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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-CULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MAY WAS 122,011

Philadelphia, Monday, July 3, 1916.

There will be no issue of the EVE-NING LEDGER tomorrow, July 4.

The South Carolina encampment is at Styx, which is as near an approach to what Sharman called war as anything we know.

"Appreciably increased activity on both sides of the Somme," is Berlin's slighting comment on what London is calling "some" activity.

Carranza is cordially invited to celebrate July 4 by the display of a little mmon sense. "Shooting up" on that day has become decidedly bad form in these parts.

It is not to the point to say, as does a news dispatch, that Villa is still alive. The proper form for the thought is: "Northern Mexico is still what it always was." Villa is not a man; it is a

The decision which permits the city to open Forty-fourth street through the grounds of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane is a notable step forward. More vital would be the acquisition of the property for a park, for an asylum in the heart of West Philadelphia is an anachronism.

Nothing is too good for the guardsmen on the way to the border, but when correspondents call mosquito bites and uncomfortable trains "privations" and "hardships" -- oh, come now, isn't it time to get the proportion of things by a glance, at uncomplaining France and her million widowe

Secretary Daniels' approval of a naval bill is a questionable advantage, but in favoring the recommendations of the Senate committee he has done what experts and laymen both earnestly desire. The House schedule of five battle cruisers is changed to four battle cruisers and four dreadnoughts, and, better still, a continuing program, with a definite goal in 1922 is planned. For some reason there is little respect left for the House com mittees and their influence in compromises. It is sincerely, if desperately, to be hoped that in this case the House will not play up to form.

Of all the aspirations of nationality in modern times, none has caused less misfortune, none has been prosecuted with more zeal, than the Zionist movement, representatives of which are meeting in Philadelphia this week. The persistence with which Jews in any and every country cling to their tradition has not vitiated their loyalty to the country of their adoption. To that the armies of Europe and the civil life of this country can testify The merest suggestion of chauvinism har been ruthlessly stamped out, while the highest patriotism has been developed. The hopes of the Zionists have received a strong impulse from the war, for, regardless of its issue, there must be changes in Turkey which can be diverted to the uses of those who would buy the Holy Land and offer it as a home to its pristine inhabitants.

There is a reason, quite apart from considerations of personal safety, why this Fourth should be less violent and less notey than usual. That reason is the gravity of our national situation in regard to Mexico, and, perhaps even more important, the consciousness of the perils through which the nation has passed since the last Fourth of July. In that time the agitations for and against adequate preparedness, the insistence upon American rights on the high sear or their abdication, the submarine issue

with Berlin, have all been pressed upon The nation has been forcibly thrown at the world and the shock has rakened a new national spirit. It ought to be impossible to revert to the old type of blatant self-confidence and equally impossible to cling to the outworn modes of expressing our patriotism. Perhaps, after 140 years, the words of the Declaration of Independence take on a new significance. Not to understand them would be a crime. Ho the day which should be joyous and pleasurable may spare a few of its custuntury excesses and put in their place a sane actricty of thought which cannot be inappropriate.

The speech of U. S. Consul Seltzer atallar ad at Breslau, Germany, before the engayivania manufacturers of fextiles the meant for Philadelphia and should be or many years after the war Germany Il be unable to supply its own demand for fextiles, coupled with the anti-dumpng clause of the new legislation at Washington ought to be a tramendous incentive for extension among the textile Kitchener's work seems to be beyond reufacturers in this may. It is to be taken for franted that a satisfactory pulby must be maintained by the Governof but Mr. meltair hirs hard when he ere that its Germany the general leain that -america a management stant, an politica their on their un-

own resources. The initiative shown in other industries, the preparations for changing the plants now given over to munitions, a hundred examples of initia tive, should be sufficient proof to the textile workers that they can double their plants, if necessary, to capture the world market and fear nothing.

## "INEVITABLE" WAR

N THE early days of the war it was often said that there was an irrepressible conflict between German and French ideas and ideals, which was the underlying cause of the struggle. This the Germans have steadily denied. They have protested a warm admiration for the French, a spiritual unity with them, and have insisted that their war is in defense of German commerce and German in fluence against England. In a word, the greatest war is an economic phenomenon.

