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Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 24, 1917

### GOETHALS AND SHIPS OR DENMAN AND NONE?

CONFUSION as to the extent of submarine ravages arises from two primary causes: first, because some estimates include the weight in tons of both cargo and ship, while others include only the ship tonnage; secondly, because the censors, with their usual stupidity, have insisted on tampering with the returns.

Whether the monthly losses are 1,000,000 or 600,000 tons, or less, the fact remains that the submarine is the only service arm in which Germany now excels, that her hopes of ultimate success depend wholly and solely on the submarine, and that, with the elimination of that menace, her final defeat becomes purely a question

The public is not informed of the many and feasible devices which American and foreign inventors have proposed to defeat the submarine. They may or may not be successful. Recent experience, however indicates clearly that transports can sail with comparative safety under convoy. The methods which have rendered the English Channel virtually safe may be extended, at frightful expense, to render all seas safe. But whether these experiments succeed or fail, the one big, out standing fact is that the tonnage of the world has been materially reduced, that it s not sufficient now to meet the exigencies of war, that it would not be suf-Scient to carry on ordinary business in

moned General Goethals, told him the conditions of affairs and asked: "Can you be stumped by this task. He averred that he could. He ventured the opinion also that it would not have to be a makeshift fleet, to be discarded after the war and left. where such construction was possible, but for the great mass of tonnage he would depend on standardized steel vessels. He consulted with makers of steel and builders of ships. The former agreed to furnish all the material he needed; the latter were ready to foln with him in the immediate construction of huge shipyards. A site for one of them was found on the Delaware, immediately adjacent to the navy yard and the great Westinghouse

With half a hundred wooden vessels provided for and every detail arranged for a truly miraculous construction of steel ships, General Goethals announced that the time for action had come, that he was ready to award contracts and that everything within a few days would be humming in typical American fashion.

The General, however, had reckoned eithout one Denman, a lawyer, who in times of piping peace had been appointed to operate, not to build, Government ships. The lawyer did not like the vigorous methods of the General. Why, the latter was going ahead as if the main purpose was to get ships instead of political capitall He was disregarding red tape. He was paying no attention to Denman's friends and mighty little to Denman himif. So up jumps the lawyer and bids the

General Goethals has written the Presi nt to say that he will get out of the way necessary to straighten matters out. He est not be permitted to get out of the y, for his way is the American way and his methods are the methods that III defeat the submarine and uproot kerism. The whole country, thereexpects the President to put the ernment squarely behind General thais, to bid him go ahead, to take the er of obstruction out of Denman's and give the signal for action. th Goethals we shall get ships; with n we would get delay and excuses.

WAT THE KAISER WANTS

to say what the Kalser wants But it is easy to define

icans insisting every day upon every PANORAMA OF scrap of their constitutional rights and upon a few unconstitutional rights thrown in for good measure. He prefers to have militants picketing the White House entrance, because it produces the impression here that there is no serious military business on hand. As between long and short speeches confusing a war issue with a moral issue in the Senate, he prefers the long speeches.

In fact, so easy is this Kaiser to please that it is a wonder he does not get along better at home.

#### RUSSIA

RUSSIA emphasizes one thought for the United States, and that thought is "Hurry!" Revolution is seldom orderly. The cataclysmic upheaval which drove the Czar from his throne, the immediate success of the movement, started currents which cannot be stayed within a few months. It is a miracle that Kerensky has been able to bring anything like order out of the confusion. There is a conflict of "isms" at the capital and throughout the land. They strive for liberty, but each by a different road.

It would be criminal for this nation to trust too much to Russian arms in such dreumstances. We must be ready to win the war without Russla's aid. We must go about our task on the assumption that Russia will fail. So much the better if she does not, but for the Allies on possibilities. If the young democracy destiny, so much the more imperative is it that we in triumph should later come to its rescue, for it is certain that nothing is more important to democracy in the world than that Holy Russia should those of France, vastly most numerous. remain a democracy.

#### IMMEDIATE RELIEF POSSIBLE

WE SUGGESTED to Director Webster readily put an end to the debauchery and the tricolor or cockade above them. There disgraceful proceedings which characterize the Sunday excursions on certain and great graves were one immense river boats. During the Blankenburg administration there was the same talk of divided authority that there is now. But when it became evident that the Department of Public Safety could not mitigate the nuisance, another depart ment was turned to for pelief.

The captains of the offending vessels were informed by the Director of Wharves, Docks and Ferries that the use by them of city plers would be prohibited imme diately unless law and order were preserved at all times on their boats. It was a drastic threat and it produced to be a disgrace to the community. We trust that Director Webster will consult the files of his office and repeat the action that formerly brought instant relief. -

### THE SENATE LEGISLATES

PHE President urged that the food control bill be enacted by July 1. It was loaded down with amendments, some good and some bad, the worst of the latter being a provision that there shall be three food controllers, just enough to make discord likely and prevent the sort of efficiency which is so imperative in this crisis.

