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Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 5, 1916.

A tool is but the extension of a man's hand, and a machine is but a complex tool.—Henry Ward Beecher.

tude of the people yesterday. They are discovering in Washington that it is impossible to improvise an

The weather man earned the grati-

army, even if the National Guard is used. German Alliance Bans Politics .-

Recent pronouncements of Messrs. Wilson and Hughes lead us to suspect that vice versa came first in this matter.

The girls they meet on the way are competing with the girls they left behind them for the smiles of the Pennsylvania militiamen.

Japan knows where to come to get the best equipment for steel mills. Orders for \$28,000,000 worth of material have been given to Pennsylvania concerns.

Alexander the Great and Walter the Mighty were both beaten on the same day. If such can fail, is it any wonder that the Germans occasionally have rough going?

As the commissary department of the National Guard broke down, it was fortunate that the Philadelphia women had made arrangements to feed the soldiers on their way to Mexico.

As the Democracy has failed to reduce the high cost of living, Secretary Redfield has begun to call on the succulent mussel to come to its relief. If people would only eat this cheap kind of food they might be convinced that the Wilson Administration has done something to reduce the provision bills.

Who was the French Kitchener who prepared a nation with every man in the field to create an army virtually new and capable of passing the fresh British troops in their race against the Germans? If he exists his name should not be hidden from posterity. But it is more likely the doer of this magnificent deed was not a man. It was France

The Senate never cared much about free garden seeds. It is the House which has persisted in making Uncle Sam contribute that much toward the election expenses of the Representatives. This is a bad year to begin cutting out this petty graft, for the men who are seeking reelection are anxious to keep all the friends they have. They think that if they plant a packet of seeds in the right soil it will keep an old vote even if it does not make a new one.

The reported withdrawal of Pershing's force from a dangerous position takes on importance in proportion to the sincerity of its motive. Simply as an indication that this country does not purpose aggression and is unwilling to risk American lives, it is defensible enough, But Pershing's band must not be a second fleet at Vera Cruz. We haven't caught Villa and have precious little reason for believing that we have Carranga in an amiable mood.

There is so much common sense in the protest of the hotel men, theatre managers and club presidents against the proposed automobile ordinances that it is likely they will be modified before put on final passage in Councils. The purpose of the ordinances is to increase the convenience of the public. There is no doubt that during the day, when the streets are congested with traffic, long rows of motorcars standing for hours at the curb are a nulsance. In the evening, when the business traffic is suspended, the conditions are radically different. Broad street from Walnut to Arch would look well with no cars standing in it, but if the people who attend the theatres, dine at the hotels or epend the evening at their clubs are not allowed to park their cars within a convenient distance of their destination their convenience will not be served. The empty street will serve the convenience of no one else. It ought to be possible for the office, in consultation with those interested, to frame an ordinance which will congriend itself to the judgment of Councils and meet the demand of every one for fair play.

Bir Edward Coke was not the first a say that prevention is better than we but in spite of the antiquity of the ventiment the Finance Committee of ills does not seem to have compreded its significance. At the same ing at which it approved the expendiere of \$2,500,000 for work on the new usral Hospital, it turned down the ition to spend \$250,000 for playcrouped. The way to make hospitals un- press upon the German conscio a hosp people well is to begin with the Allig1 armies need set no foot over Ger arbig their conditionion so core pasurance of victory in German they may reside distance. Money for hourts.

vested in playgrounds to keep people well is spent as wisely as money devoted to curing the sick. There be those who will insist that it is spent more wisely. If the Philadelphia of the future is to be the wideawake, alert city which all hope it will be, there must be deliberate and intelligent conservation of the vital force of the boys and girls living here now. It seems that the members of the Finance Committee do not yet understand this. Until they do and until we set about the task with the proper determination the hospitals will be overcrowded by the needlessly sick. Of course we must have hospitals, but we must also combine the work of prevention with the work of cure.

