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Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 27, 1917.

ANOTHER GANG TRENCH
TAKEN

THE Town Meeting men are jubilant over a victory in the courts which they declare with justified confidence will reverse the apparent result of the election held three weeks ago today. Yet it is not remarkable that the courts have ordered the opening of ballot-boxes. It was remarkable that a political organization which hoped to dominate city affairs should have been so stupid as to oppose the demands for reform. Philadelphians wanted to start its career of autocratic control without showing a certificate of ownership. It was hardly a sign of the confidence of a majority of citizens to start business without a clear majority.

So close were the apparent returns that it would require a change of only two or three votes in each of the six or seven hundred districts where it is charged that fraud or other irregularity occurred, to elect Town Meeting candidates. Standard lead over Smith is less than 1 per cent of the total vote. In an absolutely honest election this lead might easily be overcome. When it is declared by responsible citizens who have no monetary gain at stake that Town Meeting votes were thrown out when it is a matter of common knowledge that many thousands of Town Meeting voters marched their party square and also voted for Mr. Rotan, and when it is known that many, if not all, of the organization election officers three and these valid ballots, there was surely good ground for demanding the opening of the ballot-boxes and none whatever for keeping the facts hidden.

It may well have been for this fact that the Town Meeting party has had as hard a time from the moment of the birth. Easy victory which have led to overconfidence and disintegration. It has little time to organize than any other independent movement. It was handled by the meanest kind of trickery that caught to keep its name on the ballots and for a time it seemed that this attack might prevail. It failed in its attempt to put the District Attorney on its bench, with the result that voters were in doubt as to how they should mark their ballots—a situation that yet may prove to have produced defeat. And yet, in spite of all possible because of all these reverses and discouragements, the Town Meeting men are still a compact body, fighting to a finish for good government and guiding sympathizers and adherents every day for the next struggle.

Their strength rests upon the righteousness of their cause. The steely in the *Independents'* hold in morality. And every assault upon them only strengthens the more the essential corruption of the Organization which these fighters are little by little tearing into tatters.

They are not broken enough, there are still public spirit enough in the Organization, with its present leadership, to combat the sustained and growing attack upon its strongholds. It is honeycombed with the disloyalty of rank and file that has been mulcted for campaign contributions. It has nothing to offer labor, which knows that a business management of affairs makes for prosperous and stable conditions and that gang politics is ever a dangerous and treacherous ally. We can look forward to better things from the Town Meeting movement. It will have no easy time. It is best for it to have to struggle. But common sense and justice fight on its side. It has only begun to fight.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE
FOR THE GANDER

WILL Philosophers be the component of goose or the military gander? They shamed of what went on in the city's business organizations take on a cool propositus of the big insurance companies and the utility of that action.

Pure losses through boom-bust and secondary influenza have increased enormously in the last couple of years in every big city but Philadelphia. To continue to let no insured premiums will be demanded in every city, including Philadelphia. Philadelphia must bear its share of the nation's augmented losses. That is the underwriters' place.

All very commendable and patriotic. But there is a large "out." Automobile theft in the Philadelphia streets have been more numerous than in any other zone. Of course, the remainder of the country is going to participate in the enhanced cost of protection. Not so say the underwriters. A higher rate for Philadelphia motorists, the old timers for others, is the decree.

Sweet reasonableness, but to say kindly resolutely, to being "soiled," has long been a charming feature of the Philadelphia auto companies. And now, perhaps because of all these reverses and discouragements, the Town Meeting men are still a compact body, fighting to a finish for good government and guiding sympathizers and adherents every day for the next struggle.

THE LESSON OF HISTORY

NAPOLÉON dominated Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily and mounting more of Russia than the Romans have done. When he was at the height of his success a great English general declared no one could ever defeat Napoleon and died of despair. Yet Napoleon spent his last six years of his life on an island building about what might have been. To match the Little Corporals exploit, William II holds a fast-growing strip of France and one small corner of Italy, and is invariably worsted wherever he is on equal terms with his foe. And yet so blind are men to the perspective of history that there are persons today who declare Germany cannot be beaten.

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HONOR NOT DEAD IN PETROGRAD

AL is not pacific among the pacifist Bolsheviks. Some of the radical leaders think the Anglo-France-Russian pact makes a separate peace is worth more than the paper it was written on. Lenin and Trotsky stand on the brink of a smashing break in the Soviet of the soldiers' and workmen's movement. Apparently Prussian gold and Russian dynamite cannot extinguish all the Slavic sons of honor.

