



Copyright, 1916, by John T. McCutcheon

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Country Week Association Has Not Suspended Its Work.
What Is a Hackney? Plan for Universal Military Training—Other Current Matters

This department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum, and the views of its contributors are not necessarily those of the editors.

NO LET-UP IN THE WORK

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir—Our attention has been called to a rumor that "on account of the epidemic of infantile paralysis" we have suspended a portion of our work.

So far from this being the case, we are pushing our work for the children to the limit of our resources. Last week we sent 400 for a week or two weeks. We are informed that there is no such epidemic in our city; that the deaths from this cause are no greater than in any summer for the past several years. We have been taught by the experience of the past to fortify babies and small children against disease by giving them a week or two of absence from the city in healthy surroundings.

The babies and little children who leave Bellevue Cottage on our Paradise Farm have had splendid bracing air, good food, careful, watchful attention, and all go away stronger and better than when they came. Therefore we shall keep all our houses open as long as the public, ever generous, provides with the necessary food and shelter. We trust this may be up to the last of September.

Mrs. E. BOYD WEITZEL.
Philadelphia, July 27.

WHAT IS A HACKNEY?

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—I have read with interest your question column, "What Do You Know," and have tried to answer them and have taken much pleasure in doing so. On July 24 you asked the question "What are hackney horses?" and on the 25th the answer was, "Not thoroughbred, but nearly." I do not know exactly what the answer means. As far as I can ascertain a hackney horse is of a distinct breed known as hackney, which is a rule as heavy harness horses. A thoroughbred from a thoroughbred sire and dam is always associated with a breed of horses of which are hunters or race horses. I would refer you to Bailey's Encyclopedia of American Agriculture, Vol. III, or Gay's Productive Horse, by Henry Landry.

A. S. PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

A hackney is a type and not a breed of horse. A thoroughbred in England is a horse or mare whose pedigree is registered in the studbook of the Jockey Club. This studbook dates from 1791. Before that the thoroughbred horse as such was not known. Similar pedigree books are kept in America. The hackney is usually bred from a cross of a stallion and a half-bred dam. This would make him three-quarters thoroughbred. He is "a powerfully built, short-legged, big horse, with an intelligent head, neck, strong, level back, powerful joints and an perfect shoulders as can be obtained, good feet, flat-boned legs and a height of from 14 hands 2 inches to 15 hands 2 1/2 inches." Carriage horses, hackney breeders have produced more than 17 hands high. The hackney was first produced in the eastern counties of England. Since 1850 there have been large imports of hackney horses from England. It has been brought here occasionally since 1822.—Editor of the Evening Ledger.

A PLAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—The war now raging in Europe should be our greatest argument for preparedness. I believe compulsory military training for all citizens to be the only manner of solving the nation's defense. It would be the only system to give entire satisfaction. There are plenty of fighting men in this country and there is plenty of inextinguishable material for this need, but they are not organized. The manner in which modern war is conducted, so I have concluded that a system of preparedness as I suggest to be a likely way of solving this problem.

In the schools of the country training should begin, drill halls being built and furnished, and drill masters detailed for the purpose by the Government. An outlined course in this art should be added to the curriculum.

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

English Protection of German Traders at Home

In connection with the British blacklist of American firms, recently published, the following editorial from the London Daily Mail will be found of some interest. It is under the title "Our 'British' Huns—Publish Their Names." The Daily Mail on June 26 printed what follows. On that day and on many others communications to that and other papers referred to a series of articles called "The Unseen Hand," in which many accusations were made against Germans allowed full liberty even in the proscribed regions of England. Particularly distressing to the correspondents of the papers was the continued presence of German officials in the Deutsche Bank, which still does business in London. It will be seen that England has a rather busy time of it at home, and that critics are free to say that when certain interests are affected the Government does nothing. The editorial says:

We passed a trading with the enemy act soon after the war began. We amended it in November, 1914; again in July, 1915; a third time in December, 1915; and yet once more in January of the present year. And a little more than a month ago there was issued a royal proclamation prohibiting trade with persons and firms of enemy nationality, or association, whose names were given in Morocco, Portuguese East Africa, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chili, Cuba, Ecuador, Persia, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

So far so good. If acts and amendments and blacklists could stop enemy trading there would be no more of it now. But while the acts are comprehensive enough there are two countries omitted altogether from the statutory blacklist. One is the United States, and the other is Germany. The bulk of her supplies, the other Great Britain, in which Germany is busily encroaching herself for the commercial war that is to follow the military peace.

