

Evening Public Ledger

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH
PUBLISHED DAILY AT FORT LEBANON BUILDING, INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA.
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA: 1000 N. 10TH ST.
NEW YORK: 1000 N. 10TH ST.
WASHINGTON: 1000 N. 10TH ST.
LONDON: 1000 N. 10TH ST.

Published daily at Fort Lebanon Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.
City of Philadelphia: 1000 N. 10th St.
New York: 1000 N. 10th St.
Washington: 1000 N. 10th St.
London: 1000 N. 10th St.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.

Philadelphia, Friday, December 6, 1918

THE RIGHT MAN

IT WOULD have been difficult for the President to have found in his party a successor to Secretary McAdoo in the Treasury Department who would have been more satisfactory to the country than Carter Glass.
He was chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency under whose direction the Federal Reserve act was passed. He made a careful study of banking legislation in this country and abroad in preparation for leading the fight in the House for the passage of the bill, and he was wise enough to take the Aldrich plan, the result of the work of a commission of experts, as the basis for the bill which his committee reported.

OUR VITAL SHARE IN THE TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM

Superb and Decisive Accomplishment of the American Army Revealed in Gen. Pershing's Soldierly Report
"We had cut the enemy's main line of communications and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster."
EVER since Sedan was reached many Americans have entertained the impression that the drive beyond the Argonne warranted such an appraisal. General Pershing now stamps it with unchallengeable authenticity, for his comprehensive report on our operations in France is scupulously sparing of rhetoric.
It is not magnitude of language but of facts which gives this document its distinction in military history. Grant and Caesar were terse in victory, but each had undergone chastening experiences, the American commander at Cold Harbor, the Roman at the hands of Vercingetorix. General Pershing's chronicle is one of uninterrupted triumph. With unprecedented incentives to exult in a record of glory, he waives emotional outbursts in favor of the readers of his wondrous tale.

TRUTH FOR THE P. R. T.

WHERE is the gifted and courageous man who will volunteer to do for the P. R. T. the service which that astute corporation yearns so earnestly to perform for the public and enable it to "know the truth?"
The necessary talent does not seem to be available on Mr. Mitten's expensive "publicity" staff. There is something strange in the situation of the P. R. T. Even in its hours of bitterness and pain it is an inspiration to flippancy. Few people ever try to be fair with the trolley company. It has made cynics of us. Mention it and people laugh—or swear. They have wearied of being serious. They found it got them nowhere.
Who will be the first to break the awful news to the P. R. T. and tell it that this is its own fault?
The Transit Company is in a position with relation to the public at large which gives it enormous advantages for self-advertising. It touches intimately the lives of hundreds of thousands every day. It can please or embitter them and range public opinion on its side or against it.
And, brilliantly, unflinchingly, it always seems to make the worst of its opportunities.
Did Mr. Mitten ever ride on one of his Walnut street trolleys in the rush hours? We may presume that he did not or he would never have tried to lure the good will of the city with pretty words. It is not too much to say that the conditions on the Walnut street cars about 5 o'clock in the evening these days are indecent. Everybody has to wait in the cold. In the and everybody is jammed and crowded, wearied and humiliated, pawed and trampled. The cars creep or stop altogether. It might be assumed that the P. R. T. couldn't help the situation if cross-town

lines were not nicely adjusted to connect with the West Philadelphia routes from the center of the city; if, while Walnut street is a seething mass of angry people packed in trolleys, Spruce and Pine and Sansom and Filbert and Arch streets, almost deserted, did not seem to offer clear, comfortable avenues to home and dinner. Why the P. R. T. does not use these streets and the connecting lines in the rush hour no one knows. Presumably the Department of City Transit doesn't know. Some one ought to stir up the Department of City Transit, since Christmas is coming and the situation is getting worse.
If the Department of City Transit hasn't the authority to reroute the trolleys, it might apply to the next legislature for that authority.
Meanwhile, before Mr. Mitten spends more money to have us "know the Truth" it might be advisable for him to spend a nickel in the rush hours and learn a little of it for himself.

