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THE TRIUMPH OF EQUALITY
THE real women'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.

Women accomplished a thousand reforms before most of us knew there was such a thing as a woman's movement stirring. They won everything they went after. They were at the heart of the revolutionary movement in Russia.

THE attempt to turn the Italian flank has been rebuffed since Haig's victory, and it is quite incredible that the chief reason for this is a German hope of overcoming the moral effect of the battle of Cambrai.

To teach refinement of feeling is the mission of women in their awakening. The clearing away of our slum and sweatshop swamps, a check upon the foul talk and manners of camps and all places where men are massed away from women, these and a thousand other refining influences are "woman's sphere."

BANISH THE MILK DIPPER
THREE disadvantages and dangers confront the pail and dipper method of feeding milk, any one of which is more than sufficient warrant for the existing ban against such slipshod and insanitary practices.

services. 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 nutrition.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENTS IN TRANSIT MATTERS
Whether this is the psychological moment to negotiate and ratify a lease of the new subways, as William Draper Lewis suggests, depends on the point of view.

MORAL EFFECTS
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A MAN WITH A MIND OF HIS OWN
GOVERNOR PENNAPACKER, in the installment of his autobiography which will appear in the EVENING LEDGER on Monday, writes:

Is the Kaiser's peace offer to the Bolsheviks written on a scrap of paper?
Maybe Bondsmith may be known as "The Dandy Mayor" thirty years hence.

Turks' defeats have begun to worry the Kaiser. The German people are free from such worries. Their papers just leave out the news and print four-weeks-old stuff about Italy.

And it is precisely because so much power is in our hands that we cannot afford to delude ourselves for one moment with false promises of victories and peace. There are distinct reasons why we cannot make peace; one of them is that we do not yet know our enemy.

PREPARATION FOR LONG WAR NEEDED

Informal Opinion in London Fails to See Early End of Great Conflict
By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES
Special Correspondent of Evening Ledger

LONDON, Nov. 1. HAVE indicated some of the reasons which are leading informed opinion to prepare for a war still comparatively long. The possibility 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, is certainly in our hands. Decisions alone have to be made and they are being made. But when we deal with probabilities we cannot count on such a break through unless we can show the reasons for it.

The civilian attitude
The civilian's natural attitude of mind is private, and the one thing which this war will not break is private advantage. For a time individual gain may persist, but before the end it will have passed. The meaning of that is that little by little energy must be absorbed in war-making. Too much is at stake to make exceptions, unless it be for the free prosecution of peace which must be kept going, if only to keep the essentials must be discarded; luxuries must be given up; waste must stop.

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

I may not grab a gun an' serve my country at the front,
An' so I look aroun' to do some other helpful stunt;
An' if upon my village rounds a chance occurs 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 an 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 shrewd New England son,
Who pried the buttons on the tray, an' only purchased one.
"Buy 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, "I've 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,
An' thereupon he stood an' spilled this wisdom in my ear:
"Your wear a second button there behind your hipcoat's 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 me an' help to win the war!
One collar-button is enough, so why use any more?"