The idea is stale. Those who evelve "the materialistic interpretation of historical phenomena" are certain to get materialism and phenomena and almost equally certain not to get history. It would be a vicious falsehood to say that the present war was not brought about, in some degree, by economic pressure of the most intense kind. The lesson of this war will be that pressure must be removed. But economic pressure on the part of interested groups is a different thing from absolute economic necessity. Germany has insisted, through her publicists, that her multitudes needed a new outlet, that the development of a trade route to the East was essential not only to her greatness but to her life, and this view has been somewhat credulously accepted, even by her enemies. The process which reduces the American Revolution to a military extension of the three-cornered trade between the West Indies, the American Colonies and the mother country can easily explain the driving necessities of Germany.

Unfortunately, there are certain facts about Germany quite available. Some of them, known long ago, have recently been put into striking order by a Frenchman, who is puzzling out the wherefor of the war. It is known that Germany's negligible foreign commerce in the middle of the last century grew to \$5,000,000,-000 a year, second to that of England. At the same time her population increased from 40,000,000 in 1871 to nearly 70,000,000. Between 1895 and 1913 the income from her fortunes rose from \$4,-000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000. The whole process of expansion was on a magnificent scale.

Yet Germany faced neither overpopu lation nor unavoldable poverty. The emigration, which in 1880 came to 200,000 year, fell in the first years of this century to one-tenth that number, and actually Germany was becoming a coun try of immigration, for every year hundreds of thousands of Slavs came to work on her great estates. The real change in population is the change which occurred many years ago in England, the change from field to workshop, from agriculture to industry.

Essentially Germany was pledged to peace by this very change, for, as her leading men have grown weary with pointing out, her manufacturers were gradually becoming more and more dependent upon imported raw materials. Frenchmen who visited Germany on tours of inspection in 1913 reported the almost violent adhesion of the manufacturing and commercial interests, with certain exceptions, to the cause of European peace. Against them were the jingoes, the intellectuals from the universities and the makers of armament-an array of peculiarly uneconomic forces.

Just as Germany was pledged to peace, a was destined to the most colossal systems of colonization known in human history-a system which for returns, for solidity, for its widespread ramifications and for its subilety surpasses the empires of ancient Rome and of modern Britain. It was, in essence, control to German advantage of the commerce and finance of other coun tries, without the shadow of politica interference. Italy has recently acknowl edged the generosity of German finan ciers who supplied gold when Italy most needed it, with only the slight reserva tion that the profits go to German, not Italian, industry. France was a more profitable dependence of Germany before the war broke out than the Kameruns could ever be. In France, Switzerland, Italy, Argentine, Brazil, Chill, Turkey and Belgium, Germany had established those banks which ministered to her own prosperity. When the Minister of Commerce declared in the Prussian Diet that "our commerce and our industry will not be able to do without the world market in the future" he was saying an undisputed thing in a very solemn way. Germany held the world market in her

hand. It is her fault if she loses it. There are deep causes behind this war and there are very obvious ones which may have had more to do with it. The causes which cannot be recognized, the plea which must be rejected, is that of the pressure of pure hunger. The part reserved for hunger seems to be that of ending, not beginning, the catastrophe.

# KITCHENER'S LEGACY

THE first stages of the British drive I must be marked down not so much as military successes as the evidences of Kitchener's legacy. What remains to be done will depend on strategy, on the great generals directing the offensive and on the clear minds which carry it out. The preliminary work has certainly been sound. It has been thorough. It has been painstaking and, what is more, it has been done in the face of withering cetticism.

July 1 was Kitchener's answer, from the grave, it is true, but a moving answer to all the criticism. It is his penance for the failure at Loos and Neuve Chapelle that he did not live to see this magnificent organism of his at work. The British failed before because men were thrown across the German trenches and left there unsupported. Kitchener made clated here. His assurances that that sort of failure impossible. His "mob" is a great army, the largest and, it need not be doubted, the finest ever organized by volunteers, the noblest offering of a nation while at war. There remains much to be condemned in England still, but

> proach. The work of Lloyd-George in munition and of the General Staff in preparing the for the offensive is also com-Every foot of rathroad built and ete pole for telephones conthe buttle whitely is now on.