There is no blacklist of German traders who are carrying on business in Great Britain. The Government has refused to publish one, presumably because certain British interests would be hurt by it. But all British interests will be something more than hurt if the present supply policy of officialdom is allowed to continue. We have had nearly two years of war. Yet even now two-thirds of the German firms in their islands are in active existence. There were 600 of them in August, 1914; there are 400 still above ground in June, 1916. But the only half the tale. These firms that are sending out goods in all directions. They have a strong hold on the British oil markets, and there is a very good reason for thinking that by reorganizing themselves under non-British ownership or management and by selling their products under false names, they are positively increasing their British connections.

Not until a clean sweep is made of these 400 firms, with their depots and agencies, will British traders be free from the menace of 400 spies in their midst.

The reply of the Government to this criticism could hardly have been the American blacklist, but so far no adequate other reply has been made. England, a nation of merchants to the last, takes care of her own, even in a struggle for her life. It can hardly be questioned that the attitude of England has done much to weaken American sympathy.

G. Y. R.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Country Week Association Has Not Suspended Its Work.
What Is a Hackney? Plan for Universal Military Training—Other Current Matters

This department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum, and the views of its contributors are not necessarily those of the editors.

NO LET-UP IN THE WORK

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir—Our attention has been called to a rumor that "on account of the epidemic of infantile paralysis" we have suspended a portion of our work.

So far from this being the case, we are pushing our work for the children to the limit of our resources. Last week we sent 400 for a week or two weeks. We are informed that there is no such epidemic in our city; that the deaths from this cause are no greater than in any summer for the past several years. We have been taught by the experience of the past to fortify babies and small children against disease by giving them a week or two of absence from the city in healthy surroundings.

The babies and little children who leave Bellevue Cottage on our Paradise Farm have had splendid bracing air, good food, careful, watchful attention, and all go away stronger and better than when they came. Therefore we shall keep all our houses open as long as the public, ever generous, provides with the necessary food and shelter. We trust this may be up to the last of September.

Mrs. E. BOYD WEITZEL.
Philadelphia, July 27.

WHAT IS A HACKNEY?

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—I have read with interest your question column, "What Do You Know," and have tried to answer them and have taken much pleasure in doing so. On July 24 you asked the question "What are hackney horses?" and on the 25th the answer was, "Not thoroughbred, but nearly." I do not know exactly what the answer means. As far as I can ascertain a hackney horse is of a distinct breed known as hackney, which is a rule as heavy harness horses. A thoroughbred from a thoroughbred sire and dam is always associated with a breed of horses of which are hunters or race horses. I would refer you to Bailey's Encyclopedia of American Agriculture, Vol. III, or Gay's Productive Horse, by Henry Landry.

A. S. PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

A hackney is a type and not a breed of horse. A thoroughbred in England is a horse or mare whose pedigree is registered in the studbook of the Jockey Club. This studbook dates from 1791. Before that the thoroughbred horse as such was not known. Similar pedigree books are kept in America. The hackney is usually bred from a cross of a stallion and a half-bred dam. This would make him three-quarters thoroughbred. He is "a powerfully built, short-legged, big horse, with an intelligent head, neck, strong, level back, powerful joints and an perfect shoulders as can be obtained, good feet, flat-boned legs and a height of from 14 hands 2 inches to 15 hands 2 1/2 inches." Carriage horses, hackney breeders have produced more than 17 hands high. The hackney was first produced in the eastern counties of England. Since 1850 there have been large imports of hackney horses from England. It has been brought here occasionally since 1822.—Editor of the Evening Ledger.

A PLAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—The war now raging in Europe should be our greatest argument for preparedness. I believe compulsory military training for all citizens to be the only manner of solving the nation's defense. It would be the only system to give entire satisfaction. There are plenty of fighting men in this country and there is plenty of inextinguishable material for this need, but they are not organized. The manner in which modern war is conducted, so I have concluded that a system of preparedness as I suggest to be a likely way of solving this problem.

In the schools of the country training should begin, drill halls being built and furnished, and drill masters detailed for the purpose by the Government. An outlined course in this art should be added to the curriculum.