EVER since Sedan was reached many Americans have entertained the impression that the drive beyond the Argonne warranted such an appraisal. General Pershing now stamps it with unchallengeable authenticity, for his comprehensive report on our operations in France is scupulously sparing of rhetoric.
It is not magnitude of language but of facts which gives this document its distinction in military history. Grant and Caesar were terse in victory, but each had undergone chastening experiences, the American commander at Cold Harbor, the Roman at the hands of Vercingetorix. General Pershing's chronicle is one of uninterrupted triumph. With unprecedented incentives to exult in a record of glory, he waives emotional outbursts in favor of the readers of his wondrous tale.
His categorical verdict on the major American offensive becomes, therefore, packed with meaning even for those of his compatriots to whom boasting is repugnant. It is the simple truth that the irresistible movement of our army north of Verdun was one of the prime factors in ending the war.
For the forty-three days of terrific fighting in this offensive the colossal military and industrial energies organized by the United States at home and abroad through eighteen months served as preparation. Oddly enough, speed was gained through adversity as well as through the efficient execution of long premeditated plans.
When Ludendorff struck on the Somme on March 21, 1918, the American troops in France, which General Pershing placed at Marshal Foch's disposal, numbered only 343,000. The crisis necessitated the unparalleled dispatch of vast hosts of fighting men overseas with the greatest possible celerity. Britain reorganized her shipping facilities to such an extent that fully one-half of our troops have crossed the Atlantic under the Union Jack. The French Government made up the deficiencies in our ordnance.
General Pershing states this fact in gratitude, but without invidious reflections on our home production. "All credit," he declares, "is due to our own manufacturers for the efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed we were able to look forward to a supply of virtually all our necessities from our own factories." Acceptance of the French offer unquestionably released much valuable cargo space in a grueling emergency and permitted the employment of equipped American troops to help stay the advance on Paris.
At this crisis plans for the movement of our army as a unit were temporarily set aside. Preliminary to all else was the destruction of the Hun driving power. The local action at Cantigny proved a superb index of American dash and on a greater scale it was again heroically exemplified at Chateau-Thierry and in the elimination of the Marne pocket.
By the end of August the whole aspect of the war had gloriously changed and it was possible for the American army as an entity to take up a campaign of prime importance in the execution of the grand strategic offensive. This was the drive to the German lines of communication along the Meuse.
An essential preface move was the wiping out of the St. Mihiel salient. This was briskly accomplished on September 12 and 13 in one of the most elaborately prepared and inclusively clean-cut actions of the war. The American First Army, under Pershing's personal command, here appeared for the first time as an active combatant unit. About 600,000 troops were engaged, and so rapidly had the American troops increased in numbers that the supreme test was at hand.
On September 26 virtually all the trained American forces in France, save those engaged in brilliantly aiding the advance in Flanders and the Artois, began the stupendous battle comparable in difficulty with the Franco-British attack on the Hindenburg line. Many of the troops engaged had not completed the originally specified period of training in quiet sectors, but General Pershing points to no inferiority of their efficiency or valor.
The whole army faced a problem whose

