

Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
EDWARD H. K. SMITH, President
Charles H. Lindbergh, Vice President, John C. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip S. Collins, John R. Williams, Directors
EDITORIAL BOARD:
Charles H. Lindbergh, Chairman
F. H. WEALY, Executive Editor
JOHN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager
Published daily at Press-Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JUNE WAS 92,857.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.

More die by eating too much than too little. The world has little patience with the impatient man.

Steps Toward Naval Preparedness

PREPAREDNESS took a leap forward today. And in what is undoubtedly the most important division of the branch of the service itself of most usefulness to the United States—the submarine division of the navy. The news columns of the morning carried three stories of work on foot to make our navy commensurate in strength and range with the nation it must defend.

Secretary Daniels announces that two great shipbuilding plants, one in Newport News, the other in Camden, are preparing for the manufacture of submarines and have asked for an extension of date on bids for new vessels. The enlistments of two such great plants should mean the rapid manufacture of more and better submarines than the halting little fleet at present in commission.

Seeking a Catholic Forum for Suffrage

WOMAN suffrage is not a religious question; there can be no more cleavage by creed than by party. It is a human question of human rights.

A Trustee of the People Speaks

WESTWARD the course of academic freedom takes its way. Just now it is the University of Wisconsin that is worrying over its professors and their right to manage their university and instruct its students in the way that seems wisest to them.

Sharing the Profit of the Trolleys

PROFIT-SHARING is to have a trial on the street railways of Wilkes-Barre. According to the decision of the arbitration board, wages will not only be slightly increased but a further increase will become operative in 1916 and 1917 if the passenger revenue during 1915 rises above that of 1914.

Our War Chest of Food

IF ANY foreign Power wants to put a food blockade on Pennsylvania, this is the time to do it. The eggs are already mustered in. The hens have done their April duty, and 17,000,000 dozen more eggs through the cold storage vaults than in March. Butter has jumped 4,600,000 pounds, and fish 1,400,000.

Neutral is as neutral does, in politics as well as war.

Propheying the war's end in October, 1916, is considered optimism over in England.

Half a million passengers daily and not a fatal accident last year is a record that the Pennsylvania Railroad can afford to advertise.

TIME'S LAVISH GIFTS

I grieve as not with brooding on the years, No mystic charm in star time's hand I crave; More clearly do I see as each day nears— Time comes to me in bits of all he gave.

A BUGOLOGIST BEATS THE MAN WITH A BUG

Nebraska's Greatest Citizen is Not Bryan, But an Entomologist, Who Added \$100,000,000 a Year to the Crops by Fighting Insects.

By JOHN LUM

THE first citizen of Nebraska is not a politician with a bug but a man of science who knows all about bugs.

The committee appointed by Governor Morehead to select the most distinguished Nebraskan to be honored at the Panama-Pacific Fair, rejected the claim of William Jennings Bryan and chose, instead, Prof. Lawrence Bruner, head of the department of entomology in the State University.

Mr. Bruner's admirers may seek consolation by assuring themselves that the distinguished commoner is a citizen of the world and that no single State can claim him. But that still leaves Lawrence Bruner at the top of the list of Nebraskans.

And Bruner, after all, is not a Nebraskan, but a Pennsylvanian. He was born on March 2, 1856, at Catawissa, Lehigh County, only 40 miles north of Philadelphia. His father was Uriah Bruner and his mother was Amelia Bropst. He, therefore, inherited the sturdy qualities of the race which has done much for this great Commonwealth, and carried them with him to the West when his parents migrated in his youth. He was educated at the University of Nebraska, receiving the degree of bachelor of science in 1880, when he was 24 years old, and immediately began that pursuit of bugs which has led him to his present high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Get the Convention First

IT IS fortunate that Philadelphia's efforts to bring the Republican National Convention here next summer do not depend upon the industry or hospitality of Councils. If a prospective guest in ordinary life received an invitation of no more cordiality than that extracted from the leaders of Councils to the Republicans of the nation he would not make many visits. But the Chamber of Commerce has taken the initiative in inviting the Republicans to convene here. It is sufficient for the present that this body extends the hospitality of the city and guarantees a convention hall and whatever funds are necessary to finance the convention. It is not necessary to have the consent of Councils to construct the convention hall before inviting the convention. Get the convention first. The hall must and will follow. Not even Councils would dare thwart the wishes of Philadelphia's business men by delaying action if the Republicans choose this as their convention city. Progressive Philadelphia is back of the chamber.