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

English Protection of German Traders at Home

In connection with the British blacklist of American firms, recently published, the following editorial from the London Daily Mail will be found of some interest. It is under the title "Our 'British' Huns—Publish Their Names." The Daily Mail on June 26 printed what follows. On that day and on many others communications to that and other papers referred to a series of articles called "The Unseen Hand," in which many accusations were made against Germans allowed full liberty even in the proscribed regions of England. Particularly distressing to the correspondents of the papers was the continued presence of German officials in the Deutsche Bank, which still does business in London. It will be seen that England has a rather busy time of it at home, and that critics are free to say that when certain interests are affected the Government does nothing. The editorial says:

We passed a trading with the enemy act soon after the war began. We amended it in November, 1914; again in July, 1915; a third time in December, 1915; and yet once more in January of the present year. And a little more than a month ago there was issued a royal proclamation prohibiting trade with persons and firms of enemy nationality, or association, whose names were given in Morocco, Portuguese East Africa, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chili, Cuba, Ecuador, Persia, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

So far so good. If acts and amendments and blacklists could stop enemy trading there would be no more of it now. But while the acts are comprehensive enough there are two countries omitted altogether from the statutory blacklist. One is the United States, and the other is Germany. The bulk of her supplies, the other Great Britain, in which Germany is busily encroaching herself for the commercial war that is to follow the military peace.

There is no blacklist of German traders who are carrying on business in Great Britain. The Government has refused to publish one, presumably because certain British interests would be hurt by it. But all British interests will be something more than hurt if the present supply policy of officialdom is allowed to continue. We have had nearly two years of war. Yet even now two-thirds of the German firms in their islands are in active existence. There were 600 of them in August, 1914; there are 400 still above ground in June, 1916. But the only half the tale. These firms that are sending out goods in all directions. They have a strong hold on the British oil markets, and there is a very good reason for thinking that by reorganizing themselves under non-British ownership or management and by selling their products under false names, they are positively increasing their British connections.

Not until a clean sweep is made of these 400 firms, with their depots and agencies, will British traders be free from the menace of 400 spies in their midst.

The reply of the Government to this criticism could hardly have been the American blacklist, but so far no adequate other reply has been made. England, a nation of merchants to the last, takes care of her own, even in a struggle for her life. It can hardly be questioned that the attitude of England has done much to weaken American sympathy.

G. Y. R.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Country Week Association Has Not Suspended Its Work.
What Is a Hackney? Plan for Universal Military Training—Other Current Matters

This department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum, and the views of its contributors are not necessarily those of the editors.

NO LET-UP IN THE WORK

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir—Our attention has been called to a rumor that "on account of the epidemic of infantile paralysis" we have suspended a portion of our work.

So far from this being the case, we are pushing our work for the children to the limit of our resources. Last week we sent 400 for a week or two weeks. We are informed that there is no such epidemic in our city; that the deaths from this cause are no greater than in any summer for the past several years. We have been taught by the experience of the past to fortify babies and small children against disease by giving them a week or two of absence from the city in healthy surroundings.

The babies and little children who leave Bellevue Cottage on our Paradise Farm have had splendid bracing air, good food, careful, watchful attention, and all go away stronger and better than when they came. Therefore we shall keep all our houses open as long as the public, ever generous, provides with the necessary food and shelter. We trust this may be up to the last of September.

Mrs. E. BOYD WEITZEL.
Philadelphia, July 27.

WHAT IS A HACKNEY?

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—I have read with interest your question column, "What Do You Know," and have tried to answer them and have taken much pleasure in doing so. On July 24 you asked the question "What are hackney horses?" and on the 25th the answer was, "Not thoroughbred, but nearly." I do not know exactly what the answer means. As far as I can ascertain a hackney horse is of a distinct breed known as hackney, which is a rule as heavy harness horses. A thoroughbred from a thoroughbred sire and dam is always associated with a breed of horses of which are hunters or race horses. I would refer you to Bailey's Encyclopedia of American Agriculture, Vol. III, or Gay's Productive Horse, by Henry Landry.