solution, according to strategists, triumphantly proved right, would decisively crush the German power. Some of its value was, of course, dependent on the success then obviously assured of the heroic French and British efforts to the north. But at any time the destruction of the Kriemhild line, the passage through the difficult Argonne and the possession of the railway along the Meuse would have been an appalling blow to Germany.
With Marshal Foch's victories magnificently co-ordinated, the stroke was conclusive. When the armistice was signed the two great armies under Bullard and Liggett, respectively, had in considerably less than two months swept forward against the flower of the German army and against its most powerful artillery a distance of twenty-five miles through natural positions of great strength and often amid weather wholly unfavorable to the conduct of an advance.
When operations ceased a third American army had been formed, more than 750,000 Americans had seen fighting and there were more than 2,000,000 men under our flag in France. Pride in the whole achievement has no relation to vanity nor need one be chary of it in considering the still vaster sacrifices made by our allies over a much longer period.
In the sober pages of General Pershing's report these facts are evident:
That the American army throughout the war never lost a battle.
That from the time of its entrance it went continuously forward.
That it won a campaign which shared only with one or two others the honor of decisiveness.
These truths imperishably speak for themselves in the soldierly commentary of the victorious American commander-in-chief.
"Man," the boche aristocrats used to say, "begins with the baron." They neglected to say that the progressive development was downward.
THE POSSIBLE PLIGHT OF 'SHAW, M. P.'
THE ploung spectacle of the Fabian turned Harry Hotspur is presented in East Middlesborough, England, where George Bernard Shaw seeks to renounce the security of a critic, unfettered by public office, in favor of the perils of candidacy. In a word, the world's champion long-distance writer of play prefaces is standing for Parliament.
Whether signed copies of "The Revolutionist's Handbook" are distributed at the hustings is not stated, but consistently they should be for his constituents of the Labor party are certainly entitled to acquaintance with his principles. Their disclosure in politics as freely as they have been in literary broadsides of dramatic tracts is what gives the quality of rashness to the irrepressible image-breaker's latest move.
"Fervently, head-biting verbal 'Donnybrookery' at the barley water sessions of the Fabian society have long been an innocuous delight to a public which never mistook word for deed. Invidious language from a coterie whose very name spelled delay was deliciously paradoxical. Even more engaging were the Slavonic volumes wherein witty cantankerousness on every conceivable theme was raised to the maximum of inclusive expression. In all these manifestations, however, Mr. Shaw as the inexhaustible critic who spurned forthright action was safe.
"Today he is no longer inviolate. Where his code is contradictory it must fall in legislative halls. Where it is definite—and here is the bitter cup for the most aggressive of 'modernists'—it is no longer novel. Antimilitarism, economic and industrial readjustment, radical free speech and universal suffrage are subjects of which Mr. Shaw has no monopoly of indorsement.
He cannot startle Parliament with the "philosophy" of "Arms and the Man," for the practical application of it will very shortly be under serious consideration at the Paris conference.
In fact, Mr. Shaw's wings are not extraordinary for the excellent reason that the whole world is learning to fly. If he falls back upon the policy of "I told you so," he will only be echoing the ex-Crown Prince of Germany. An iconoclast with comparatively little to smash needs indeed even more than the courage of a Percy for moral support.
Those who doubt the value of the services rendered by the administrators of the Government's emergency departments during our period in the war—and there are a few persons who seem to believe that they were chiefly ornamental—might gain enlightenment if Hoover should suddenly decide to join the resigners.
The earthquake just reported from Attacama, Chile, seems to have had a dramatic feeling for "situation," since that province is one of those annexed after the war against Peru and Bolivia, echoes of which are still disturbing the international situation in South America.
The Berlin Government, as we go to press, is Red. The population is white with fear. And the former Kaiser is extremely blue. And yet, strange as it may seem, this doesn't mean that Germany is democratic.
The Allies are said to be disposed to regard Herr Hohenzollern as a "pirate or slave trader" without rights of sanctuary in any country. Now, why shouldn't they have said pirate and slave trader?
Mr. Schwab is willing to co-operate with Philadelphia in the development of the port if Philadelphia will co-operate with him. But how are we to do it when some of our port boomers persist in diverting to New York all the business over which they have any control?
It seems too bad the ex-Crown Prince didn't set up as an arm-chair war expert while hostilities were on. Judging by the latest interview with his ex-Highness his grasp of hindsight is something stupendous.

KNOW THE TRUTH!

For a Birthday
At two years old the world he sees
Must seem expressly made to please!
Such new-found words and games to try,
Such sudden mirth, he knows not why,
So many curiosities!

A LIFE about him, by degrees
Discloses all its pagantries
He watches with approval shy
At two years old.

WITH wonders treading he takes his ease
At dusk, upon his mother's knees:
A little laugh, a little cry,
Put toys to bed, then "see-by-bee"—
The world is made of such as these
At two years old.