Vanquisher of the Chinch Bug

He was at first an assistant in the United States Entomological Commission. In 1888 he became field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, and was attached to the University of Nebraska. He became instructor in entomology in the university in 1890, and was promoted to a full professorship and the head of his department in 1895, and has been State Entomologist since that date.

When the chinch bug was destroying the wheat crop in Nebraska young Bruner discovered a parasite, harmless to the wheat, but deadly to the devouring bug. He named it, and let it loose to multiply in the fields. What was the result? The wheat crop of the State, which was 17,450,000 bushels in 1896, fell to 8,500,000 bushels in 1894 through the ravages of the bug.

In 1896 it rose to 19,400,000 bushels. In 1905 it was 22,285,000 bushels. And in 1914 it was 71,000,000 bushels. They may say that republics are ungrateful if they choose.

Amphibious Childhood

THE "old swimmin' hole" where the boys of our youth learned to swim "doggy fashion" is no more at the disposal of the city boy. But behold what he has gained! In its place he has everything that a progressive Recreation Board, although handicapped by lack of funds, can devise. Today there is not a boy or girl, nor a man or woman, who cannot taste the pleasures and benefits of swimming taught by competent experts in the pools or bathhouses of the city.

Best of all, the girls are not neglected. Indeed, it is astonishing to see so many of these young maidens, not yet out of the grammar school, actually enjoying Marathon swims.

He Stayed the Plague of Locusts

Professor Bruner's fame is not local. Argentina was being devoured by a pest of locusts in 1897 and 1898. The Government of that country had heard of the Nebraska bug-hunter, and cabled to him to come and save the wheat. He went and conquered the locusts as he had vanquished the chinch bug of the Nebraska farmers. He has told all about the locusts of Argentina and Paraguay and Peru in books that he has written, and has also put into books some of the few things that he knows about insects in general. He is the author of an introduction to the study of agriculture, as well as an introduction to the study of bugs, though in these days of pestiferous insects the layman might infer that both subjects should be included in one volume, or, at any rate, that the introduction to the study of bugs was really an introduction to the pursuit of farming.

THE ARMY'S MAIL

From the London Chronicle. Mr. Herbert Samuel says it is impossible to reduce the rate of postage on parcels to troops from the front owing to the excessive burden that would be thrown on the transport authorities. "The number of parcels sent daily to the expeditionary force in France has increased from 15,000 in November and 18,000 in February," he says, "to about 90,000." In addition about half a million letters and newspapers are sent daily, and the total weight of mail matter is about 100 tons a day.

THE MUSE ON THE BENCH

From the Spokane Spokesman-Review. Judge William Hutchinson, of the District Court of Sioux County, Iowa, is something of a poet. In deciding the case of Vrie v. Vrie, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, wherein the killing of a hog by a train was involved and the amount asked \$25, the Court gave the following statement of issues and instructions:

"Paragraph 1—Plaintiff brings suit against defendant, and for his claim does so, or not? My razorback stole down your track One cold December day; Your sixty-nine came down the line And snuffed his life away. You can't blame me, the swine, you see, Stole through your broken fence, So just strip off some currency The debt to recompense."

"Paragraph 2—Defendant for reply and in denial pleads: "Our offers are not full enough To answer all our needs. Our sixty-nine went down the line And killed your swine, we know! But razorback got railroad tracks Quite often come to woe. The twenty-five we must decline For which your heart doth pine! Just plant the seed; place 'or' his head; Here lies a foolish swine!"