DRIVE VERSUS DEADLOCK

THE present situation in the Great War and the pressing possibilities of the next few months are equally called into question by the Anglo-Russo-Franco-Italian offensive which, fourteen months belated, entered into its definite phase July 1. Since May 15, 1915, when the spring drive was first expected, the change in the military situation has been important but not vital. Russia was inconclusively beaten back, Gallipoli abandoned by the British, Serbia overrun by the Germans with Bulgarian aid, Britain thrown back at Kut, Russia prospered, indecisively, at Erzerum, and Italy alternately advantaged and repulsed in her struggle with Austria. The balance of the year's activity has been with the Central Empires. Against it has been the mere lapse of time which favored the Entente.

In that period the Entente was compelled to elaborate a new theory of offensive action, and before the theory could be prosecuted the German counter offensive began at Verdun. In their in tention to anticipate and perhaps prevent an Allied offensive the Germans at Verdun were frustrated at a bitter price, for the chief progress even in the past four days has been not of the English but precisely of those French who were to have been eliminated at the Meuse. The year's work resulted in a new method of breaking the trench deadlock, which, foretold fifteen years ago by Bloch, was accepted by military strategists as final a year ago. To understand the method one has only to compare the advance in the Champagne district last September with the advance the past week.

Briefly the first was based on the possibility of frontal attack by infantry and the present move is based on the certainty of frontal attack by artillery. From September 14 to 25 the French and English attacked in the Champagne and about Lens, on a /ront of 20 miles, after a long artillery bombardment. The gain was fifty square miles and a great booty in men and guns, but the action was futile because no provision had been made for following the first bombardment with further artillery support. After the preminary clearing, the work was left to infantry. That method has been abandoned. The new mortars, the heavy shells, the trained gunners who now prepare the way for first patrol and then infantry detachments, are prepared to continue their work after the first lines have fallen, to move forward and clear paths for the infantry at every step. The elaboration of the German trenches into fortifications, with mounted guns covering the communicating trenches and the spaces between the lines, have determined the new schedule of fighting. The duty of the infantry is only to hold what the artillery has gained. The trench warfare

But where Verdun has heights for de-Franch and English is over level ground, and the German defensive must be limited to checking artillery fire (virtually an imossibility) and counter-attack, an expensive process not agreeable to those who have given so much at Verdun and on the Eastern front already. The hopes of the Allies rest on sheer weight of shells Their chances of success are measured by the amount of munitions they can oduce and by their superiority in available men. Any trench can be leveled if sufficient iron is thrown against it. No occupied trench can be held without men.

is, after all, an extension of the methods

These underlying circumstances are essential to understanding every phase of the frightful battle now at issue. The lirection of Russian activity since July 1 ndicates that while the sweep into Austria, with purpose to eliminate her as an active contender, is to be prosecuted, the chief service of Russia must be in holding the centre and north against the Germans. Whether, primarily, Russia. throws back von Hindenburg is trivial, so long as von Hindenburg is engaged and his men kept under fire. Indirectly alding Russia in that end the Italian offensive serves and in that the quiescent Balkans may serve. It is certain that Russia has not put forth her final effort against the purely German invaders. It is questionable whether even that effort can cope with the extraordinary tactical genius and the superb control of the armies now behind the Dvina. For in every speculation of victory there remains the dominant factor of German military genius and German strength.

The change in tactics does not involve change in strategy, for the objectives in the present drive are what they would have been under the older method of attack. The German army now under fire rests on Peronne, just as their armies in Russia rest on the Pripet marshes. In three days the French under Foch advanced to within three miles of this new fortress, while the English, on a more extended line, threaten the northern communications. South and east of Peronne lies St. Quentin, the grand headquarters of the German General Staff, naturally a point of attack. The attack is, so far, on positions, rather man on railway centres, but the latter are involved and a shifting of the attack north at Lille or against the Dousi-Cambrai line of supply is to be expected. There is reason to believe that the first assault, a matter of several weeks, will be successful Should it be, the outcome would be a retirement of the Germans to a line, un questionably ready to receive them, con siderably further back. On that line the trench deadlock would try to reaseert it

It would be then that the entire weight or the Entente Allies would be called to mary is to keep reciple well. The way ruther than on the German army. The es and girls and to provide facilities man frontiers if they can diffuse their

Tom Daly's Column

McAroni Ballads

LXIITHE PUBLIC BENEFACTOR Pleassa maka crown for me, Greata man am It Feasta day for me should be On da Feeft' July. Eef you are too domb to see, Here ees reason why:

