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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MAY WAS 122,011
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.
The weather man earned the gratitude of the people yesterday.

They are discovering in Washington that it is impossible to improvise an army, even if the National Guard is used.
German Alliance Bans Politics.—Headlines.

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 \$23,000,000 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 mussels to come to its relief.

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.
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.

The reported withdrawal of Pershing's force from a dangerous position takes on importance in proportion to the slowness of its motive.
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 Council.

Tom Daly's Column
McAroni Ballads
LXII
THE PUBLIC BENEFACTOR
Pleasant make crown for me,
Great man am I!

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.

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!

OUR POVERTY IN POTASH
United States Can Produce Much-Needed Material Without Paying Tribute for It Abroad—Heavy Losses Result From Scarcity
Probably very few realize the great importance which potash plays in the life of a nation.

What Do You Know?
QUIZ
1. Who is Arrondquo?
2. What is a "New England shilliner"?
3. What was the "Lake School" of poets?
4. Who was the "Beloved Physician"?
5. Who is meant by "became the question"?
6. What is a barbecue?
7. Does the Declaration of Independence refer to all men created free and equal?
8. At what time in the year is wheat planted in this part of the country?
9. What is a heax?

Answers to Monday's Quiz
1. Grant was employed as a handy man in his brothers' general store before the Civil War.
2. One of the methods of anesthesia before the war was to stuff the patient with laudanum.
3. The Germans hold about one-twenty-fifth of the salt of France.
4. "The Era of Good Feelings" was the name given to the period of peace and harmony in America virtually disappeared after the war.

Folk Out o' Focus
Behold the poor gent
Who foolishly went
To shop, where in the shoe-dealer deals,
Without making sure
The socks that he wore
Were sound in their toes and their heels.
O! please do not laugh
At this photograph;
It shows how the poor fellow feels.

It's "Shine" for All
Turning in one's grave, you say,
Simply can't be done?
I will let on one today—
Dana of the "Sun."
OLD ED.
You remember Rupert Brooke's young American, with coat off, shirt sleeves rolled up, straw hat tilted back, saying: "This is some country!"
Well, he's changed to knaying. W. L.

ONCE 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 colors rub out easy, don't they?" "Oh, yes," said D'Ascenzo, "it must be in oil." "Hold on a minute! Make the head and neck in oil and the dress in water-color, so you can change it up-to-date every time in a while," said the patron.

SEEMS TO BE THERE WITH THE WALLOP
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, four-hundredths 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 excite an 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 their provisions are as good as 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 beef 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 Russian, three-quarters 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 gets more meat than any of the others and less bread; but that is simply in the true 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 steaks 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 measure.

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 tea-shops 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!" "Yes, sir." "And jolly good tea it is, to be sure," replies the officer, cheerfully, and passes on.

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 smokers of America.
SALONICA
The decision to occupy Salonica was an intelligent stroke of diplomatic tactics. Because it was the first indication vouchsafed to the sovereigns and peoples of the Balkan peninsula 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; that their resources were, if not inexhaustible, yet unexhausted; that the Allies had no intention of abandoning the Balkans to the domination of Germany. But the decision to occupy Salonica would have been fraught with peril if it had not been supported—protected as it were—by the vast enveloping movement of the Caucasian campaign of the Russians.—World's Work.



OUR POVERTY IN POTASH
United States Can Produce Much-Needed Material Without Paying Tribute for It Abroad—Heavy Losses Result From Scarcity
Invaluable commodity it should be abandoned to the Government to be thrown around the manufacturer of potash such safeguards of protection that capital would at once 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 importing almost one million tons of potash a year and deposit to the present war, and increasing this amount every year, the commercial possibilities of creating this industry in our own land, and at the same time placing in our own country an arm of preparedness second to no other, are demonstrated.

A demonstration of the practicability of manufacturing potash from natural resources is now, and has been for months, in operation at Marysville, Utah. While the output is comparatively small and only a drop in the bucket, the fact remains that from 30 to 50 tons of potash are being 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 200 pounds of sulphate of potash, 720 pounds of aluminum oxide, 900 pounds of sulphuric acid. This particular deposit is owned by the engineer's reports, virtually inexhaustible, and virtually supplied the world's potash to supply America for 100 years. This concern and other company virtually control all the immense deposits at Marysville. A detailed account of this deposit can be found in Mineral Resources, 1914, just issued by the United States Geological Survey.

Another source of potash is the kelp in the Pacific coast. Some potash is being made from the brine of an alkaline lake in Nebraska, while some experimental work in the production of potash from the waste of the soda industry is being done. These later sources are still in experimental stages. Thus the nation, in its need of potash, must for the present, at least, look to Europe, and with the construction of modern equipment of mills and a sufficient force of laborers, there is no reason why this large deposit of mineral wealth should be a large extent, the amount of potash demanded by the country's ever-increasing needs.

The German potash industry, before the war, used in its operation a force of 24,000 men 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 industries, and, above all else, increase agricultural output to the results obtained by European countries, which produce crops from the soil with less labor and expense than our own farms. American agriculture is still far from realizing how easily the harvests 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 insure 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 education through the public press be awakened to the serious conditions now resulting from the scarcity of this important salt. Another alarming factor in the situation is the prohibitive prices demanded for the little to be secured. There can be no real preparedness without potash—consequently the hardships incident to the present famine of potash must be promptly and effectually mitigated. The economic 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 supply.

ROMAN MATRONS
The story is told in the Waterbury Republican and is striking enough. On Monday evening Captain H. B. Carter was examining various applicants and found one who had a wife and three children, but 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 rest of you 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 may assume, is still safe.—Hartford Courant.

REALIGNING IS THE WORD
That awful uproar mingled with shrieks, groans and angry imprecations which you just heard was caused by the Hon. Ted Roosevelt demolishing the Hull House party.—New Orleans Daily States.