It is not to be assumed that it is sheer nobility of heart that prompts the tobacco-plant to give away little paper folders of matches.

A German paper says that the Kaiser has fallen from the sublime to the ridiculous.
We doubt whether he has fallen as far as that. He never reached the sublime.

We are still a little nervous when he sees a sugar bowl on the table and has a sneaking fear that one of Mr. Hoover's agents may be lurking somewhere about. Perhaps it's a trick!

A friend of ours has recently been blessed with twins, but when we accused him of putting on heirs he was quite annoyed.

It has been suggested that a post-mortem be held on the Kaiser's brain, to determine what kind of mind he had, or didn't have.
We submit that a post-mortem can only be held on something that once was alive.

Doctor Garfield, the fuel administrator, has resigned—and so is the public.

"What an idealistic city Philadelphia is!" exclaimed a visitor from out of town when he arrived here and saw all the street cars adorned with the motto Know the Truth. "I don't believe," he continued, "that there's another town in the country that would seek to implant philosophy into the breasts of its citizens in so striking a fashion."
We didn't have the heart to put him wise.

But it occurred to us that when the P. R. T. wears of the present text it might try this one: *Haste Makes Waste.*

Sonnets From a Lodging House
Men lodgers are the best, the Mrs. said:
They don't use my gas jets to fry sardines,
They don't leave red-hot irons on the spread,
They're out all morning, when a body cleans,
A man ain't so secretive, never cares
What kind of private papers he leaves lay,
So I can get a line on his affairs
And hope out whether he is likely pay.
But women! Say, they surely get my bug!
They stop their keyholes up with chewing gum,
Spill grease, and hide the damage with the rug,
And fry marshmallows when their callers come.
They always are behindhand with their rents—
Take my advice and let your rooms to guests!

"The former Emperor sits at that window," said an observer at Amersong, "writing as though against time, hour after hour, sheet after sheet."
And also, we fear, writing against Truth, fib after fib.

We were much interested to note the other day that Mr. Hughes said in a speech that one must not assume that big business is bad business.
The most catholic thinker of our time, George Bernard Shaw, has put the matter excellently well:
Trusts are most excellent things—as superior to competitive shopkeeping as symphonies are to concert solos; but they need more careful sorting and longer rehearsals and better conducting.

Make the World Safe for Smokers
I CANNOT telephone comfortably
Unless I am smoking
And usually, when the operator keeps me waiting,
My pipe goes out.
Then what a problem!
I transfer the receiver to my right hand
While I excavate my matches from my left trouser pocket;
Then, by a little legerdemain, I get out a match
And shift the receiver back to my left hand.
But how to light the match?
I used to balance the box on my right ear
And strike a light with my right hand,
But I singed my ear-drum.
So now I insert the matchbox
Between my first and third waistcoat buttons
(After unbuttoning the second button)
And lean slanting against the wall
So that the sparks will fall on the floor
Instead of on my breeks.
Just as I have got a light
The operator connects me with my party
And I have to unmouth my pipe in a hurry
So I can answer.
In my nervousness, I generally put
The red-hot match in my ear,
The lighted pipe in my pocket,
And the receiver in my mouth.
Just then I notice the telephone company's little placard:
The voice with the smile wins!
I wish I had a third arm,
An arm of maneuver.

SOCRATES.
The reports of the ex-Kaiser, "writing hour after hour," suggests that maybe he ought to syndicate himself. But in that case the reliability of the "Hohenzollern Service" would be more than questionable.

The news that the Allies have now the "whole Turkish fleet" probably literally means that they have got the elusive Goben, which was only an Indian gift from the Germans, anyway.

The report from the George Washington that "the sea is calm" suggests that the President may admit the possibility of compensation in all situations.

KNOW THE TRUTH!