# Tom Daly's Column

FLAG O' MY LAND to the breeze of the morning I fling

Blending your folds with the down in the aku: There let the people behold you, and bring

Love and devotion that never shall die Proudly, agaze at your glory, I stand, Flag o' my land! flag o' my land!

Standard most glorious! banner of beauty! Whither you becken me there will I go, Only to you, after God, is my duty;

Unto no other allegiance I owe, Heart of me, soul of me, yours to command.

Flag o' my land! flag o' my land!

Pine to palmetto and ocean to ocean, Though of stronge nations we get our increase,

Here are your worshipers one in devotion, Whether the bugles blow battle or peace. Take us and make us your patriot band.

Flag o' my land! flag o' my land!

Now to the breeze of the morning I give Ah! but the days when the staff will be

bare! Teach us to see you and love you and live

When the light fades and your folds are not there. Dicell in the hearts that are yours to

command, Flag o' my land! flag o' my land!

FURMAN B. WILLIS, the w. k. attorney of Ocean City, received a call the other day from a cullud lady who seemed to be in great distress and was asking funds for her young boy. "What is the matter with your boy?

sked the attorney. "Well, I'se not quite sho', but I thinks he has tobecurious," replied the lady.

YE WYSE ADVERTYSER There is a manne in our towne, Who is so wondrous wise

Yt whenne he thynkes ye times are harde He 'gins to advertise, and whenne he sees ye clouds roll bye Right broadlie doth he grinne, And stops to winke ye other eye

And rope ye shekels inne,

Ye dismal wights who sitte and croake Lyke turkeys withe ye croupe, They lose their grippe and go flatte broke And tumble in ye soupe. io, ye who reade ys littel laye Pile uppe your addes in stackes,

Or you will gette it harde some days Where chickens gette ye axe.

NORMAN JEFFERIES. P. S .- Please excuse spellyage.

George Wannemaker caught a brown trout, with a fly, measuring 16% inches. George is the champion fisherman of Kresgeville.—Stroudsburg (Pa.) Times.

AND a champion insect, almost worthy of mention in the same paragraph with the gargantuan cockroach which smarged from its lair in our desk during the first week of our incumbency, looked over a bit of verse we were writing, and has not since been seen. It was an immense fellow in a brown uniform; what you might call a khaki-roach.

On the tickets to the Victor Herbert concert at Willow Grove on Wednesday night, his march, dedicated to the A. A. C. of W.,

"World's Progress" (new, first time).

### Songs of Mount Gretna III. TAPS

The sun has sunk behind the hill, The shades of night rise fast and thick, The silent dark pours in until It hides the peak of "Guv'nor Dick" There comes a clear call from the height: Good-night-all's well!" "All's wellgood-night!"

Hushed are the drums, the guns are stacked,

Gone is the pomp and pageantry; The loud command, th' applauded act, The gay, conspicuous gallantry, Have vanished 'neath the stars' cold light 'Good-night-all's well!" "All's wellgood-night!"

Across Lake Conewago, gleam Vague, random rays of shimmering light,

That from the cottage windows atream To make the dancing ripplets bright; Then calls a wandering water-sprite: "Good-night-all's well!" "All's wellgood-night!"

The lonely sentry paces down The rough, descried, silent streets, Thro' alleys of the tented town-His heart with sudden tremor beats As taps resound from site to site: "Good-night-all's well!" "All's wellgood-night!"

-CASA WAPPY.

APROPOS of the triumph of the dicto A graph," says J. L. J. K., whose letter s dated Friday, "tonight's Evening Lungue states: 'The Evening Lenger story, as put together through the aid of the dictograph, was faithful down to the last comma just as the President said it."

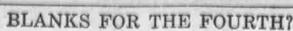
"Since Mr. Wilson has taken to this form of expression, perhaps he will say a couple of periods to Carranza, and maybe whispe a semicolon or an interrogation mark to the English Government. If the thing gets fashionable, we will have l'eddy raising thunder by shouting some large exclama-tion marks. Warmanaker's advertisement some days ago gave a gloomy picture of 'A World Without Words.' This new way using punctuation marks for language

"On to Mexico" is one of the cheers which acho over the Sine Ridge hills daily as N. G. P. men are mustered into the Federal service when they take their cats by com-panies.—Evening paper.

