

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
EDITORIAL BOARD:
PUBLISHED DAILY AT PUBLIC LEADER BUILDING, INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 3, 1916.

There will be no issue of the EVENING LEDGER tomorrow, July 4.

The South Carolina encampment is at Stuy, which is as near an approach to what Sherman 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 common 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 vice.

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 widows?

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 committee and their influence in compromise. 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 parastance 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 mere suggestion of chauvinism has 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 noisy than usual. That reason is the gravity of our national situation in regard to Mexico, and, perhaps even more important, the consciousness of the more important, the consciousness of the perils through which the nation has passed since the last Fourth of July. In that time the agitators for and against adequate preparedness, the insistence upon American rights on the high seas or their abdication, the submarine issue with Berlin, have all been pressed upon the nation. The nation has been forcibly thrown out of its old ways and the shock has weakened 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 outward 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. So the day which should be joyous and pleasurable may spare a few of its customary excesses and put in their place a sense of sobriety of thought which cannot be inappropriate.

The speech of U. S. Consul Seltzer, stationed at Breslau, Germany, before the Pennsylvania manufacturers of textiles was meant for Philadelphia and should be appreciated here. His assurance that for many years after the war Germany will be unable to supply its own demand for textiles, coupled with the anti-dumping clause of the new legislation at Washington ought to be a tremendous incentive for extension among the textile manufacturers in this city. It is to be taken for granted that a satisfactory policy must be maintained by the Government, but Mr. Seltzer hits hard when he says that in Germany the general impression is to produce more than in other

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

Tom Daly's Column

Up to the breeze of the morning I sing you, Blending your folds with the dawn in the sky; There let the people behold you, and bring you Love and devotion that never shall die.

Standard most glorious banner of beauty! Whither you beckon me there will I go, Only to you, after God, is my duty; Unto no other allegiance I owe.

Now to the breeze of the morning I give you, Ah! but the days when the staff will be bare! Teach us to see you and love you and live you When the light fades and your folds are not there.

Die in the hearts that are yours to command, Flag o' my land! flag o' my land!

Now to the breeze of the morning I give you, Ah! but the days when the staff will be bare! Teach us to see you and love you and live you When the light fades and your folds are not there.

Die in the hearts that are yours to command, Flag o' my land! flag o' my land!

There is a man in our town, Who is so wondrous wise, He knows the things that are hard to do, He knows the things that are hard to do.

Ye dismal wights who sit and croak, Lyke turkeys with ye croupe, They lose their grippe and so flatter broke And tumble in ye soups.

So, ye who read ye little lays, Pile uppe your uddes in stacks, Or you will gette it hard some daye Where chickens gette ye eaze.

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

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

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

When the Revolution began, Letters on War and Other Matters of Current Interest

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. 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. It is stationed within the United States.

3. Bismarck organized the Triple Alliance. 4. General Washington did not sign the Declaration of Independence.

5. It is the danger general who doubled its capacity would be four times as great. 6. Water bolts at the expansion of the rails are made for small space between the rails.

7. Napoleon was once called "Cathay" by an administrator of a province under the Ming. 8. "Kindertransport" is from the German and means, literally, "children's garden."

9. The good that the EVENING LEDGER has so far brought about will stamp it as one of our foremost papers. 10. Philadelphia, July 1.

PERIL IN AMATEUR OFFICERS To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir—A certain brigadier general of the State Guard is quoted as saying, "It's all right, taking six months to make a soldier. If this is correct it merely stamps the utter incompetency of that person, especially when the soldier was originally made by a real soldier."

WHO'S WHO IN THE DRIVE 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 Generals. It is certain, however, that unless recent changes have not been directed, General von Falkenhayn is still directing the defensive for Germany upon which the whole course of the war depends.

AMERICANS AND MEXICANS One thing at least stands out clearly on the face of the Mexican complication, and that 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 not matter what caused it, or who is responsible for it. The important fact is that it exists. Undoubtedly ambitious and unscrupulous politicians in Mexico and foreign influence have striven to stir up an anti-American feeling. The patience of our people and their Government has, it is said, been construed as weakness. And so contempt has been born out of hate.

SLOW SHIPS 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 splendid, powerful, slow ship—Bridgport Standard.

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 dispelled by the response to the call to arms—Burlingame Enquirer.

What Do You Know?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. 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. It is stationed within the United States.

3. Bismarck organized the Triple Alliance. 4. General Washington did not sign the Declaration of Independence.

5. It is the danger general who doubled its capacity would be four times as great. 6. Water bolts at the expansion of the rails are made for small space between the rails.

7. Napoleon was once called "Cathay" by an administrator of a province under the Ming. 8. "Kindertransport" is from the German and means, literally, "children's garden."

9. The good that the EVENING LEDGER has so far brought about will stamp it as one of our foremost papers. 10. Philadelphia, July 1.

PERIL IN AMATEUR OFFICERS To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir—A certain brigadier general of the State Guard is quoted as saying, "It's all right, taking six months to make a soldier. If this is correct it merely stamps the utter incompetency of that person, especially when the soldier was originally made by a real soldier."

WHO'S WHO IN THE DRIVE 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 Generals. It is certain, however, that unless recent changes have not been directed, General von Falkenhayn is still directing the defensive for Germany upon which the whole course of the war depends.