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS BELLE MASON BAKER & KEELER LADDIE CLIFF; FOUR ACTRESS GIRLS; WARD & FITZGERALD; AND OTHER STARS

THE Stanley Charlotte Walker Added—CHARLES CHAPLIN in the First Swallow of New Comedy "A WOMAN" BUT THERE'S ONLY ONE CHAPLIN AND SOLOISTS

GRAND HARRY NORMAN & CO. IN "RABBITO" WARREN & DINE VITTI; GARDNER TRID; LAUGHING PHOTODU

WOODSIDE PARK—Free Vaudeville DAILY EVENING 7:45 AND 9:15

HOW ENGLAND PREPARED FOR WAR

Men Taught in the Officers' Training Corps Soon Qualified for Commissions in the Army Sent to France—The Oxford Contingent Enlisted in a Body.

By R. A. SELBIE

Of the Officers' Training Corps.

The following description of the British method of preparing officers qualified to command the army enlarged for purposes of war should be of interest to every American who would like to see preparations for the defense of his own country entered upon with an intelligent appreciation of the gravity of the problem.

THE Boer War taught England many lessons, not the least of which was the inadequacy of her supply of officers in case of a big war. The pinch was felt even during the Boer War, chiefly owing to the recklessness with which officers exposed themselves and the quickness of the Boers to recognize this fact and to pick them off. When Lord Haldane became War Minister he took advantage of the lesson and proceeded to establish the present officers' training corps and territorial battalions, known as a whole as the territorial system. This was to take the place of the old-time volunteer and militia companies, and the justification for his far-seeing policy is already apparent. Its success is phenomenal, and the greatest of its results is the sure supply of officers it has created from an excellent material of young university, business and professional men.

The organization of the system is roughly as follows: It is divided into two groups, the Officers' Training Corps and the territorials. The latter are local formations, as are the corresponding units of the regular forces. Their officers are drawn from the professions, businesses and universities, the men from all walks of life; shop assistants, factory hands, clerks and even laborers. They are primarily intended for home defense; to take the place of the regular army when the latter is fighting abroad. That is, they cannot be compelled to go abroad, but in the present war several territorial battalions were asked on parade to volunteer for foreign service, and all, to the last man, offered. The precedent has been followed, and many territorials who were, comparatively speaking, trained on the outbreak of the war, were sent straight out to India, Egypt or the front.

Volunteering is Not "Playing Soldier"

The territorials are just as much a part of the army as the regulars, and this vital fact, together with the respect and admiration they are now earning for themselves, has done much to destroy the former contempt in which volunteers were held (and very often justly held) by the regulars, and to promote good feeling between the two forces. Volunteering is no longer "playing at soldier"; a man has to work and to work hard to keep his place, and he must be keen on his job. Again, it involves no expense to join the territorial force. Uniform and equipment are supplied, and army pay is earned each year in camp. The requirements are attendance at a specified number of drills per year, the passing of musketry courses and efficiency standards and the attendance yearly at a fortnight's camp.

The Officers' Training Corps, or the O. T. C., is the senior branch of the territorial force. In it a man is trained for one of three things: The regular army, after leaving school or college; the special reserve of officers, or the territorial army, as described above. The cadet joining the regular army proceeds in the ordinary manner to Sandhurst or one of the other military schools. A cadet who joins the special reserve; that is, is attached to one of its reserve battalions, of which every regiment has several. He is required to pass a certain amount of time with the regiment on joining it, at the expiration of which time all he has to do is to attend a fortnight's camp every year. While he is still a cadet he may pass one or both of two certificates, called A and B. Without a certificate the time he must put in is six months, either straight off, or with intervals, as he can do it in with his ordinary work. With certificate A he must do five months. With certificate B (the best) he gets a bonus of some £30 (\$150) for uniform and equipment, and he receives officers' pay during his training and during camp. A cadet who joins the territorial force merely does the ordinary training of his battalion as described above.

The O. T. C. itself is divided into two sections, senior and junior. The junior section



WHO'S AFRAID?

tribute to the genius which foresaw these things and to the organization of Lord Kitchener. No doubt it is in great measure attributable to the war fever. No man joins now from passing or languid interest; every one has one desire, to become properly trained and physically fit in the shortest possible time. That the "terriers" are capable of holding their own in the trenches, and that they are properly officered, has been amply shown in the last few months. Officers and men alike, they have been able, through their peace training, quickly and easily to pass from civilian to military activities, and no man of them regrets his small trouble he may have taken to do so.