PRESIDENTS AS DIPLOMATISTS

ALTHOUGH Mr. Wilson is the first American President to go abroad on a diplomatic mission during his term of office, and so far as the easily accessible records indicate, the third man holding the office to go abroad after he had been elected, five of his predecessors served their country as minister in one or another of the European capitals before they became President.

GENERAL GRANT, as every one knows, made a tour of the world after he left the White House, and was welcomed and feted as the greatest military commander of his generation, measuring greatness by success. And Colonel Roosevelt, unique among Presidents, went to Africa to hunt big game in order to get relaxation after seven arduous years in Washington. When he had got his fill of killing animals he returned home by way of the European capitals. He called on the Kaiser in Berlin and the Kaiser ordered a review of his troops in the "colony's" honor. The Colonel, it will be recalled, told his host that if he had such an army he could conquer that world. And it will be recalled, also, that some years later the Kaiser made the attempt to conquer the world, with the result that he is now in exile at Amersong, awaiting with such calmness as he can muster the decision of the world as to his fate. The Colonel also visited Paris and London, and made an address at Oxford University, received various honors and came home.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan served their country abroad for many years before they were elected to the presidency. They gained knowledge and experience which served them well when they entered the White House.
Jefferson represented the Confederation in Paris while the nation was being organized long before he was elected to the presidency. Washington had three ministers to Paris. The first was Gouverneur Morris. He was succeeded in 1784 by James Monroe, who remained in Paris for two years. Monroe was sent to Great Britain as our minister by Jefferson in 1803, where he served alone until he was joined by James Pinckney in 1806. John Quincy Adams was our first minister to Russia, sent there by Madison in 1809. He remained in London by Madison in 1815. He returned to America in 1817 after a residence abroad of eight years. Andrew Jackson sent abroad two men who later became President. The first was Martin Van Buren, who served as minister to Great Britain for about a year from 1831 to 1832, and the second was James Buchanan, who went to St. Petersburg in 1833 and came home in 1833. President Pierce, when looking for a man to represent the country in Great Britain, followed Jackson's example and sent Buchanan abroad once more. Buchanan remained in London about twice as long as he served in St. Petersburg.

envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, Great Britain or Russia.
The reason for the nomination to diplomatic posts in the early days of the republic of men who later became President is to be found in the fact that we were governed for years by a close corporation, the members of which parceled out the offices among themselves. This may be an extreme way of stating the case, but it is approximately correct. The Presidents nowadays are nominated in conventions composed of delegates from all the States. Martin Van Buren was the first President to be nominated wholly by the convention system. Washington was the unanimous choice of the country and he was elected without any formal nomination. Thereafter the candidates were named in Washington. None of the States suggested their favorite sons, but the men running the Government picked from among themselves the presidential candidates. There was a candidate of the Administration, selected after consultation among themselves by the men who controlled the Administration. The minority party in Congress got together and made an opposition nomination and chose a man more or less active in the national Government. Thus we find in the presidency, the vice presidency, the office of Secretary of State and in the diplomatic service a small group of names the holders of which one after another were promoted to the presidency. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren and Buchanan each served as Secretary of State and each held diplomatic office. It was not until the election of Jackson that the hold on the political affairs of the country and the political affairs of the country creating the Government was broken and a new order was instituted. And when Jackson introduced the convention system in order to secure the nomination of Van Buren the hold of the Washington clique on the political machinery of the country was broken.

Since then we have elected Grant and Cleveland and Roosevelt and Wilson to the presidency when they had had no previous training in national affairs. In less than three years Cleveland was lifted from the office of Mayor of Buffalo into the White House, a thing which could not have happened in 1820, because then no one outside of Buffalo would have known anything about Cleveland and his campaign for municipal honesty and efficiency. It was necessary in the beginning to select for the presidency men whom those in Washington knew had some knowledge of the national affairs. And the work of forming the Government had developed a group of such men of great ability whom it was most natural to call upon for carrying out the work which they had begun.

MR. WILSON has reversed the old precedent by engaging in diplomatic work while he holds the office of President, instead of rising from a diplomatic post to the presidency. It is as near as he could come to restoring the earlier practices, which he began by going to Congress to deliver his annual address after the manner of Washington and John Adams.