AMERICANS AND MEXICANS One thing at least stands out clearly on the face of the Mexican complication, and that 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 not matter what caused it, or who is responsible for it. The important fact is that it exists. Undoubtedly ambitious and unscrupulous politicians in Mexico and foreign influence have striven to stir up an anti-American feeling. The patience of our people and their Government has, it is said, been construed as weakness. And so contempt has been born out of hate.

SLOW SHIPS 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 splendid, powerful, slow ship—Bridgport Standard.

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 dispelled by the response to the call to arms—Burlingame Enquirer.

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. 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 come.

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 heroic 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 Somme 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 Somme. 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 in 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 seven-column 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.

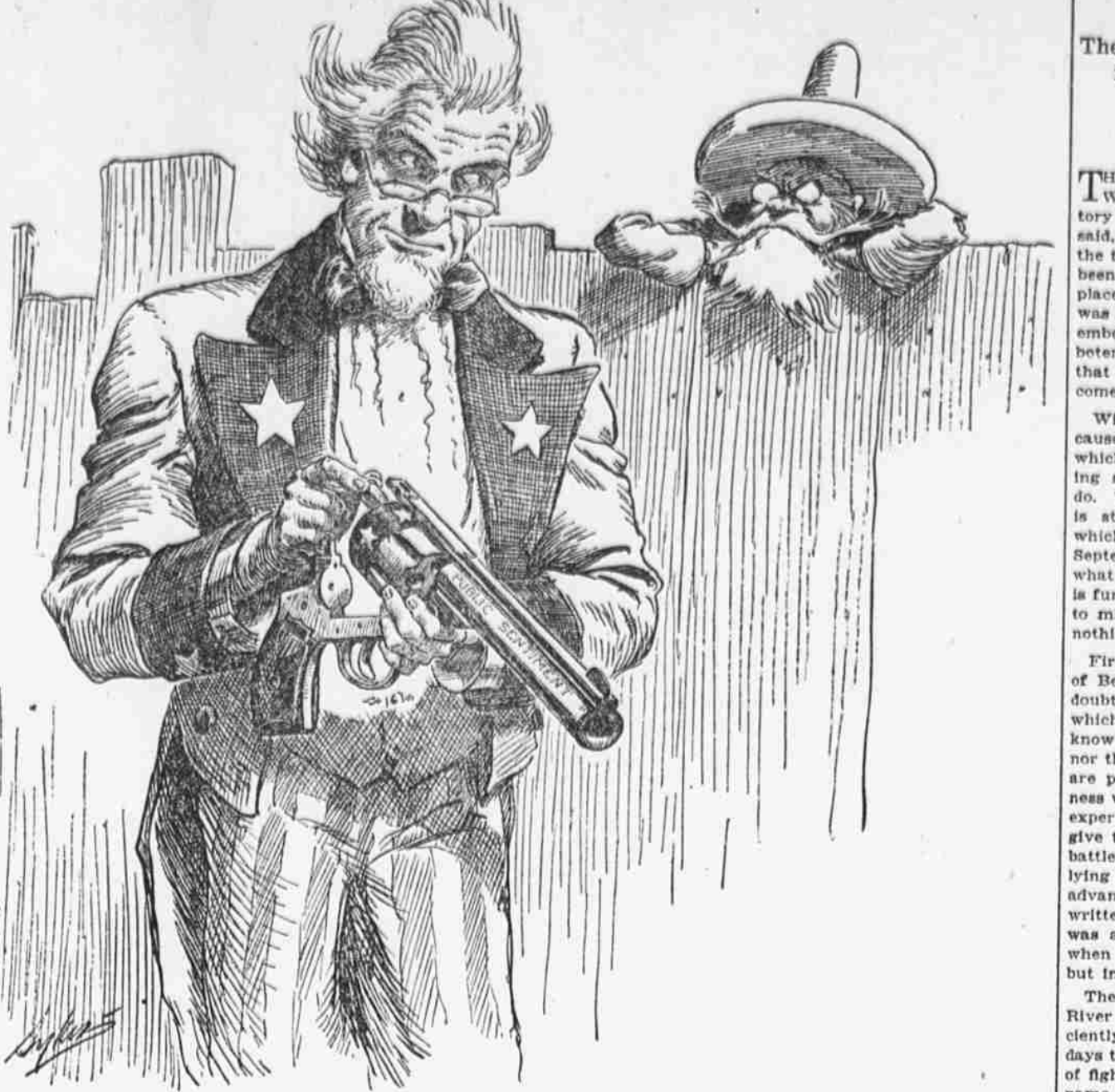
And then the most momentous fable of all, a fable which like some others merely anticipated the truth. That is, the Russians who passed through Scotland to join their allies on the western front. The amount of "eyewitness stuff" which came to this country on this incredible story is astonishing. Scots 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 all 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 Marselles.

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 Lindler read the report of his own death in Paris. The Crown Prince was killed 17 times. The Kaiser ordered 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 what 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 probably in the midst of the great Allied drive, we cannot speculate on it without reservations. 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 attention.

We didn't believe these things even when we read them, but we liked to read them. Behind them was a tragedy we could not fathom, a misery we could not 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.



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE