn't through "The Innocents Abroad" or "Huck- able. At this writing we have been back-

buttonless for six hours. We cannot remember when we felt so light in our neck before. And our collar busn't once

nial patch of green upon the skin covering the northern terminus of our spinal system. It was verdigris from a brass collar-button of the cravat-holding kind in vogue in those days. They were associated with white wing collars, and they galled many a cheap dude.

If you're addicted to upstanding collars now you cannot hope for exemption, for you'll need an anchor to hold your tie, but if your customary collar's a lay-down, you can melt that back-button into a bul-

HUBERT R. BROWN, one of the army of Philadelphians who have become successful New Yorkers, dropped into town the other day and bought a lunch for us. In return for which we laughed at all his stories ostentationsly and at one wirry remark quite unexpectedly and, therefore, heartily. He had been talking about another Philadelphia lad who had made good in Gotham and we said, "Why, when we knew Bill be was having trouble to keep the wolf from the door." "Well," said Mr. Brown, "his trouble now is keeping his poor relations from the porte

### BITTER STUFF

"I wisht," in accents wheezy, Said little six-year-old, "This med'cine wuz as easy To take as takin' cold."

PRYING into the private life of a public character is no part of a newspaper's business; besides, we don't befleve the correspondent who claims to have overheard this conversation in the vestibule

of a Washington home: "Good-by, dear. I must hurry to the office. What? You won't give me a

"Certainly not, Herbert. How can you ask it? You who are forever lecturing upon conservation and economy?"

"Don't be foolish! Kisses don't cost inything." "No? You've frequently said they cost you a new bonnet or gown."

the other day, speaking of "the Rev. Dr. B. G. Wilkinson, president of Waschington (D. C.), Missionary College.

Republic suggests a few conversions that might follow the Kaiser's conquest of us: SCHICKAGO ST. LUDWIG BALTIMOHR NEU YORCK BOTOLPH'SBURG SCHLAFSTADT

# THERE'S A GATE IN THE 'INDENBURG LINE



## MARK TWAIN'S VIENNA LECTURE

How His Strictures on the German Language Were Received by a Fashionable Audience-Effect of a Democratic American on Austrian Society

> By CHARLEMAGNE TOWER United States Minister to Austria-Hungary from 1897 to 1809

THE publication by Messrs. Harper of | it in their intercourse with each other, were the letters of Mark Twain is an event really able to grass the meaning that it was intended to convey; for all of which he of very unusual interest, and, it may be said, of peculiar importance to the literary mated that it was his solicitude for them.

All these became public property long ago; but we have now an entirely new presentation of the life and vicissitudes, the oys and sorrows of Samuel Clemens as he wassed through them and felt them as he described them while their impressions were still fresh upon his mind-which brings us into contact, as never before, with the

man himself. Here is Mark Twain, portrayed unconsciously, we may say, by his own pen. A life made up of every kind of human experience, immensely full of knowledge of the world and acquaintance with men. The narrative of it carries one through a whole epoch of American history, and it is cosmopolitan in the impression that it reflects

In turning over the leaves of these volumes one is reminded through some of the letters which they contain of an incident that has frequently been recalled with pleasure by those who knew Samuel Clem-ens at the time, one of the strangest episodes of a singularly varied career which was certainly not lacking in startling situations-Mark Train's visit to Austria where he spent the winter and spring with

his family in 1898 and 1899. His appearance there was in itself a great surprise, for it seemed like a con-tradiction to find this fresh breeze from the Sierras penetrating into the conserva-tive and intensely old-world atmosphere of Vienna; and, indeed, Mark Twain had before that scarcely approached, either in interest or intellectual sympathy, the orbit in which those people move, nor had they the least conception of him. Their tradiwere not even vaguely known in the world in which he had lived, neither w he much acquainted with their habits thought of their daily life. And yet ent there to lecture to the Viennes the construction of the German language!

### Only Mark Twain Could Do This

Nothing in his whole literary achieve ment exhibits so distinctly perhaps as this undertaking the difference in character and intellectual quality between Mark Twain and other men; for it may be said that if another, who was governed by the ordinary rules of human conduct, had planned challer enterties it could hive been set a similar enterprise it could have been set down with confidence as a failure from the start. In the case of Mark Twain it proved to be a complete success. For, in winning the attention, even th

for men in general. It is inconceivable that any one else could do as he did in Vienna. The boldness of his announce-ment in itself procured him an audience for his first lecture from among the journalist and literary inhabitants of the capital who had some remote notions about the reputation at home of the great American humorist, and not a few of those who are wel morist, and not a few of those who are well known socially at the court went, with a certain curiosity more or less cynical, to hear what he could possibly have to say of their mother tongue which he did not know much about himself. So that at his first appearance he faced a roomful of people whose sympathy, to say the leaf

This alien spelling of the capital of the is in fact essentially incomprehensible and that in its present form no human being can safely use it who wishes to be was profoundly sorrowful.

mosite words which nterminable sentences so detrimental to heir national progress, must all be entangled in order that the language might have a natural development as a vehicle of uman thought; that this was his miss and this the task which he was about to

He had provided himself for the occa m with a few German sentences by of examples of the defects to illuded and in illustration of the methods by which he intended to carry out his re-forms; but, as these were so long and so intricate, he announced that the hall in which he was speaking did not afford him space enough in which to manipulate them, but he invited his audience to accompany him to a neighboring bridge, where he might spread them out and give to each a proper length and a reasonable grammatical composition by which his hearers should be able to estimate at a glance the immense value of the reform which he was about to introduce. "And then, ladies and gentlemen," he exclaimed, "you will be able to understand what is being said when you speak to each other!