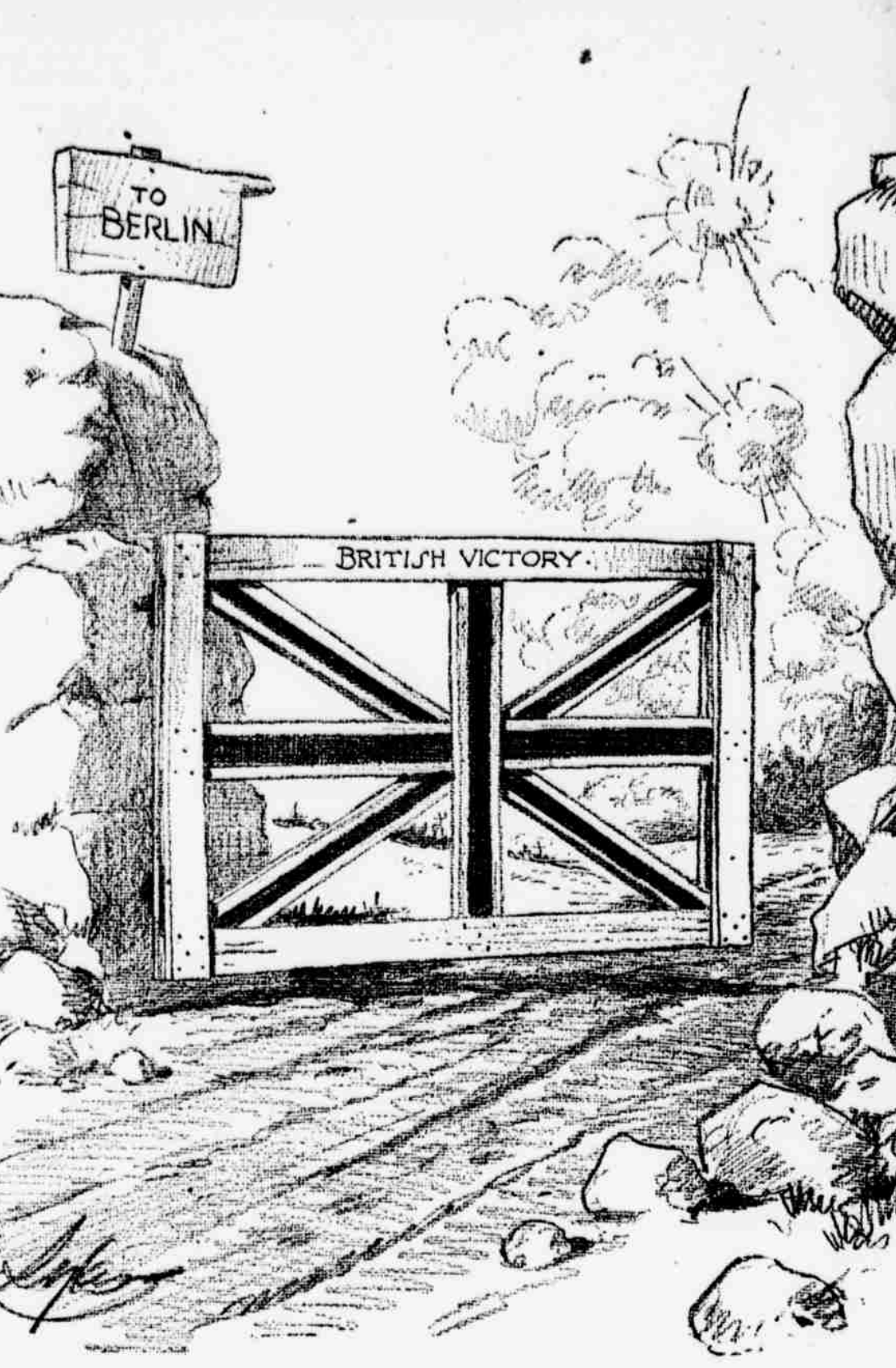
There's no poetry in the lines printed above, but there's more truth than you may imagine. The thing actually happened to us. We have been robbed of our back-collared button. It is in our vest pocket.

When we wore a kid we wore a perennial 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 duke.

Only Mark Twain could do this
Nothing in his whole literary achievement 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 a similar enterprise it could have been set down with confidence as a failure from the start.

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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

THE publication by Messrs. Harper of the letters of Mark Twain is an event of very unusual importance to the literary world because of the opportunity which it affords us to make an intimate acquaintance with one whom everybody knows in general.

Nothing of the kind had ever been heard in 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 self-possession, who looked at them with a twinkling eye as he let fall here and there upon the weak spots in human nature, was not a mere buffoon; quite the contrary, for having strayed away now and then into the territory of the German language with which he had begun, there he was out of his element, and with witticisms fled with any people or to any tongue.

"Liesing" of the Viennese
As the winter passed Mark Twain became a familiar figure in the Viennese social world, whither his reputation had preceded him and had opened the doors to a warm welcome, no inconsiderable part of which was due to his having established himself as a stranger to the Viennese.

What Do You Know?

- 1. What is antismog?
2. Define put-waller.
3. Why is a pianoforte so called?
4. Who said, "I would rather be right than a President?"

- 1. A dormitory is so called from the Latin word "dormire," to sleep.
2. Charles Fetsworth Pinkney said, "Millions for defense, not one cent for glory."
3. General W. J. Kuhn is in command of the National Army's cantonment at Annapolis, Maryland.

More and more the contest resolves itself into a struggle of labor forces. The efficient 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 Germany and means a prolongation of the war, more lives, more treasure.