When you recall the name of the ship the President sailed on it becomes necessary to admit that a great deal of the clamor in the Senate seems unjustified. Mr. Wilson is not far from Washington.

The President precedes precedent by sailing for Europe, and the next day it snowed—in Germantown.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. Doctor Garfield resigned as Federal fuel administrator to resume his work as president of William Coleman.
2. Green's Green is a village in Scotland, famous for the scene of many runaway marriages.
3. The volcano of Orizaba, after which the vessel taking the American correspondents to Europe is named, is in Mexico.
4. Flotow wrote the opera of "Martha."
5. M. Falloux is awaiting a treason trial in France.
6. George Washington was called the American Father in a poem by the premeditated and effective poetry of delay.
7. Golconda; a place of treasure. In allusion to the diamond mines once worked there in India.
8. Kit. "Give me Barker, was a celebrated street of Irish extraction. Her dates are 1711-1785.
9. "Gravelly" is expensive. It was written by Edward Gibbon in "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."
10. The word "du" should be pronounced as though spelled "noo."

What Do You Know?
QUIZ
1. Who destroyed the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor?
2. What stevedore company formerly owned the George Washington, which is carrying the President to Europe?
3. What five States led in the number of men each recruited to give to the American army in the war?
4. What color is sometimes called raddie?
5. What is the meaning of the Latin phrase "habeas corpus" and how is it applied?
6. What is barystry?
7. What is the largest city in Italy?
8. Who was N. P. Wheeler?
9. What celebrated English admiral was known as "Old Grog," and why was he so called?
10. What American general led the forces which crushed Aguinaldo, the Philippine revolutionist?

On the Return of a Book Lent to a Friend
I give humble and hearty thanks for the safe return of this book, which having endured the perils of my friend's bookcase, and the bookcase of my friend's friends, now returns to me in reasonably good condition.
I give humble and hearty thanks that my friend did not see fit to give this book to his infant as a plaything, nor use it as an ash-tray for his burning cigar, nor as a teething ring for his mastiff.
When I was lent this book I deemed it as lost; I was resigned to the bitterness of the long parting; I never thought to look upon its pages again.
And now that my book is come back to me, I rejoice and am exceedingly glad! Bring hither the fatted morocco and let us rebind the volume and set it on the shelf of honor for this my book was lent, and is returned again.
Presently, therefore, I may return some of the books that I myself have borrowed.—Life.

The Transit Company seems to believe in "signatures."
What Do You Know?
QUIZ

- 1. Who destroyed the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor?
- 2. What stevedore company formerly owned the George Washington, which is carrying the President to Europe?
- 3. What five States led in the number of men each recruited to give to the American army in the war?
- 4. What color is sometimes called raddie?
- 5. What is the meaning of the Latin phrase "habeas corpus" and how is it applied?
- 6. What is barystry?
- 7. What is the largest city in Italy?
- 8. Who was N. P. Wheeler?
- 9. What celebrated English admiral was known as "Old Grog," and why was he so called?
- 10. What American general led the forces which crushed Aguinaldo, the Philippine revolutionist?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. Doctor Garfield resigned as Federal fuel administrator to resume his work as president of William Coleman.
2. Green's Green is a village in Scotland, famous for the scene of many runaway marriages.
3. The volcano of Orizaba, after which the vessel taking the American correspondents to Europe is named, is in Mexico.
4. Flotow wrote the opera of "Martha."
5. M. Falloux is awaiting a treason trial in France.
6. George Washington was called the American Father in a poem by the premeditated and effective poetry of delay.
7. Golconda; a place of treasure. In allusion to the diamond mines once worked there in India.
8. Kit. "Give me Barker, was a celebrated street of Irish extraction. Her dates are 1711-1785.
9. "Gravelly" is expensive. It was written by Edward Gibbon in "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."
10. The word "du" should be pronounced as though spelled "noo."