DO ANIMALS ENJOY THE SCENERY?

E. F. Powell, in the Independent. I plant flowers around my barnyard and barn as freely as around my house. I am quite sure that animals like flowers, and they are made more valuable as well as happy by pleasant surroundings. I have noticed that cows lying down in a barnyard or pasture invariably face the moon and seem to be enjoying the night very much as we do. This matter is not taken into consideration as it should be. A neighbor of mine insists that his horse, when let out to drink, enjoys the view of the valley just ahead of him, and that he will stand long at the trough. He has finally built a screen so that they will go on drinking at once, for he says, "I have no time to show the valley to 20 or 30 horses in succession."

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Mr. Bryan continues to withhold the text of his conversation with Ambassador Dumbarek. Is he afraid or merely ashamed to make it known?—Springfield Union.

After all, what the South needs is more white people. The addition of a few hundred thousand whites, by immigration, to the population would, in the course of a quarter of a century, relieve the race problem in South Carolina of its most irritating aspects.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

Of course, the moral of the Nashville commission government fiasco is that mechanical changes in mechanical plan may or may not mean reform. Without the civic virtue that insists on putting into power men who can be trusted, no system will be good.—Brooklyn Eagle.

No Governor could make a greater contribution to the welfare and future progress of Georgia than by setting himself to the extinction of mob violence in this State. There is no greater work for any Georgian to do; for Georgia is being disgraced, and disgraced again, in the eyes of the world.—Augusta Chronicle.

The existence of a State with but one party is not altogether healthy. The Anglo-American political tradition presupposes a biparty rivalry. For this condition of affairs, however, neither the Democracy nor the people of Virginia are to blame. The race issue has made all the Southern States single party communities, and not until the negro is definitely and by general consent "counted out" of politics can two strong and genuinely contending parties exist in the South.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

THE MUSE ON THE BENCH

From the Spokane Spokesman-Review. Judge William Hutchinson, of the District Court of Sioux County, Iowa, is something of a poet. In deciding the case of Vrie v. Vrie, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, wherein the killing of a hog by a train was involved and the amount asked \$25, the Court gave the following statement of issues and instructions:

"Paragraph 1—Plaintiff brings suit against defendant, and for his claim does so, or not? My razorback stole down your track One cold December day; Your sixty-nine came down the line And snuffed his life away. You can't blame me, the swine, you see, Stole through your broken fence, So just strip off some currency The debt to recompense."

"Paragraph 2—Defendant for reply and in denial pleads: "Our offers are not full enough To answer all our needs. Our sixty-nine went down the line And killed your swine, we know! But razorback got railroad tracks Quite often come to woe. The twenty-five we must decline For which your heart doth pine! Just plant the seed; place 'or' his head; Here lies a foolish swine!"

OXFORD MEN RUSH TO ENLIST

This board had sat all day and every day of the war, and it continued to sit until, as I was told, every member of the O. T. C. had passed before it, and nearly every member of the variety, some 3000 men, together with hundreds of past members from one to ten years' standing. Of those now left in Oxford, mostly doctors' rejections, all are drilling board, including the professors and tutors who are of fit age. After this those of us who were fortunate enough to pass the medical tests were sent into training at once. Volunteers for the regular army were entered at Sandhurst, those offering for the special reserve or the territorial force were sent into training camps. In due time they were drafted into their respective units and sent overseas or to the front, or remained in England for home defense, as the case might be. From the above account it will be seen that the senior division of the O. T. C. automatically disbands on the outbreak of war, its members presenting themselves for commissions from their respective corps. The junior divisions remain as before, though cadets can leave their school corps at 18 to join the army, and many have done so. The territorial force is called out on mobilization with the regular army. In the present case many of them were put to the somewhat dreary job of guarding railway bridges and other points. But the usefulness of such a force is obvious, as it at once frees the regular troops for active service.

The speed with which officers have been trained is a thing to marvel at, and is a