Yestaday ees pass my stan' Leetla keed American, Weetha dollar een hees han', "Hey!" I tal heem, "Keeddo, you! W'at da deuce you gona do Weeth so moocha mon' as dat?" "Me?" he say, "I gona gat Mebbe seeza seven pack Greata bigga cannon-crack'." "So?" I tal heem, "I'm afraid You weell need som' lemonade After dat. You thirsty! How Would you like for try som' now?" "Fine!" he say, an' so he tak' Two glass an' som' geenger cak'. "Look!" I tal heem, "dese banan'! Finest ever een da lan'! Three for ten!" He taka three. Den 1 tal heem, "Looka, see! Here's a chair. Com' resta here. How you like som' roota beer?"

W'at ces datf Of course, signor, Data'a w'at I keep heem for. Wen at last away he went He ain't got a blama cent. Mebbe all dat stuff he tak' Geeve heem granda ballyache, Mebbe so censide hees shirt Dere's a pain, but dat ain't hurt Like dose svexa seven pack Greata bigga cannon-crack Dat he woulda bought eef I Deed not eatch heem passin' by.

.

Mebbe now you weell agree Dere ces reason schy Dey should make erown for me-Greata man am 1. Feasta day for me should be On da Feeft' July!

Some day we're going to take a few minutes off and write a national anthem. The things we are using on patriotic occasions are terrible-if that be treason make the most of it! But look at "America." Old Sammie Smith started off pretty well and ended sanely brainstorms. Read over those two middie stanzas yourself. Then there's "Yankee Doodle," Everybody thinks he knows the words of "Yankee Doodle," but nobody does. Go ahead and recite it: "Yankee Doodle came to town

Riding on a pony, Stuck a feather in his hat And called it macaroni." That's not the original "Yankee Doodle at all. Edward Bangs, who flourished about 1776, is accused of the thing. Here

are some of the choicest stanzas: Father and I went down to camp. Along with Captain Gooding. And there we see the men and boys As thick as heaty pudding. CHORUS.

Yankee Doodle keep it up. Yankee Doodle, dandy. Mind the music and the step And with the girls be handy.

And there we see a thousand men, As rich as Squire David, And what they wasted every day I wish it could be saved.

The 'insees they eat every day Would keep our house a winter: They have so much that I'll be bout They eat whene'er they're a mind

And there we see a swamping gun As big as a low of maple. Upon a detred little eart. A load for father's cattle.

And every time they shoot it off It takes a born of powder And makes a noise like father's sun, Only a nation louder.

And there was Captain Washington, And gentlefolks whout him: They say he's grown so tarnal proud He will not ride without 'em.

CECIL CHESTERTON, G. K.'s brother, is a submerged genius, his brother's greater fame overshadowing him. He's always in "ghastly haste," to quote his own words, and he's forever making trouble for the postal authorities. We have a letter from him addressed to us at "Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, U. S. A." As if we were in the habit of frequenting that high hostelry!

Folk Out o' Focus



Behold the poor gent Who foolishly went To shop, where the shoedealer deals, Without making sure The socks that

he wore Were sound in their toes and their heels. O! please do not laugh

OLD ED.

At this footygraph; It shows how the poor fellow feels.

Jordan Marsh's window in Boston shocked he natives with this: All our bathing suits 1-3 off.

A patrol wagon hurried Merrick to the hos-bit, while his wife and children. Heisu five rears old Richard, two and Catherine, fifteen months—were removed in a passing hears to he hospital.—Evening paper. HOW one break in the established order begets another! Full hearses usually

go the other way and carry quietar hearts. It's "Shine" for All Turning'in one's grave, you say, Simply can't be done? I will bet on one today-Dana of the "Sun."

You remember Hupert Brooke's you erican, with coat off, shirt sleeves rolled straw hat tilted back, saying, "This is

Well, he's changed to khakt. W. L. O NCE upon a time Nicola D'Ascenzo thought he'd be a portrait painter, but several things redirected him. This was one of them: A newly rich patron said to him, "How about that picture you're going to make of my wife-water olors rub out easy, don't they?" "Oh, es," said D'Ascenzo, "it must be in oil-Hold on a minute! Make the head and ok in oil and the dress in water-color my you can change it up-to-date every os in a white," said the patron.