A. S. PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

A hackney is a type and not a breed of horse. A thoroughbred in England is a horse or mare whose pedigree is registered in the studbook of the Jockey Club. This studbook dates from 1791. Before that the thoroughbred horse as such was not known. Similar pedigree books are kept in America. The hackney is usually bred from a cross of a stallion and a half-bred dam. This would make him three-quarters thoroughbred. He is "a powerfully built, short-legged, big horse, with an intelligent head, neck, strong, level back, powerful joints and an perfect shoulders as can be obtained, good feet, flat-boned legs and a height of from 14 hands 2 inches to 15 hands 2 1/2 inches." Carriage horses, hackney breeders have produced more than 17 hands high. The hackney was first produced in the eastern counties of England. Since 1850 there have been large imports of hackney horses from England. It has been brought here occasionally since 1822.—Editor of the Evening Ledger.

A PLAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—The war now raging in Europe should be our greatest argument for preparedness. I believe compulsory military training for all citizens to be the only manner of solving the nation's defense. It would be the only system to give entire satisfaction. There are plenty of fighting men in this country and there is plenty of inextinguishable material for this need, but they are not organized. The manner in which modern war is conducted, so I have concluded that a system of preparedness as I suggest to be a likely way of solving this problem.

In the schools of the country training should begin, drill halls being built and furnished, and drill masters detailed for the purpose by the Government. An outlined course in this art should be added to the curriculum.

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

English Protection of German Traders at Home

In connection with the British blacklist of American firms, recently published, the following editorial from the London Daily Mail will be found of some interest. It is under the title "Our 'British' Huns—Publish Their Names." The Daily Mail on June 26 printed what follows. On that day and on many others communications to that and other papers referred to a series of articles called "The Unseen Hand," in which many accusations were made against Germans allowed full liberty even in the proscribed regions of England. Particularly distressing to the correspondents of the papers was the continued presence of German officials in the Deutsche Bank, which still does business in London. It will be seen that England has a rather busy time of it at home, and that critics are free to say that when certain interests are affected the Government does nothing. The editorial says:

We passed a trading with the enemy act soon after the war began. We amended it in November, 1914; again in July, 1915; a third time in December, 1915; and yet once more in January of the present year. And a little more than a month ago there was issued a royal proclamation prohibiting trade with persons and firms of enemy nationality, or association, whose names were given in Morocco, Portuguese East Africa, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chili, Cuba, Ecuador, Persia, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

So far so good. If acts and amendments and blacklists could stop enemy trading there would be no more of it now. But while the acts are comprehensive enough there are two countries omitted altogether from the statutory blacklist. One is the United States, and the other is Germany. The bulk of her supplies, the other Great Britain, in which Germany is busily encroaching herself for the commercial war that is to follow the military peace.

There is no blacklist of German traders who are carrying on business in Great Britain. The Government has refused to publish one, presumably because certain British interests would be hurt by it. But all British interests will be something more than hurt if the present supply policy of officialdom is allowed to continue. We have had nearly two years of war. Yet even now two-thirds of the German firms in their islands are in active existence. There were 600 of them in August, 1914; there are 400 still above ground in June, 1916. But the only half the tale. These firms that are sending out goods in all directions. They have a strong hold on the British oil markets, and there is a very good reason for thinking that by reorganizing themselves under non-British ownership or management and by selling their products under false names, they are positively increasing their British connections.

Not until a clean sweep is made of these 400 firms, with their depots and agencies, will British traders be free from the menace of 400 spies in their midst.

The reply of the Government to this criticism could hardly have been the American blacklist, but so far no adequate other reply has been made. England, a nation of merchants to the last, takes care of her own, even in a struggle for her life. It can hardly be questioned that the attitude of England has done much to weaken American sympathy.

G. Y. R.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Country Week Association Has Not Suspended Its Work.
What Is a Hackney? Plan for Universal Military Training—Other Current Matters

This department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum, and the views of its contributors are not necessarily those of the editors.

NO LET-UP IN THE WORK

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir—Our attention has been called to a rumor that "on account of the epidemic of infantile paralysis" we have suspended a portion of our work.

So far from this being the case, we are pushing our work for the children to the limit of our resources. Last week we sent 400 for a week or two weeks. We are informed that there is no such epidemic in our city; that the deaths from this cause are no greater than in any summer for the past several years. We have been taught by the experience of the past to fortify babies and small children against disease by giving them a week or two of absence from the city in healthy surroundings.

The babies and little children who leave Bellevue Cottage on our Paradise Farm have had splendid bracing air, good food, careful, watchful attention, and all go away stronger and better than when they came. Therefore we shall keep all our houses open as long as the public, ever generous, provides with the necessary food and shelter. We trust this may be up to the last of September.