A WEAK LANK, A BROKEN CHAIN

PARTICULARISM in national war aims must be rooted out if Prussianism is to be crushed, Lloyd George emphatically declared in his notable speech proposing the Inter-Allied War Council. "Particularism" of party ambitions in the individual Entente countries as imperatively must be abandoned. The will to win in each nation must be re-enforced by the capacity to present a united and whole-hearted national front of the Inter-Allied War Council is to take on the form and functions of an active, powerful and above all, integral and centralized force for victory.

Party aspirations must be forgone for those. Party grudges must be forgotten till the end of the war. This is a

weak lank, a broken chain.

Now if hearing La Follette in the Senate or hearing him in the papers can be indefinitely postponed!

Holland is protesting bitterly against the Allies' trade restrictions. It is the Netherlands' own fault that they got in Dutch before the United States entered the war by transhipping to the Central Empires.

Ruth Law wants to fly in France for Uncle Sam. She could probably be used to better advantage teaching young men how to fly. The American Bolsheviks, who would rather have a woman do his fighting for him than fight himself, is becoming as rare as the dodo.

WAR PSYCHOLOGY
IN LONDON VIEWS

"Jingo," "Pacifist" and "Just-quauboutist" Opinions Concerning Dove of Peace

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES
Special Correspondent of the Evening Ledger

LONDON, Nov. 27.—THE war situation, under standings of which many people differ, is not to be confused with the jingoism, or bitter-ender, who is willing to fight until a satisfactory conclusion is reached, but who does not know that the conclusion must be the destruction of German soil and the disruption of the German Empire. The mark of the jingo, however, is the real desire to wreak vengeance upon the Germans, to teach them a lesson, to inflict pain upon them. The jingo also partakes of the sensible man, but the one way you can upset a militarily nation is to prove that militancy can be defeated by non-militancy. Therefore the jingo is all for a victory in the field or in the air, he tends to be militaristic, or at least militant. He is not too patient, but patient is ready to make a permanent or lasting peace, and addressed themselves with sympathy or with penitence for past errors. The singular thing is that those who talk most about a desirable peace are pacifists, yet they are indisposed to do anything to help that peace along. Their ease has been attained through the use of the word "pacifist." Their ease has been attained through the use of the word "pacifist."

Colonial House, America's representative, with just and solemn emphasis, stresses the absolute necessity of solidarity. Frictions, blood, parties must yield everything to insure that solidarity.

HOME CHARITIES IN WARTIME

HOME charities are being neglected in the patriotic zeal to contribute to the funds for war purposes. It was pointed out at the annual meeting of the Society for Organizing Christ, the warning is well timed. Our orphanages, homes and institutions dependent on voluntary contributions for support should not be deprived of their accustomed benefactions. However, they too must bear their share of the sacrifices due from all, in order that the physical welfare, social comfort and spiritual uplift of our children may be generously maintained.

But the problem of poverty is bound to be lessened this winter just as it has lost much of its magnitude and some of its acuteness during the last two or three prosperous war-time years. Living costs have mounted, but weak has been plenty of cash removed from budgeted occasions.

Now we are faced with the question of what give and what receive.

SETHRED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS
SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 27, 1917.

Tom Daly's Column

A Philanthropic Pioneer

FRANCIS W. MACK, ladies and gentlemen:

Mr. Mack is superintendent of the A. & M. Haydon carriage bolt factory at Twenty-second and Vine streets; been there for thirty-eight years, too. He's proud of the goods he makes; they go all over the world. Not interested in bolts, you say? Wait a minute!

The bolts Mr. Mack turns out are perfect, but some of his workmen are not. They're cripples. They were picked for that reason, and there's room for more. Look again at the bright and honest face of Francis W. Mack, and when we're told what we know about him you'll want to shake his hand, grimed as it is with oil and iron filings.

* * * Please Dept. 200 ask.

ONE DAY In the early spring of 1916 Mr. Mack from the shelter of a building at Fifteenth and Market streets watched a one-legged newsboy selling papers in the rain.

"That lad and others like him," said Mr. Mack to himself, "would be better off with us inside job this sort of weather." It gave him an idea.

Most of the machines in his shop were equipped by foot-pedals. He changed that and rigged up hand levers. He deputized one of his able-bodied workmen to do a bit of play-acting. "I want you," said he, "to pretend that you've lost a leg. Be nice as if you only had one and see how much work you can turn out." The man surprised himself by doing almost as good a day's work with one leg as ever he had done with two. "I thought so," said Mr. Mack, putting on his hat and coat. "Now we'll see if these mutton-chops'll take away the kind of workmen I'm going after now."