SEEMS TO BE THERE WITH THE WALLOP



OUR POVERTY IN POTASH

enough, but in the middle he had two United States Can Produce Much-Needed Material Without Paying Tribute for It Abroad-Heavy Losses Result From Scarcity

> Probably very few realize the great im- invaluable commodity it should be ab-portance which potash plays in the life of solutely incumbent upon the Government a nation. The history of the world proves that the efficiency of any government depends upon its conservation and its right interpretation and proper employment of those natural resources which nature has umanity.

Unfortunately, this country, while prosbeen derelied in taking advantage of a large number of the very best. The fault lies somewhere. We are at a point in our national life that it is time for men of affairs, captains of industry, those in authority to stop and consider why we, as a nation, are dependent upon other nations for those very things which are most for those very things which are most essential, not only for our financial interests, but for the very life, vitality and safety of our country. The only patriotism, the only true love of our country depends not upon the words of sentimentalism, but upon being ready, prepared to meet any and all emergencies that may arise within the nation or come from without.

We are a great nation; we are a wor we are a great hatton, we are a won-derful nation; our growth, our prosperity has no parallel. We are the envy of the world, and at the present time there are few nations that do not entertain for us a aubtle malice. We also have within our gates many so-called citizens who, upon the first opportunity, would subordinate, jeopardize and expose that freedom, that independence and that well-being which they never dreamed of until they reached our shores. With this state of affairs it behooves us not only to be fit, but ready. to meet these serious conditions, which are a menace to our national life and to our

very existence. The present war, with all its horrors and frightfulness, should excite our most in se feelings against that dependency upor diplomacy which has proved so impotent in preventing the most cruel and barbarous war in the history of the world. While it a lack of patriotism, disloyalty to the Government and a crime, treason deserving the greatest condemnation and punishment, this failure of those in power to adequately guard our safety by a sufficient army and navy, yet there is just as much fault with capital and the captains of industry who fail to take advantage of our natural reources to produce such conditions and provisions as would, in the event of war, large-ly add to our efficiency and be a good, strong right arm in our preparedness, as well as a protection from any trouble which

In no other one important necessity for our very existence, efficiency and prepared-ness will we stand condemned as much as in our failure to develop the potash dustry, which is so vital and of such im portance as to be second to none other especially when we have at our very doors those natural resources which, if utilized would at once solve this, one of the momentous questions which confronts us as

a nation. The failure immediately and promptly to grasp the opportunity of producing within our own borders the salts of potash will be a national crime. The hardest blow falls upon the farmers of our country, for every intelligent farmer knows the loss or shrinkage in his crops will be this year at least from 20 or 30 per cent. At the same time he will perform the same amount of labor, pay the same taxes, or the same rental, all because he cannot procure a

fertilizer containing potash. Our industries require a large amount of otash salta, the wonderful glass industry is suffering greatly for want of potash. No supplies are available for the glass blowers. for for the manufacturers of gunpowder for the tanning of certain leathers, no for the soap boilers, nor for the makers of yellow prussiate or bichromate, nor for nanufacturers, nor for the scores of varied industries preparing therapeutic photographic and similar products, in which potash is an absolutely essential component. The uses of the various salts of potassium, the chlorate, the bromide, the cyanide the iodide, the permanganate, and numer others, are encountered in a large group

of industries.

In all of these highly developed phases
In all of these highly developed comof human activity the lack of potagh com-pounds means as much of a dislocation as would the elimination of the butcher or baker from the life of a village. People would not necessagily dis, but it would involve endless rendjustments to unex-pected conditions. Depending as we do upon a single source—the mines of Stassupon a single source—the mines of Stass-furt, in Germany—for the entire quantity of pottash necessary for America places us in such bondage and tyranny today that we are suffering from a potash tamine, which is entailing untold hardships, and in many instances actual suffering throughout our country. The monetary loss from the scarcity of potash in America since the war started cannot be estimated in dollars and cests. So great has been the disturb-ance in many branches of industry that whole communities have suffered untold losses, and from an agricultural standpoint slone, the loss to our nation is overwhello