"AND," comments C. L. M., in calling our attention to it, "since the advertising department may object to our mentioning Quaker O---s, may I be permitted to remark that Tommy Atkins also drops his h's?"

Nobody Loves a Sidewheeler DEAR TOM-Did you ever consider the inconvenience to a southpaw eating in one of those arm-chair cafes?

Two young women overheard by C. L. M. Two young in a street car:
"The did you go to the Civic Exposition?"
"Yest but I wouldn't of went only I had two tickets gaven me by a Councilman."





# THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Another "Philadelphia First" Is Dictographing the News-When the Revolution Began-Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an apen forum, and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the views of its correspondents.

WHEN THE REVOLUTION BEGAN To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-No Tory can be an American. man who preaches that America and England have anything in common has the privilege of interpreting the spirit of America. A man cannot love England and America. He will hate one and love the other, for both are as wide apart in their inspirations as the gospel of mammon and

the gospel of Christianity. England never has had patience with any-thing but the religion yellow-streaked. She has driven forth all persons who sought a true development without the aid of the life-less golden calf. England made possible the Puritan. The Puritan made possible the Puritan. democrat. The democrat will make possible America. Those who came from the Puri-tans, men of the type of Emerson, saw that true democracy was not to be found among freebooters, beer jugs and yappish women.
They had deams of an American race
whose soul had been lifted above the filth. They dreamed of an American race, strong and self-reliant, disciplined in their emotions and passions, slaves to no order, free men in every possible meaning of the word, owing allegiance to no king, no bunch of bones and flesh, but abiding only by the dic-

tates of God himself. I know American history. And I know several other histories. I didn't get my knowledge from the public schools. I got it because I went after it, and I went after it long enough and thoroughly enough to beme aware that the American Revolution did not begin 12 years before 1776, as you say. It didn't begin in 1634, nor in 1629, nor in 1639. Nor did it have its inception in 1492. But the American Revolution had its birth when a man, far back in ancient times, became so angry when he witnessed the worship of the golden calf that he broke all of the Ten Commandments in one min-ute and seventeen seconds. America is a battleground against greed; and one of its chief enemies is the English way of running CECIL MONTAGUE. Philadelphia, June 30.

# DICTOGRAPHING THE NEWS

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-Some of our advertising visitors had sneaky feeling when they at first arrived ners on Monday about that now old-fash-oned saying that Philadelphia was "slow." If that word means slow in gaining headway in vice, well and good; but if it meant slow in achievement, then no better exslow in achievement, then no better example of our wide-awakeness could be

The world is a little more acquainted with the personnel of the Entente leaders in the present great effort on the Western front than with that of the German General Staff. It is certain, however, that which the whole course of the war depends has held the reputation in Germany obeing the greatest strategist of defense it the army. He ranks as high on the de fensive as Von Hindenburg does on the As chief of staff he has a tain responsibility for the operations at Verdun, but the presence of the Crown point leaves Falkenhayn with the the front as his particular charge.

For the British the command lies with Sir Douglas Haig, successor to Sir John French, field marshal from the beginning of the war. A recent highly sympathetic account of Sir Douglas was published in America, and the author, though obviously trying to be kind, implied that the general was comparatively untried and lacked the very highest kind of military genius. He is known, however, for his vigor and his initiative. On him and on Sir William Robertson, of the British General Staff, will depend the outcome of the battle, for the British reports emphasise each day the perfect state of their preparedness for this drive.

The two Britishers will have a tower of

shown these representatives from all over

the country than by your appliance of the dictograph in getting the speech of our noble executive, the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. I happened to be among the first ones to assemble and had ample time to inspect thoroughly the placing of the instrument. Allow me to commend your workingmen for the style in which they so marvelously erected the dictograph. I could readily see hat no space was originally considered for the placing of the "word writer," but your men placed it in such a position that, if it wasn't for the wire from it, it would be invisible. It did not in the least interfere with the speakers, as first suspected by the conversationalists ite all sides of me. It did not keep the voice of the speaker confined to the platform by sending the air waves containing the sound back, as some also complained. And after the President began delivering his impromptu address, all thought of the versus at the president of the president part of the part o

thought of the greatest invention was com-pletely forgotten for the time being. That stunt only shows the reliability of your editions; your desire to get the news to the eager public as soon as possible, and an earnest willingness to show the ad men that Philadelphia is not only foremost in trying out new devices for the benefit of the public, but is one of the liveliest cities in the world.