Congress has been liberal with money It has been mean and cowardly in its efforts to weaken the President's hands and compel him to wage war with the take control of the situation and give assistance of boards that spend most of us the ships we need?" The man who their time disagreeing. We question the money and refusing at the same time to permit the efficient expenditure of this cash. Nothing so appeals to Congress as divided authority. The Kaiser likes it, too-outside of Germany and in the administration of his enemies' affairs.

# "UNIVERSAL LIABILITY"

THE peculiarity of the American draft has been the changing phases and appearances the system has undergone since the President, in his war speech, sug gested that soldiers be "chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service." Now that it is "all over" it will be seen that the results obtained are literally much nearer this formula than any of the infinite, conflicting theories about conscription that were popularly advanced.

Since every mother's son in his best

military years has been drafted, "universal liability" is a fact. Though a man's number be the 10,500th number drawn, still it is his number and the moral re sponsibility of giving his maximum of service clings to him. Too much has been said of "lottery"; this is not anywhere near so much a lottery as it looks. When those who are far down in the list and are thus apparently immune for a year or more begin to see men somewhat inferior to themselves in physical and financial condition going about in uniform, they will not want to magnify their "luck." It would be different if the "lucky" ones did not know personally the ones whose numbers came first. But there is not a husky young man in the country who does not know at least one man in the first few hundreds drawn.

The mailed fist has more work to do. Siam has joined the Allies.

There is some reason to suppose that Russia also has a Scott Nearing.

Month by month the business of port shows extraordinary gains. Never before in its history has the Delaware been of such use to the nation.

Congress gave the money for airplanes in a hurry. If there is no Denman on the board commissioned to expend it, probably we'll get the airplanes

The reduction of ocean freight charges by agreement among the Allies is encouraging, but it is worth while remembering that ordinary wages for seamen in these days would not be altogether fair. Doubtless the new rates allow for liberal profits from operation.

It may make Senator Reed unco fortable, but the President has decided that he will not deprive the nation of the advice and counsel of its leading busi-ness men even to please Missouri. The country is becoming more and mare

# PITY AND SORROW

The Great Army of Dead Which Stretches Across France From Mountains to Sea

By HENRI BAZIN Staff Correspondent of the Evening Ledger in France. PARIS, June 24.

In THE north of France, from the sea to the mountains of the east, in Pas de Calais and Flanders, in Somme and Olse and Aisne, in Marne and the Ardennes, in Meuse and Meurthe et Moselle and Lorraine, in the Vosges and in Alsace lie hundreds of thousands of dead, the flower and youth of France, and her sons of more sober years, even into middle life, who, with the young and strong of England and Belgium, have given their lives in defending honor and right against the invading Prussian from

Among and about them lie many and many of the invading armies of Germany, to rest forever beneath the soil they have despoiled and desecrated. They lie silently, these men of four nations, mute emblazon of the wickedest and most useless war since the beginning of time.

They lie in new graves and old graves, encoffined and uncoffined, singly and in and ourselves there can be no reliance group of companies side by side. Some are upon hillside and some in plain, in should be deluded and cheated out of its cemetery and farmland, in forest and in the open; some under fire still and some far behind the roar of heavy guns.

All these myriad graves are marked in many beautiful and touching ways: with varied cross and without it, with pieces of shell and stone and wood and metal laid flat upon the scarred surface of the earth or about a mound. There are groups where entire batteries, killed a few days ago that he could very at their guns, are buried where they fell, are single graves of countless number mound covers a battalion of men.

### Panorama of Pity and Sorrow

They form an immense panorama of pity and sorrow, carrying as far as the eye can reach; at close range, with name, inscribed upon a single cross or an immense tablet. Upon a certain hillside hundreds of Moroccans; within a certain plain hundreds of Senegals, each grave carefully marked with symbol of a faroff country and the cockade of France. In common grave inclosed in mute and results. Sunday river excursions ceased tiny picket fences two or five or seven hundred uniformed dead of France, with a great cross towering above them and a great tablet by its side,

None is like another, yet all are alike Some are tenderly cared for, marked with fading flower or unfading wreath, the loving personal tribute of wife or mother or sister. These are far behind the present battle line. Others have passed Saturday by the Senate, being but the barest essentials for future

> Here and there, from Ypres to the sea the same, the sorrowful, pitiful same save that the tricolor of France is replaced by the red cross of England or the red, vellow and black of Belgium.

> And many, many German graves abound, each marked in the equality of death as carefully as the graves of young France. But the cross is black and of quite different form.

### Burials During Battle

And every day, every single day during the last thirty-five months, even as today and tomorrow, this immense silent army gains recruits. Every day, some where in France, there are scores and scores and scores of new-made graves at times hastily made despite full reverence, made almost in the trenches their silent occupants died to defend. And sometimes, too, during the lull in battle, the period of comparative calm, there is the sad honor of a little ceremony, a coffin, a priestly prayer while comrades stand with rifle at salute.

Hundreds of thousands-the flower the strength, the vigor, the youth of four nations. From the sea to the mountains of the Vosges, and from the mountains of the Vosges to the sea, kilometers deep and kilometers long, testifying the eternal spirit of France, testifying the multitudes of sorrow within myriads of

You who read afar, let this sink into your soul in such imperfect form as words convey.