Considering the great importance of this

solutely incumbent upon the Government to throw around the manufacturers of potash such safegua is of protection that capital would at one actively take up the development of those natural resources which are rich in potash salts. In view of the fact that this country has been porting almost one million tone of poa year previous to the present war, and increasing this amount every year, the com-mercial possibilities of creating this indus-try in our own land, and at the same time placing in our own country an arm of preparedness second to no other, are dem-

A demonstration of the practicability of manufacturing potash from natural re-sources is now, and has been for months, in operation at Marysvale, Utah. While the output is comparatively small and only a drop in the bucket, the fact remains that from 39 to 59 tons of potash are being made every day at this plant. The raw made every day at this plant. The raw material from which this is made is known among chemists and engineers as alunite. Each ton of alunite in this deposit will average 390 pounds of sulphate of potash, 720 pounds of aluminum oxide, 900 pounds of sulphuric acid.

This particular deposit is according to haustible, or estimated to contain sumclent potash to supply America for 100 years. This concern and one other company virtually control all the Immense deposits at Maryaville, Utah. A detailed account of this deposit can be found in Mineral Re-sources, 1914, just issued by the United States Geographical Survey.

Another source of potash is the kelp in lustry of the Pacific coast. Some potasi s being made from the brine of an alkalin s being made from the brine of an alkaline ake in Nebraska, while some experimental work in the production of potash from other sources is now in progress. These later sources are still in experimental stages. Thus, the nation, in its need of otash, must for the present, at least, look to the Utah deposit, and with the construction and modern equipment of mills and a sufficient force of laborers, there is no reason why this large deposit of mineral should not yield, to a large extent, the amount of potash demanded by the coun-try's ever-increasing needs.

The German potash industry, before the war, used in its operation a force of 26,000 nen and virtually supplied the world Why should not this phase of interior development be utilized in the United States? such development cannot fail to expand our commerce, safeguard scores of indus-ries, and, above all else, increase the agriultural output to the results obtained by Suropean countries, which produce crops twice or thrice as large as the average yield of our own farms. American agriculture is still far from realizing how easily the har vests of its broad domains may be doubled, without an additional day of labor.

However, the American people have within their own hands the weapon, the ballot, to speedily and definitely assure and nsure the safety and remuneration which capital demands before entering a field of this sort. There should immediately be a concerted movement in which the co-operation of the people at large be secured and educated through the public press to awaken the nation to the serious conditions now resulting from the scarcity of this important salt. Another alarming factor in the situation is the prohibitory price demanded for the little to be secured.

There can be no real pressredness without There can be no real preparedness withou potash—consequently the hardships inci-dent to the present familie of potash must be promptly and effectually mitigated. omic fabric of American industrial life must never again be exposed to such loss, such tyranny, through the dependence upon a foreign source for the nation's potash

RGMAN MATRONS

The story is told in the Waterbury Republican and is stirring enough. On Monday evening Captain H. B. Carter was examining various applicants and found who had a wife and three children, who wanted to go to the front. He told Captain Carter that his wife would not object, but was asked to bring a letter from her, and he said that he would be back with it within half an hour. He was as good as his word and the letter which he brought back from his wife bore out his statement. It was brief and to the point and read as follows: "I hope the first bullet that is fired knocks his head off." It was sufficient. It is hard to see how the Roman matrons or any of the famous women of antiquity could have expressed themselves with more brevity or resolution. The country, one mu passume, is still safe.—Hartford Courant.

REALIGNING IS THE WORD

That awful uproar mingled with shricks groans and angry imprecations which you just heard was caused by the Hon. Ted Rowsevelt demobilising the Bull Mouse party.—New Orleans Daily State.

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

Who is Arredondo? What is a "New England shilling"? What is a siestag? What was the "Lake School" of poets? Who was the "Beloved Physician"? What is meant by "begging the ques-

tion"?

What is a barbecue?

So Does the Declaration of Independence say "that all men are created free and equal"?

At what time in the year is wheat planted in this part of the country?

What is a beax?