The good that the EVENING LEDGER has o far brought about will stamp it as one of our foremost papers. Keep up your noble work and as long as Philadelphia belongs to Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania is a part of the good old United States your advancenent of rightsousness, your clean sheets and editorials, your introducing of new deces of gathering news shall be remem-ABE MEYERS. Philadelphia, July 1.

PERIL IN AMATEUR OFFICERS

To the Editor of Evening Ledger; Sir-A certain brigadier general of the tate Guard is quoted as saying, "It's all ot, taking six months to make a soldier. If this is correct it merely stamps the utter incompetency of that person, especially when the statement was originally made

by a real soldier. No wonder the Philadelphia regiments have had difficulty in getting men. In the hands of incompetent commanding officers it would spell suicide to hundreds of men if they went to Mexico under such leaders.

Let us hope that the actual disposition of our State troops will be in the hands of competent army officers and not in the hands of amateur persons who know more about selling products and politics commanding troops. ARMY M ARMY MAN. Allentown, Pa., June 27.

AMERICANS AND MEXICANS

One thing at least stands out clearly

hat is that all our efforts to gain or hold

the friendship of the Mexican people have thus far failed. For the dispatches indicate that the feeling in that country against Americans is exceedingly bitter. It does

said, been construed as weakness. And

SLOW SHIPS

THE ANSWER

Doubt of American patriotism, founded upon much unpatriotic talk and the inability to recruit the regular army and the National Guard in time of peace, is dissipated by the response to the call to arms.—Buffalo Einquirer.

ontempt has been born out of hate.

### staked his entire future on the move, re-tired for several hours and came back hardly daring to ask how it had worked. WHO'S WHO IN THE DRIVE The news was the French were winning

at the Marne

unless recent changes have not been re-ported. General von Falkenhayn is still di-recting the defensive for Germany upon Falkenhayn was appointed to the position of Chief of Staff shortly after Von Moltke who recently died, was dismissed, and he Prince and several other generals at that point leaves Falkenhayn with the rest of

When such conditions exist there mus when such conditions exist there must necessarily be great danger of an outbreak but for the self-restraint of our soldiers and their officers there would have been a collision long ago. To what extent Car-range shares the feeling of the people canot now be known with certainty. He may feel that it is impossible for him, without stirring revolution, to yield in any particular. His position is confessedly difficult But it cannot be said that he has at an time shown the slightest disposition to ciprocate the good will shown to him our Government. And it may be that the present state of feeling .- Indianapolis

The two Britishers will have a tower of strength beside them in the person of General Foch, known as the "man of the Marne and Tsee" Foch commands the French army immediately south of the English line, and in the first day's battle took part of the attack on himself. The kind of man he is may be judged from the fact that at the Marne, the critical battle which saved Paris. Foch deliberately threw overboard every rule he had been teaching at the Ecole de Guerre, made a desperate experiment and won. In brief, he took an army division, some 20,000 men, while still under fire, moved it under a thin-strung screen of men belief his entire army and when the proper moment arrived threw the struken against the Francian restre.

# What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

QUIZ

1. What was General Grant's occupation Just before the Civil War?
2. What process of anesthesis was employed before the use of ether?
3. About what fraction of the area of France is in the hands of the Germans?
4. What and when was "the era of good freing"?
5. Have the Mormons a bible?
6. What was the "trade deliar"?
7. Why is the "grapefruit" so called?
8. For what reason is the Fourth of July observed as a holiday?
9. What was the "Mccklenburg Declaration of Independence"?

10. Who wrote "Allas Marner"? Answers to Saturday's Quiz

The Petrolite was attacked by an Austrian

submarine.

2. A discharge from the army may be purchased by a person who has served at least one year, if he is stationed within the United States.

3. Blamarck organized the Triple Alliance.

4. George Washington did not sign the Declaration of Independence.

5. If the diameter of a pipe were doubled ita capacity would be four times as great.

6. Water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

7. Allowance is made for expansion of the rails by leaving a small space between the rail ends.

8. China was once called Cathay.

Mindergarten" is from the German and means, literally, "children's garden."

Army Organization Editor of "What Do You Know" many inquiries I have failed to find one person who could give me a clear idea of the words "militia," "guardsmen," "regiment," "brigade," etc., and their relation -After to each other. Will you kindly give me an outline of what armies consist.

A WOMAN Strictly speaking, the militia consists of every male citizen who could be called out in time of war. By "militia" is usually meant the "organized militia," that is, our National Guard organizations in the various States. "Guardsmen" are the members of the organized militia. Here is an outline

of army organization: Infantry: A squad is eight men under the command of a corporal. A section is two squads under the command of a sergeant. A platoon is from 50 to 75 men under a lieutenant. A company is "three platoons. 100 to 250 men, under a captain. but in this country opmparies are usually of no more than 100 or 150 men, and, as was recently apparent in the recruiting here, militia companies were down to 50, sought to increase to 65, and later to 100, for active service. A battaiton is four or more companies under a major. A regiment in three or more battallons under a A brigade is two or three regiments under a brigadier general. A division is two or more brigades under a major general. An army corps is two or more divisions sup-plemented by cavalry, artillery, engineers, etc., under a major general or lieutenant etc., under a major general or general; about 40,000 men in all.

Cavalry: A section is eight men under corporal. A platoon is 36 to 50 men a corporal. A plateon is 3s to 50 men under a lieutenant or junior captain. A troop is three or four plateons, 125 to 150 men, under a captain. A squadron is three troops under a senior captain or major. A regiment is four to six squadrons under colonel. A brigade is three regiments under a brigadler general. A division is two or three brigades under a major general.

not matter what caused it, or who is re-aponsible for it. The important fact is that it exists. Undoubtedly ambitious and Artillery: A battery is 180 to 180 men, with four to six guns, under a captain. A group or battalion is three or four batteries under a major. A regiment is three inscrupulous politicians in Mexico and foreign influences have striven to stir up an anti-American feeling. The patience of our people and their Government has, it is or four groups under a colonel. Of course, in all these figures there are differences in the various countries and arising through the exigencies of actual war

# An Opinion on Mylius Case

Editor of "What Do You Know"-My attention has been drawn to a letter in your EVENING LEDGER, headed "Tale of a King's Marriage." Permit me to remark that the reply given is not quite correct. In the first place, there is no morganatic marriage law in Great Britain; therefore, the union referred to does not come under that head. Further, the unfortunate editor who was imprisoned for libel was sentenced through his having been his having been misinformed regarding the name of the lady whom the then beir ap-parent had married in Malta. She was the daughter of an admiral daughter of an admiral, but not of Sir daughter of an admiral, but not of Sir Michael Soymour. In that error, royalty found a pretext to dany "the soft impeach-ment." Query: Would a private citizen have been permitted to clear himself so adroitly? To ma, an American citizen, it Speed is a most essential element in the power and ability of ships and the big ship with the greatest speed has the advantage over all the others. The Pennsylvania is a spiendid, powerful, slow ship.—
Bridgeport Standard. seems a very weak conclusion to draw in so serious a matter; but I presume these monarchs hold themselves above all law; or, the special laws which regulate the lives of their subjects. M. L. H. I.

The editor of "What Do You Know" can not see wherein he was incorrect. He did not say there is a morganatic law in Great Britain. If Mr. Myllus and others got ad-mirals and their daughters mixed up, that was their missortune.

# EARLY WAR DAYS HOAX AND JOKES

The "Myths" Which Were Taken for Gospel Truth When the Great War Broke Out

THE censor is to be blamed, no doubt I When the greatest cataclysm of history broke out the censor stepped in and said, "You must not tell the truth." Had the truth been available there would have been no need to lie. What actually took place in the first days of the great war was too terrible, too wonderful to need embellishment. But with the truth "Verbeten" by a system more autocratic than that of the militarist, the fakes began to

With the truth or falsehood of the causes of the war and of the atrocities which did or did not accompany the opening months, this article has nothing to do. The simple reason is that the truth is still not known. But other things which were not known in August and September of 1914 are clear now. And what the world thought and believed then is funny today. It ought to be a warning to military experts. It probably will be nothing of the sort.