Mrs. E. BOYD WEITZEL.
Philadelphia, July 27.

WHAT IS A HACKNEY?

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—I have read with interest your question column, "What Do You Know," and have tried to answer them and have taken much pleasure in doing so. On July 24 you asked the question "What are hackney horses?" and on the 25th the answer was, "Not thoroughbred, but nearly." I do not know exactly what the answer means. As far as I can ascertain a hackney horse is of a distinct breed known as hackney, which is a rule as heavy harness horses. A thoroughbred from a thoroughbred sire and dam is always associated with a breed of horses of which are hunters or race horses. I would refer you to Bailey's Encyclopedia of American Agriculture, Vol. III, or Gay's Productive Horse, by Henry Landry.

A. S. PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

A hackney is a type and not a breed of horse. A thoroughbred in England is a horse or mare whose pedigree is registered in the studbook of the Jockey Club. This studbook dates from 1791. Before that the thoroughbred horse as such was not known. Similar pedigree books are kept in America. The hackney is usually bred from a cross of a stallion and a half-bred dam. This would make him three-quarters thoroughbred. He is "a powerfully built, short-legged, big horse, with an intelligent head, neck, strong, level back, powerful joints and an perfect shoulders as can be obtained, good feet, flat-boned legs and a height of from 14 hands 2 inches to 15 hands 2 1/2 inches." Carriage horses, hackney breeders have produced more than 17 hands high. The hackney was first produced in the eastern counties of England. Since 1850 there have been large imports of hackney horses from England. It has been brought here occasionally since 1822.—Editor of the Evening Ledger.

A PLAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—The war now raging in Europe should be our greatest argument for preparedness. I believe compulsory military training for all citizens to be the only manner of solving the nation's defense. It would be the only system to give entire satisfaction. There are plenty of fighting men in this country and there is plenty of inextinguishable material for this need, but they are not organized. The manner in which modern war is conducted, so I have concluded that a system of preparedness as I suggest to be a likely way of solving this problem.

In the schools of the country training should begin, drill halls being built and furnished, and drill masters detailed for the purpose by the Government. An outlined course in this art should be added to the curriculum.

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

English Protection of German Traders at Home

In connection with the British blacklist of American firms, recently published, the following editorial from the London Daily Mail will be found of some interest. It is under the title "Our 'British' Huns—Publish Their Names." The Daily Mail on June 26 printed what follows. On that day and on many others communications to that and other papers referred to a series of articles called "The Unseen Hand," in which many accusations were made against Germans allowed full liberty even in the proscribed regions of England. Particularly distressing to the correspondents of the papers was the continued presence of German officials in the Deutsche Bank, which still does business in London. It will be seen that England has a rather busy time of it at home, and that critics are free to say that when certain interests are affected the Government does nothing. The editorial says:

We passed a trading with the enemy act soon after the war began. We amended it in November, 1914; again in July, 1915; a third time in December, 1915; and yet once more in January of the present year. And a little more than a month ago there was issued a royal proclamation prohibiting trade with persons and firms of enemy nationality, or association, whose names were given in Morocco, Portuguese East Africa, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chili, Cuba, Ecuador, Persia, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

So far so good. If acts and amendments and blacklists could stop enemy trading there would be no more of it now. But while the acts are comprehensive enough there are two countries omitted altogether from the statutory blacklist. One is the United States, and the other is Germany. The bulk of her supplies, the other Great Britain, in which Germany is busily encroaching herself for the commercial war that is to follow the military peace.

There is no blacklist of German traders who are carrying on business in Great Britain. The Government has refused to publish one, presumably because certain British interests would be hurt by it. But all British interests will be something more than hurt if the present supply policy of officialdom is allowed to continue. We have had nearly two years of war. Yet even now two-thirds of the German firms in their islands are in active existence. There were 600 of them in August, 1914; there are 400 still above ground in June, 1916. But the only half the tale. These firms that are sending out goods in all directions. They have a strong hold on the British oil markets, and there is a very good reason for thinking that by reorganizing themselves under non-British ownership or management and by selling their products under false names, they are positively increasing their British connections.

Not until a clean sweep is made of these 400 firms, with their depots and agencies, will British traders be free from the menace of 400 spies in their midst.

The reply of the Government to this criticism could hardly have been the American blacklist, but so far no adequate other reply has been made. England, a nation of merchants to the last, takes care of her own, even in a struggle for her life. It can hardly be questioned that the attitude of England has done much to weaken American sympathy.