Answers to Monday's Quiz Answers to Monday's Quiz

1. Grant was employed as a handy man in his brothers' scheral store before the Civil War.

2. One of the methods of anesthesia before ether was to stupefy the patient with liquer.

3. The Germans held about one-twenty-fifth of the sail of France.

4. The ora of good feeling" was between 1812 and 1824, when political parties in America virtually disappeared.

5. The Mormons have scriptures of their own, ratled the Book of Mormons.

6. A number of sliver deliver, error denoted in 1873 weighting a very coloned in 1873 weighting a ve

grees.

he "Mecklenburg declaration" was a series of resolutions, said to have been adopted in 1775 at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C. Some doubt is east most the authenticity of the resolutions.

10. George Ellot wrote "Sllas Marner."

A Trip to New York

Editor of "What Do You Know"-I am going to New York on my vacation for three days and I would like to hear your pinion as to where I should go to see omething of interest. (2) I am making a boat and would like to know if I can have the lumber built in any way. (3) I have made a desk out of chestnut lumber and I should like to know whether oak or ma would be good and how to the desk. M. S.

It would be interesting to stroll through Central Park from the beautiful Sherman statue at 59th street and 5th avenue to the obelisk near the Metropolitan Museum and the museum itself is a world of pleas-ure. The Free Library at 42d street and 5th avenue, in the heart of the city, is a great monument to civic enterprise. should take a trip by water to se harbor, going either to Staten Island, or, if he wants to see how New York amuses itself, to Coney Island. On the way he will see the famous Statue of Liberty Starting from City Hall Park one can stroll through the business section to Wall street and the "skyscraper" district, or cross the Brooklyn Bridge. A walk up Riverside drive from 72d street is always interesting. and leads to Grant's Tomb, which few visi-tors miss. (2) and (3) These questions are rather vague. You will find the information you want in books in the "Useful Arta" section of the Free Library, 13th and Looust streets. Deska are certainly made out of oak and mahogany, but there are many ways to finish them.

Far-downers

explain why the inhabitants of the north of Ireland are called "far-downers." Give a Ireland are called "far-downers." Give a synopsis of Kipling's "Gunga Din," with a correct spelling of the title. H. R. B. In the Middle Ages one went "up" In the Middle Ages one went "up" to Rome, in popular parlance, even though he came from a country north of Rome. It is generally understood that the expression "far-downers." as applied to those who lived in the north of Ireland, meant that they were farther away from Rome than house in the south that they had farther those in the south, that they had farther "up" to go in going there. The spelling of those in the south, that they had farther "un" to go in going there. The spelling of "Gunga Din" is correct in your letter. The poet, in this poem, puts in the mouth of a British soldier the praises of the Indian water-carrier who serves the fighting men. The soldier tells how he abuses and looks dawn upon "Gunga Din" when his services are not needed, and how much he respects that person when in battle the faithful water-carrier runs out to give the wounded the water they crave:
"Though I beat you and I flayed you.
By the living 60d that made you.
You're a better man than I am. Gunga Din."

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Kindly

Ice Cream Made by Accident

Editor of "What Do You Know"-One of your readers wanted to know when loe cream was invented. I have heard that on one occasion Martha Washington's colored cook was told to whip some cream which was allowed to stand outside overnight, as it was to be used in fancy baking the next day. It being a very cold night, it froze, very much to their astuliahment, and this is supposed to have been the first les cream made. After this became known no doubt flavors were added until the present-day ice ream industry was built up.

ON WHAT MEAT CAESARS FEED

Uncle Sam's Fighting Men Live Better Than Those of Any Other Nation-Tea and War

ANYBODY who has been one of a party of four men at dinner in a restaurant should have a good notion of one of the fundamental problems of victualing an army. If there is one item in the menu they will agree upon that four should be set down as most exceptional men. The incredible length of our menus is at once a tribute and reproach to the fastidiousness of men. That of women is nothing compared with it. In fact it might be said that it is one of the chief bases of the charm of women that they are "not particular" about food. Nevertheless it will be good news to women hereabouts just now that the American soldier is the best fed soldier in the world. Here is the list of his daily rations in garrison-that is, in permanent quarters:

Fresh beef, twenty ounces; flour, eighteen ounces: beans, two and four-tenths ounces; potatoes, twenty ounces; prunes, one and twenty-eight hundredths ounces; coffee, one and twelve hundredths ounces; sugar, three and two-tenths ounces; salt, sixty-four hundredths of an ounce; baking powder, one and eight hundredths ounces; milk, evaporated and unsweetened, one and five-tenths ounces; vinegar, sixteen-hundredths of a gill; pepper, fourhundredths of an ounce; cinnamon, fourteen thousandths, of an ounce; sirup, thirty hundredths of an ounce; flavoring extract-lemon-fourteen thousandths of an ounce.