First there was the herpic resistance of Belgium. Of its heroism there is no doubt. It is not the sort of thing about which those who sit in easy-chairs and know not the smell of burning households nor the sight of stricken men and women are privileged to jest. But its effectiveness was woefully overrated, and military experts, with this or that qualification to give them authority, spoke of the 10-day battle for the fortress of Liege, which was lying devastated far behind the German advance when those very words were written. "Belgium has saved France" was a watchword precisely at the time when France was retreating, carefully but inevitably, far in her own land.

The River Sambre in Belgium, and the River Somme, in France, sounded sufficiently alike to be confused. For many days the French war reports spoke briefly of fighting on the Sambre. Suddenly the name Somme was substituted and the terrified world realized that Germany had thrown her armies into the heart of France while they were supposed to be n Belgium.

Then came the greatest day of all. Simeon Strunsky has referred to it as that glorious afternoon, "seven columns wide," when Von Kluck apologized to Joffre, begged to be allowed to retreat safe to Germany under promise never to invade France again. The head-writer on a New York paper must have choked with emotion when he wrote those sevencolumn lines. He must have choked with a different emotion when the news came that Von Kluck, though thrown back, had joined the other German armies on the Aisne.

Five days after the war broke out there occurred the greatest naval battle of all history. A generous correspondent gave Germany 19 superdreadnaughts, and then, with little care of the consequences, with no attention even to the amount of white space which would be wasted on it, sank every single one of them.

And then the most momentous fake of all, a fake which like some others merely anticipated the truth. That is, the Russ. China was once called Cathay.

9. Nabely corruption of the Hindu word "nawab"; an administrator of a province under the Monei Empire. They acquired sreat wealth. Thus the saping. "As rich as a nabeh."

10. "Kinderwarter" is from the German and came to this country on this incredible. join their allies on the western front, came to this country on this incredible story is astonishing. Scots in the highlands or thereabouts and fishermen on the Breton Coast saw the Cossacks. Observers near London saw the closed cars which bore them. In France there were those who spoke with them and received a reply in a barbaric language. And by ail that is singular, in spite of all these accounts, the Russians never got there. It was an outrage against the credibility and honor of the universe, but it couldn't be helped. More than a year later Russian troops landed in thousands, and with

pomp and circumstance, at Marseilles. The first French soldier killed in the war was named Peugeot. The report came over that the great aviator of the same name had fallen. Before the war was well started Garros had engaged two Zeppelins and brought them down. Garros himself laughed at this story in his apartment in Paris. Fritz Kreisler was killed before he was wounded. Max Linder read the report of his own death in Paris. The Crown Prince was killed 17 times. The Kaiser appeared incognito in Paris. The Kaiser ordered his dinner simultaneously in Warsaw and in Paris and in Calais. Von Kluck committed suicide. A French general was shot as a traitor until Joffre told exactly with what regiment he was stationed.

Among the fakes which were not fakes should be mentioned some of the newspaper stories. The great taxicab army of Gallieni was not 80,000 strong, but probably 8000, for there were only 2000 chauffeurs left in Paris when Manoury was in need of men. That was exaggeration. It also came true in the motor defense of Verdun a year and more later. And the famous story of the battle of Ypres, which endeared America to England because an American wrote it and gave much-far too much-credit to the Englishmen, was written from information gained in London bars. But it did not purport to be an eye-witness account and its spirit, if not all its facts, was true, The military strategy exposed for daily reading in American papers was not faking. Every word of it was reasoning from premises which no one could guarantee. Even today, when we are probvations. For it may be that our reports are not so trustworthy as they seem, They may be as wild and fantastic as the greatest story of all in the early days of the war-The Angels of Mons. That is good enough to warrant special atten-

We didn't believe these things even when we read them, but we liked to read them. Hehind them was a tragedy we could not fathom, a misery we could flot bear to think on steadily. We sheltered our souls behind smaller things; they were trenches of frivolity thrown up where there should have been a fortress of faith. In the end the trenches proved the stronger defense, for we have not all gone mad. We have been saved from madness by humor. G. V. S.