

Evening Ledger
PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
 OFFICE: 110 N. 11TH ST., PHILADELPHIA
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Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

LEADER CENTRAL: Broad and Chestnut Streets
ATLANTIC CITY: Press-Union Building
NEW YORK: 170-A Metropolitan Tower
DETROIT: 1220 Ford Building
ST. LOUIS: 400 Globe Democrat Building
CHICAGO: 1202 Tribune Building
LONDON: 15 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S. W.

NEWS BUREAUS:
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BREKIDGEMAN: 50 Fritchburgh
LEADER BUREAU: 22 N. 11th St., Phila.
PARIS BUREAU: 82 Rue Louis le Grand

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:
 By carrier, DAILY ONLY, six cents. By mail, postpaid outside of Philadelphia, except where foreign postage is required, DAILY ONLY, one month, twenty-five cents; DAILY ONLY, one year, three dollars. All mail subscriptions payable in advance.
 Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

SELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MAY WAS 88,814.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1915.

He who bids his time in the market place can buy at his own price.

healthier, stronger, more skilful, more interested. It is also an investment in strike insurance. It means more contented workers, a smaller margin for wage disputes.

So far as the community is a partner in all industry, it is a far more important investment in human nature. While the accidents of industry, physical and vocational, are still with us, while we enjoy no complete social mechanism for insurance against ill-health, accident and unemployment, saving is the only windward anchor. Saving which is not deprivation is the surest guaranty of future happiness and well-being.

WAR'S SHADOW ON ICELAND

The Return of the Golden Age to the Northern Island Has Been Delayed for Years by the Conflict in Europe.

By ERNEST DAVIS

THE humorous view of Iceland was expressed the other day somewhat as follows: "Breeders are being slaughtered at fifty cents apiece at the bonkshops, but all things considered it strikes us that even that is a stiff price. Still the volumes trading of Iceland and the territory adjoining the South Pole are as utile now as they ever were."

Iceland is an unfortunate name. It is by no means the barren, desolate country that many of us suppose. It is a pastoral country. The great bulk of the population of ninety thousand is scattered on the farms. Still the winters are severe and the summer months usually are only four and a half (from the first of May to mid-September), though sometimes the mild weather lingers until November.

And now the sturdy people of Iceland turn to the land to which Leif the Lucky sailed a thousand years ago and ask for better trade relations. They want to sell goods to us and buy goods from us. They have sent agents to talk the matter over with Americans.

Trading Under Difficulties

The war which has racked Europe has been particularly hard in its effects upon many isolated communities thousands of miles removed from its storm centre. Of these none has been more quick to suffer than Iceland. The Icelanders are compelled to rely for their grain, wood and many other essential domestic wares upon the outside world. Its communications with the European continent are menaced by the widely sown mines of the belligerents, and the increased prices of foodstuffs on the continent have made the continuance of trade unprofitable. So, in their dilemma, the Icelanders have turned to the United States.

Iceland was prospering when the war broke out and was looking forward to a return of its golden age. The live stock industry was thriving better than ever before. The 300,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep were yielding good money returns. Thousands can sell the live stock products in Europe, but cannot secure the goods they need in return. Iceland sheep, by the way, make splendid mutton, extra fine. The Icelanders have a good export in trade in mutton and wool, and are now offering us a part of it in exchange for breadstuffs and manufactured products. They are offering also dried and salted fish. The fish crop last year included about 200,000 barrels of herring.

Iceland, a pastoral rather than an agricultural community, cannot raise wheat profitably, and is dependent for breadstuffs on importation. Potatoes are raised and a few other vegetables, but for many necessities Iceland is now looking to the United States and hoping that our exporters will think it worth while to devote more attention than heretofore to this island of the northern seas. The Icelanders who have come over to talk with Americans on this subject report that the harbors on the southern coast are never frozen in, and that only once in a great many years has the northern coast been blocked by ice. The distance from New York is 2400 miles, or ten days' steaming.

Democratic Iceland

Iceland is really a country by itself. It is, of course, a dependency of Denmark, and has been for several hundred years, but it bears about the same governmental relationship to the Danish kingdom as Canada or Australia bears to the British Crown. The King of Denmark appoints a Governor General to rule the island, but the Danes themselves elect an Althing, or Parliament, by which they are actually governed. The island is practically a republic. It has no aristocracy, no army, no navy and one of the smallest poor lists in the world. But the people are not Danish; to call them so would be an insult. They are Icelanders, and their language is Icelandic, which is neither Danish, Norwegian nor Swedish, but the parent tongue from which all three have grown.

In short, the Icelanders are the uncorrupted stock of the ancient Norwegian Vikings, to which was grafted a pronounced Irish Celtic element, and protected as they have been in their isolation, the absence of immigration and the sturdiness of their strain, they represent today practically the same race as that of which the skalds sang in the great painted halls of the chieftains, when the Icelandic sagas were composed to record the deeds of jarls who drove their long ships wherever there was water to carry their keels.

The Pope Righteously Neutral

THE Allies can derive little comfort from the interview which a French journalist secured with Pope Benedict. The head of the Roman Catholic Church held a very even balance between the contending parties. He condemned the sinking of the Lusitania definitely and unreservedly. But when the alleged atrocities of the Germans were considered he balanced them with official denials and with reported cruelties by the Russians.

His Holiness put the whole matter on the broadest and firmest basis, the unrighteousness of war. "We are neutral," he said. "God wishes that there be peace among men. A Pope can want and preach only peace."

Yet if there is no comfort here for the Allies there is surely none for the warring Kaiser. And there is still less justification for the statement of Gustave Herve: "The Pope has reached an understanding with Austria, Bavaria and Prussia whereby, if France and Italy are beaten, his temporal power in Rome will be restored to the Vatican."

The Papacy has had difficulties enough with Italy; it has them even now. But it has shown through the present crisis a frank spirit of co-operation with the Government. Herve is suffering from the fever of prejudice, which has been and is epidemic.

NO REVENUE

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
 A swimming expert states that swimming is as easy as walking. That doesn't recommend it much to a fat man.

THE SMITHS OF MEXICO

From the Washington Evening Star.
 Reports of the death of Francisco Villa are calculated to arouse false hopes among millions of Mexicans. The name 'Villa' is apparently almost as common in Mexico as 'Smith' is in this country.



WHY JAPAN WANTS AMERICA AS ALLY

Tokio Believes That the Great Hour of Japan Has Arrived With the European War and That Our Participation Would Further Her Plans of Empire.

By STANHOPE SAMS
 Until Recently Editor of the Tokio Times.

IT SEEMS at least probable that our present controversy with Germany may have the somewhat startling result of allying us with Japan. The two peoples would have common cause, if not common war, against Germany; and either of these relations might easily lead to an alliance, virtual if temporary, with Japan, instead of the threatened permanent alienation. Under the general influence of such associations, Magdalena Bay and Turtle Bay and "open-door" incidents would soon be forgotten, and the two nations might, in the words of Thompson, "grip hands round the warded world."

America and Japan have been allies before and may be again at any turn of the world-wheel. Shoulder to shoulder and in the friendliest rivalry, they marched to Peking to put an end to the heinous orgies of the "Boxers," and it is not inconceivable that they should again act together in the cause of peace and civilization.

Japan would welcome America in the war, or her moral support of the Allies through her breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. She would feel that another point had been gained, another opportunity won, in the great effort she has put forth to expel German interests and power from the Far East. It is true that she might soon see America replace Germany as a commercial rival; but the rivalry with America is and always has been different, and Japan despises and fears Germany, whose methods in the Far East have ever been accompanied by the "matted fist" and by expanding power.

Japan's Erstwhile Rivals

Some years ago, when Japan first began having visions of world-power, she had three definite and dangerous rivals—England, Russia and China. China she crushed from her path by the war of 1894, by which she got a firm footing in Korea—later annexed—and in Manchuria. Russia was rendered innocuous by the victories of Port Arthur, Mukden and Tsushima—and now by agreement with respect to the present war and relations as to Mongolia. England's rivalry was emasculated by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. But these gains were largely offset by the tremendous and menacing growth of German influence and aggressive power in the Far East; and so the fourth and new rival had to be disposed of in order to clear her way for a peaceful but none the less subjugating invasion of the northern territories of China. The vigorous part she played in the early stages of the present war, resulting in the crushing of Germany's forces and the sweeping away of Germany's flag and trade and every vestige of the Fatherland from the Far Eastern lands and seas, has achieved for her an unchallenged supremacy in commerce and martial power throughout one-half of the world. Friendship in a common cause with America would serve to establish this supremacy, by insuring the finality of German expulsion from the Far East.

THE UNIVERSITY CHARTER

Alumnus Urges Its Amendment to Meet Issue of Academic Freedom

THE graduates of the University of Pennsylvania have within their power the remedy for such unfortunate controversies as that caused by the dismissal of Doctor Nearing. If they will only exercise it. The offense against "academic freedom," which is charged to the board of trustees, is made possible by the terms of the charter which the University holds from the State. Therefore, why not amend the charter?