G. Y. R.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Country Week Association Has Not Suspended Its Work.
What Is a Hackney? Plan for Universal Military Training—Other Current Matters

This department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum, and the views of its contributors are not necessarily those of the editors.

NO LET-UP IN THE WORK

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir—Our attention has been called to a rumor that "on account of the epidemic of infantile paralysis" we have suspended a portion of our work.

So far from this being the case, we are pushing our work for the children to the limit of our resources. Last week we sent 400 for a week or two weeks. We are informed that there is no such epidemic in our city; that the deaths from this cause are no greater than in any summer for the past several years. We have been taught by the experience of the past to fortify babies and small children against disease by giving them a week or two of absence from the city in healthy surroundings.

The babies and little children who leave Bellevue Cottage on our Paradise Farm have had splendid bracing air, good food, careful, watchful attention, and all go away stronger and better than when they came. Therefore we shall keep all our houses open as long as the public, ever generous, provides with the necessary food and shelter. We trust this may be up to the last of September.

Mrs. E. BOYD WEITZEL.
Philadelphia, July 27.

WHAT IS A HACKNEY?

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—I have read with interest your question column, "What Do You Know," and have tried to answer them and have taken much pleasure in doing so. On July 24 you asked the question "What are hackney horses?" and on the 25th the answer was, "Not thoroughbred, but nearly." I do not know exactly what the answer means. As far as I can ascertain a hackney horse is of a distinct breed known as hackney, which is a rule as heavy harness horses. A thoroughbred from a thoroughbred sire and dam is always associated with a breed of horses of which are hunters or race horses. I would refer you to Bailey's Encyclopedia of American Agriculture, Vol. III, or Gay's Productive Horse, by Henry Landry.

A. S. PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

A hackney is a type and not a breed of horse. A thoroughbred in England is a horse or mare whose pedigree is registered in the studbook of the Jockey Club. This studbook dates from 1791. Before that the thoroughbred horse as such was not known. Similar pedigree books are kept in America. The hackney is usually bred from a cross of a stallion and a half-bred dam. This would make him three-quarters thoroughbred. He is "a powerfully built, short-legged, big horse, with an intelligent head, neck, strong, level back, powerful joints and an perfect shoulders as can be obtained, good feet, flat-boned legs and a height of from 14 hands 2 inches to 15 hands 2 1/2 inches." Carriage horses, hackney breeders have produced more than 17 hands high. The hackney was first produced in the eastern counties of England. Since 1850 there have been large imports of hackney horses from England. It has been brought here occasionally since 1822.—Editor of the Evening Ledger.

A PLAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—The war now raging in Europe should be our greatest argument for preparedness. I believe compulsory military training for all citizens to be the only manner of solving the nation's defense. It would be the only system to give entire satisfaction. There are plenty of fighting men in this country and there is plenty of inextinguishable material for this need, but they are not organized. The manner in which modern war is conducted, so I have concluded that a system of preparedness as I suggest to be a likely way of solving this problem.

In the schools of the country training should begin, drill halls being built and furnished, and drill masters detailed for the purpose by the Government. An outlined course in this art should be added to the curriculum.

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

English Protection of German Traders at Home

In connection with the British blacklist of American firms, recently published, the following editorial from the London Daily Mail will be found of some interest. It is under the title "Our 'British' Huns—Publish Their Names." The Daily Mail on June 26 printed what follows. On that day and on many others communications to that and other papers referred to a series of articles called "The Unseen Hand," in which many accusations were made against Germans allowed full liberty even in the proscribed regions of England. Particularly distressing to the correspondents of the papers was the continued presence of German officials in the Deutsche Bank, which still does business in London. It will be seen that England has a rather busy time of it at home, and that critics are free to say that when certain interests are affected the Government does nothing. The editorial says:

We passed a trading with the enemy act soon after the war began. We amended it in November, 1914; again in July, 1915; a third time in December, 1915; and yet once more in January of the present year. And a little more than a month ago there was issued a royal proclamation prohibiting trade with persons and firms of enemy nationality, or association, whose names were given in Morocco, Portuguese East Africa, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chili, Cuba, Ecuador, Persia, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

So far so good. If acts and amendments and blacklists could stop enemy trading there would be no more of it now. But while the acts are comprehensive enough there are