### Discovered He Was Not a Buffoon

Nothing of the kind had ever been heard n Austria before, nor anywhere else, for that matter. Mark Twain's audience was amazed. But they began to discover as he proceeded that this man, with a large head and somewhat disheveled hair, a droning voice and an imperturbable selfpossession, who looked at them with a twinkling eye as he let fall here and there a sharp criticism or touched with sarcasm upon the weak spots in human nature, was upon the weak spots in human nature, was evidently not a mere buffoon; quite the contrary, for having strayed away now from the strict construction of the German language with which he had begun, he was entertaining them before long with humorous descriptions and with wittleisms filled with flashes of wisdom that is not confined to any people or to any tongue. to any people or to any tongue

This was characteristic of Mark Twain. This was characteristic or Mark Twain, who was, indeed, in no sense a buffoon. He was by nature intensely kind, he loved his fellow men, he had a facility of looking into them and understanding them which was exceptionally his own. He saw objects and exceptionally his own. He saw objects and moted incidents as other men do; but what he saw translated itself by a conception that was either grotesque or humorous or subtle in detecting human frailities in a way that fastened the attention and provided wight. way that rastened the account and pro-voked mirth. It caused him no mental ef-

The Viennese, who studied his qualities The Viennese, who studied his qualities somewhat more closely than we in America have been in the habit of doing, possibly because he was a stranger to them, detected in his discourse the wit of a benevolent critic, which, in fact, he was, as well as the clear insight of an observer who, while laughing at the incidents of life about him, and so with the tact and percention of the state of the laughing at the incidents of life about him, did so with the tact and perception of a man of the world. He gained their attention, and with it came their good will. They accepted him finally and came to recognize in him a Lachender Philosoph.

### "Liebling" of the Viennese

As the winter passed Mark Twain be-came a familiar figure in the Viennese so-cial world, whither his reputation had precial world, whither his reputation had pre-ceded him and had opened the doors to prepara a welcome, no inconsiderable part of which was due to his having established his family there amid aurroundings of a most winning and attractive domestic life. His home was graced by the gentle-ness and refinement of Mrs. Clemens, who, with her two young daughters taking their part in the social activities of the city.

#### What Do You Know?

What is antipusto?

Why is a planoforte so called?

5. In what class, under the new selective service rules, will be placed a murried manus whose wife and children are mains dependent on his labors for support.

Vho is General Byng? 8. What is meant by the budget system

Who wrote "Peter Ibbetson"? Where is the Kremlin?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. A dormitory is so called from the Latia 2. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney said, "Mil-

4. Chamber music is written for a small a ber of instruments for performance in "intimate" environment. String a tets are the most usual form.

5. Rembrandt painted "The Mill." It is that half a million dollars was naid this musicariers of the Inteh school P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia.

Mary Ann Evans, the name assumed b

George Washington is a character in Thack lapidary is an expert cutter and pollsh

were looked upon much longer as strange in Vienna. As his reputation grew his works were generally read. He was sough out and invited to almost every important

general entertainment, so that it was used to expect him and to meet him upon the occasions. Mark Twain had become "Liebling" of the Viennese. "Liebling" of the Viennese.

Of course, after several months had passed, the time arrived for him to return to America, to break up and leave behind the associations of the bright capital, which was, after all, not his permanent home, not could it be. But it was painful to both him and his family to say farewell to so much kindness, and, on their part, the people of Vienna were sad to see him go. Indeed they kept him long in mind and sent me

sages to show that they were still thinking of him. It was in reply to one of these, at the end of the following year, in which was expressed a request for a New Year's greet-ing to his friends in Austria, that he sent

the well-known telegram:
"I send my kindest New Year's greetings
to all my friends throughout all the Em-pire—and to my enemies as well, but only

CUT OUT USELESS LABOR

More and more the contest resolves itself into a strugg'e of labor forces. The ef-icient mobilization of labor is the secreficient mobilization of labor is the secret of Germany's power. We may have more workers than Germany, but if they are not working at the war the figures are not relevant. Every day and hour spent at nonessential work is a concession to Ger-many and means a prolongation of the war, more lives, more treasure. Every piano made, every pleasure automobile manufac-tured, every gailon of gasoline uselessly consumed is a loss of labor and a proongation of the war. It was recently stated longation of the war. It was recently stated that if the consumption of gasoline in "joy riding" in the eastern part of the country could be cut 50 per cent, 30,000 tons of shipping now carrying oil could be

bilizing our vast labor resources—till losses and misery compel it, or in time to bring about an end? Shall we be deaf and blind to the lessons which England so carnestly to the lessons which England so carnestly endeavors to press upon us, or shall we learn only by the lesson of necessity forced slowly on us? This is really the vital question of the war. There must be a survey and census of all our labor, a cessation of nonessential work, a redistribution of labor resources on a vast and yet unthought-of scale. Our leaders must grasp this fact; if they are unable to do so the people for their own sake must force the issue.—Ng-tional, Sorvice Magnaine.