Judged by the standards which obtain throughout the university world, the charter under which Pennsylvania operates is archaic and totally inadequate for the needs of the University. It gives the board of trustees an arbitrary power not subject to review by any other body and far exceeding that enjoyed by other institutions of higher education. The board is composed of 24 men, who not only are self-perpetuating, but whose terms of office expire only with their death. Neither the alumni nor the students can affect their tenure in office nor interfere with their decisions. The only power that can reach them is the State Legislature itself.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton do not give anything like these wide powers to their ruling boards. Although Pennsylvania is a university of national and international repute, drawing its students not only from every State in the Union, but from all the civilized countries of

CANDLE-LIGHT

A little flame of gold beside the pane
 Where icy branches blowing in the rain
 Seem specter figures of a ghostly night;
 Yet on the hearth the fire is warm and bright
 The homely kettle steams a soft refrain.
 And to one's mind old things rush back again,
 Sweet tender things still young in death's despite.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE
 CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS
 "PLenty OF LAUGHTER"
 BRICE & KING
 WALTER C. KELLY
 "THE LEADER"
 PRINCESS RADJAH; FIGURE & HAZELITE; MILO; GALETTTE; BROOMS; OMBRE

GLOBE
 MARKET AND JUNIOR
 PHOTO-PLAYS 11:30 P. M.
 "A LITTLE FAIRY"
 "THE WIZARD"
 "THE WIZARD"
 "THE WIZARD"

WOODSIDE PARK
 NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
 FREE ADMISSION
 TO PATRONS OF PARK TROLLEY

GRAND
 ROBERTS' INVENTION; A MELICEDY MONARCHS AND MAJESTY; HARMER & MORTON; MARY DAVIES; WILFRED DUNBAR; PICTURES

The "War Boom" at Last

THE "war boom" has hit Pennsylvania like a tidal wave. Every day some new firm announces great orders for munitions that mean employment for thousands. This gun company has a million rifles to make; that one 1500 big gun parts. A corporation making steel cars in times of peace is getting ready to turn out shells for 6-inch guns; another that builds locomotives is adding shrapnel to its products.

The sharpest example is in Chester. There 25,000 new workmen are to be taken on to fill orders for arms and ammunition in the Eddystone plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Company. This "boom" condition is expected to last two years, according to present orders; and it is reflected in the real estate field by plans for 2000 new homes made necessary by this small army.

From all these signs it is easy to believe that Europe's buying agents have taken the field with a rush, that England and Russia are spending \$500,000,000, France \$400,000,000, and Italy \$100,000,000.

And why? For nine months the "boom" that all had prophesied held off; overconfidence among the Allies, slipshod methods of provisioning, may have account 1 for it. The present rush of orders is a spectacular testimonial to the fact that the remarkable brain of David Lloyd-George is in charge of England's powder chest. Cause and effect have leapt the Atlantic.

Has Penrose Turned Anarchist?

EVEN in his speechmaking Senator Penrose is the old-style politician. He can build up clever analogies with the Civil War when he talks to the Sons of Veterans against any and every effort to end martial conflict. But they are only analogies and only clever. They do not meet present conditions; they only begot. And they are not made any sounder or any clearer by such standpat standbys in phrases as "charlatan and theorist" and "basic principles."

Senator Penrose—that Prussian of politics—is chiefly worried over what he calls the "fantastic suggestion" of the conference in Independence Hall to maintain peace by force. Has he never heard of the agency by which domestic peace is maintained? Or has his own experience as the master of a political machine as capable and as ruthless as the Kaiser's military one plunged him into an anarchism which bars even the police?

Fair Play for the Jitneys

THE Jitneys are entitled to fair play. It is not fair play to require them to charge about one-tenth of what taxicabs are permitted to charge for equivalent service. An automobile is still an automobile, whether it carries a taximeter or a Jitney banner. Let Councils be sure that its purpose is to regulate the jitneys and not drive them out of business. It is neither good politics nor good statesmanship to outlaw an industry that has become so popular and would so obviously meet a public need.

Conscription by Starvation

WHEN Matthew wrote of "wars and rumors of wars," he might have added, "and wars of rumors." This is such a one indeed. Rumor and false run rife. Nations are hastily thrown into the conflict in one batch of dispatches and taken out in the next. Germany contemplates some new weapon of destruction each week. Rumor even descends to such small matters as the story of how an Ally, when he wants to see the time at night and has no match, fires at the German trenches until the enemy shoots off a brilliant "star ball" to uncover a possible night attack.

One of the most interesting of recent rumors is the system of private conscription which many business firms in London are said to have organized. According to these files, big employers are forcing enlistment by dismissing a third or so of their men and refusing employment to any out of work. The only alternative to starvation is the trenches. Such is the power of industry; and such the way of those who fear to look conscription squarely in the face.

Profit-sharing Via Savings

EVERY week brings some new sign that those terrible old days and terrible old ways of profit grinding are over. The bigger industries and the bigger men of America realize that a successful business does not and cannot rest on low wages and high prices; that it must depend for genuine success upon efficient workers and satisfied customers.

The newest case comes from Chicago. There a \$10,000,000 corporation, with \$4,000,000 gross profits, the Consumers' Company, has instituted a unique scheme in profit-sharing. Its simplicity is remarkable. The company merely agrees to add one per cent. interest to the savings account of any employe. Instead of receiving the usual savings bank return in the form of 2 per cent. the depositor gets 4. And there are no strings attached. This is not charity. It is an investment. It is an investment in better workmen.

There is some reason to believe that Philadelphia is going to elect its own Mayor, even if it does have to risk the displeasure of "Dave" Lane in so doing.