MIL. MAY IS presented himself at the State Employment Agency, 1519 Arch street, and getting the end of Mr. Hopkins' address, the secretary began to talk about jobs for cripples. Mr. Hopkins tipped the chair to the coat of the door and that official began his cumbersome job of Shouldering another crutch out into the open air. "Hold on!" cried Mr. Mack, "I'm not looking for jobs for cripples. I'm hunting for crippled to do jobs in my factory." They couldn't believe him. But he made his plan plain to them, and right off the bat they gave him an intrinsic paralytic, who came helpless from the waist down. Next came a Indian, with one leg permanently bound to a prosthesis; two more infirmities, a hemiplegic, a lunatic; a negro twice as big, no legs, no feet with the left leg gone and the right hip out of place; two more paralytics and a man of seventy, with broken bones in his legs that won't knit.

The first batch of crippled to fit for industry and workmanship they were 100 per cent. Some have graduated into easier work in other shops but not one has been discharged for any cause. "Oh, yes," says Mr. Mack. "There was one, but he didn't really belong. They got a thinking I wanted all kinds of crippled, so they sent me one that was crippled under the hilt. He couldn't count money on the time of day; and he wouldn't work unless some one was there to keep prying him. Otherwise he was sound as a dollar."

But the cripples are beavers. They've been given an unusual chance and they meet it with gratitude and enthusiasm.

THE VOICE OF
THE PEOPLE

TURKEY TIME



I showed my wife as soon as I reached the office to send me my back collar button by messenger. The first assault came when I leaned over the breakfast table to eat my oatmeal. The blanched collar bounced up and knocked me in the nose. On my way out of the house I heard the collar snap and again the collar bounced up and a cold November breeze went whistling down my back. A lady dropped her umbrella behind me in the trolley car and I stooped to pick it up. It took me twice as long to get my coat buttoned, the collar stuck in place, and the coat buttoned again as it took to recover the button.

Any one who can't wear a collar without a button in the back is not human. Wax figures and embryo officers might get away with it, but not regular people. C. F. M., Philadelphia, November 26.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who is the chairman of the United States Patriotic Board and what is its function?

2. Name the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

3. Name Samoa and state its importance to the war.

4. What is the meaning of the musical term "womwains"?

5. Who is Prof. Paul Milykoff?

6. What is an salient?

7. What is an *edition de luxe*?

8. What are trees pruned in late fall or winter?

9. What army officer has charge of the city draft?

10. Which is the Buckeye State?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Justice Harrison, president of the Southern Railways, is head of the Federal Railroad War Board.

2. "Classic" football matches are Penn-Michigan, Yale-Harvard, Stanford-Harvard, Princeton-Yale, Army-Navy.

3. "Tom o' Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe, has an important bearing on the events which developed into the Civil War.

4. Two good musicians who have entered the United States are John Phillips Sosa and Perez Gómez.

5. General von Eudenckord is First Quarter Master General of the German forces and Hindenburg's right-hand man.

6. Greenwich Workshops, where the software markets are retained, is at Greenwich.

7. Russia, France and Great Britain signed a mutual pledge not to negotiate a separate peace. In the early part of the war Russia was not on the point of making the peace.

8. Married residents without children, whose wives are either in a salient position in their place of residence or in which they can obtain immediate enrollment without hardship, are classified subject to command under the new draft regulations. (Section 54.)

9. "Silhouettes" (1916-1917), French magazine of caricature, was founded by Georges de Lappe. It is a satirical magazine of caricature, written in French, and published in Paris.

10. Carl Goldmark wrote the "Rustic Wedding Song."

WRITE OFTEN "OVER THERE"

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

AS truly as the world is a stage and we all actors so truly there has never been in the history of time a more psychological moment for each actor to show the good or evil of his role. As I am registered for the draft, I am anxious to be outside in the seat of war or within the small home we are setting up our own part which is going to move either hindrance or help toward the goal in view.

We are legal or illegal by not only what we do, but by what we fail to do in this time of stress and unrest, in the time of our country's greatest need. The soldier and the civilian alongside the train put his shoulder behind the crowd trying to get through the door, and by a mighty effort, force a number of persons in through the doorway into the already jammed car, so the door could be closed.

At the same time, persons who having discovered that the trains were not running asked for their money back or a transfer to surface lines, were refused, the excuse being that as the car had been registered it could not be returned and the company had not provided transfers.

Do you not think this a subject which should be taken up by our City Councils and the State Legislatures? Is it not the representative on the P. R. R. to direct the public to assist in relief for the public in such emergencies? In other cities where a line is blocked transfers are given to parallel lines, thus affording relief and convenience to the public. Such transfers in times of railway emergencies, at least, would do much to help the public temper from being irritated, annoyed and inconveniences of being held in the stuffy subways and half-subways in the crowded cars. A. H. A.

Philadelphia, November 26.

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