This is not, of course, calculated to exciteran exalted sense of gratitude to the four average men whom we found so hard to please with the menu, and if handed that diet on a take-it-or-leave-it basis it would be no consolation to them to learn that garrison fare is better than that served on travel, in reserve (the haversack ration) or in the field. But if they, are not grateful when they learn that these provisions are superior to those served to the armies of any other nation -well, they are simply not in an heroic mood, and that's all there is to it.

Science and Food

The good (and bad) thing about modern victualing is that it is scientific. Science in food is all right when it is negative. When it says "no" to injurious foods it is on safe ground. Man is so far above animals and now and then so near the angels that there is no telling what he 'should" eat. Sometimes he thrives better on cream puffs and cigarettes than on peef and bread. It is a well-established principle that what appeals to the appetite is best digested.

What science really does for armies is to determine how cheaply and quickly and cleanly enough food can be gotten to them to keep the fighting machine fighting. The only foods that are common to all armies are bread, meat and salt. These are supplied in varying quantities. The British soldier gets a daily allowance of one and a quarter pounds of meat and one and a quarter pounds of bread; the French, one pound of meat and one and three-quarters pounds of bread; the Russian, three-quariers of a pound of meat and two and three-quarters pounds of bread; the Belgian, three-quarters of a pound of meat and one and three-quarters of a pound of bread. The Briton thus 7. GrapeFruit is so called because it grows in clusters like grapes.

8. The Fourth of July is observed as the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in Contrue tradition of carnivorous merry England. The fact that wheat is the Russian staple and bread the chief diet of the Russian peasantry accounts for the large bread allowance of the Czar's men.

Two factors play a large part in modern field diet-soup and canned beef-canned beef stews in the British army-and it is likely that if our troops have to engage in prolonged field activities in Mexico they will be part of the American military regime as well. There is a good reason for their prominence, Soup can be made quickly in large quantities and is highly nutritive. Canned goods are easily transported, keep well, and are readily prepared for eating. The art of canning, by the way, was originally designed to meet military needs. When the French Republic went in for war on a large scale near the end of the eighteenth century, the Government offered a bounty of \$2400 for an improved method of preserving foods. In 1804 Nicholas Appert, an expert chef, succeeded in heating the product and then hermetically sealing the container. When the process was later perfected it became one of the arts of peace, but canning was first thought of as a war méasure.

Tea and Tobacco

What science has had to say about tea and tobacco has been ambiguous. Physicians who don't use them say they are injurious. Physicians who use them say they're not. But the common sense of nations decided the matter. The inveterate tea-drinkers of England get their tea regularly and relish it even though it is not so well made as in the innumerable teashops of London. The tea served in and behind the trenches must be very bad sometimes, as the typical joke in Punch shows. The officer inspecting food and listening to complaints is handed something

to taste. "Very good soup," he says, gravely, "But it's not supposed to be soup, sir;

it's tea." "And jolly good tea it is, to be sure," ceplies the officer, cheerfully, and passes

That tobacco is something very near a food-perhaps a medicine-seems to have been demonstrated by the wall that went up from the Belgians when the supply ran out and the response that came from the amokers of America.

SALONICA

The decision to occupy Salonica was an intelligent stroke of diplomatic tactics, because it was the first indication vouchasfed to the sovereigns and peoples of the Balkan peningula that instead of pulling apart the Allies were acting together. It was the first tangible proof offered Athens and Bucharest and Sofia that France and England were not to be trifled with; that they were co-operating in an intelligible plan; were co-operating in an intelligible plan; that their resources were, if not inexhausti-ble, yet unexpectedly elastic; that they had no intention of abundoning the Balkans to sht it froze the domination of ananoning the Balkans to the domination of Germany. But the desirat los cream fraught with parti if it had not been supported—protected as it were by the vast sesset day ics styriloping movement of the Caucasia campaign of this Balsians—World's Work.