And ponder. This ruthless sacrifice is the interminable shame of William II of Germany, the eternal crime of Prussian

### FERNAU'S PLEA FOR DEMOCRACY

"Away from Bismarck! That is the lesson of this world war for Germany. Justice and liberty, not blood and iron, are the coment of modern fatherlands. Let us with the development of the last y. The world war signifies the collapse of a system and a spirit of culture that were thoroughly un-German; that is, thoroughly Prussian. Let us join hands with the other civilized nations of the world as peaceable, equally privileged and equally efficient laborers in the field of culture. No longer 'Deutschland ueber alles,' but Ger-many with and by the side of all. Democmany with and by the side of all. Democracy is the only possible, only enduring basis of the future peace of nations. Onward to democracy!" These words, astonishing though the fact is, are addressed by a German to the German people. But it is done from the safety of Switzerland, where the author, Hermann Fernau, now lives.

The book from which the extract is taken. The Coming Democracy," will be published in this country in two or three weeks. It makes a study of what the Hohensollern dynasty, and the idea of submission to dynastic dominance, have done for the German records the state of the stat dynasty, and the idea of submission to dynasty, and the idea of submission to dynastic dominance, have done for the German people, shows how the war was the inevitable outcome of the direction in which Germany has allowed herself to be led by that dynasty, and pleads with the German people to cast aside the faisehoods that have bilinded their eyes and to make Germany for the German people, not Germany for the dynasty, their aim. He begs them to establish a democratic form of government—keeping the royal family for show if they must have pageantry—and tells them that the reforms which he pleads with them to make are for methods of government and for social and political conditions "which in all the civilized countries of the world have for decades past appeared to the dullest peasant an understood thing." The original German version of the book was published in Switzerland at the end of last Pebruary. Fernau once before criticized zeverely the government of his country in "Because I am a German," which examined the accusation that Germany was guilty of causing the year, and found it ten. That book was feed.

## Tom Daly's Column



THE COW

like to watch the cow and think Of all it means to me. At home when I have milk to drink Or sometimes cream in tea Because I do not see the com I never think about it

But on the farm I wonder how

We could get on without it.

I stood for quite a while today To see how milk is made watched a flock of cows when they Were feeding in the shade and they would eat some grass at firs

And then they went and stood

Right in the brook to cure their thirst

And then they chewed their cood. And most important it would seem Is this strange cood they chew Because it turns to milk and cream As soon as they are through,

it milking time the farmer takes The milk and cream so sweet And with the cream he often makes The butter that we eat.

So here with milk and cream to drink And butter too you see like to watch the core and think Of all it means to me.

# The Lantern in the Hay

"And to read the New Testament in haymows with the light of a lantern, before rolling up in one's blanket, must bring to one all the reality and poignancy of the parables," says Harry Kemp in The Independent. Well, now, it might bring to one "the reality and poignancy" of that parable which has to do with the bundles of tares-or was it cockie?thrown into the oven to be burned.

WHENEVER I catch myself forgetting that the world must be made safe for democracy I go out to the ball grounds age, regiment, rank and date of death and see a coupla thousand voting citizens run a ball game.

If all the suns lay dead and love Were eaten by corroding drouth, There still would be the memory of That little lyric thing, your mouth

And those felicities, your eyes, So faint and wan and fine with mist, Recalled, would rear a paradise With memory as its rhapsodist.

Let fall the sky's old span of blue; Let all decay but memory's might. Your smile will form the world anew, Your look will spur its pulse aright. CHRISTOPHER.

The office boy said he thought he knew a coupla girls that would do, if there wasn't a mistake somewhere in this classifled ad:

GIRLS, experienced girls to do smoking; steady position; good pay. Penn Tucking Em-broidery Co.

GEORGE BINGHAM'S Hogwallow Locals, particularly the one about the village musicians who "discoursed sweet music at the party within wishing distance of the ice cream and cake," always got a laugh out of us. But Hogwallow is sleepy in July. This-the first local from George's pen that we've seen in some time-sounds like an echo of the song of Solomon:

Frogs croak in the grass around the cond; the mud turtle suns itself on a log; the grasshopper swings to the top of swaying weed, and the young squirrel feasts in a mulberry tree; the cow. from exile, with a knock-kneed calf, that was expected last month; the bumblebe bumping about in his daily round of dis-turbance, the jaybird chatters in the bumping about in his daily round of dis-turbance, the jaybird chatters in the cherry tree, and the catbird shines in the orchard; the top of a fisherman's straw hat is seen above the banks of a stream; the lizard goes round on the other side of the fence and the turtle down sits on the deed tree limb dove sits on the dead tree limb



There was a man, A poor Italian,

And who began "To be American" In humble avocation At Harvey Station On the B. and O. Not very long ago.

A day.

His service was to render His days as crossing tender. An easy job, thee'll say: And well, indeed, thee may, For Harvey only knew A train or two

The flagman might have kept The crossing while he slept, But there was in his breast A heart for beauty's quest That would not let him rest. And of his own accord From his own meager hoard He bought the seed To beautify the bank That theretofore was rank With tangled grass and weed; And flowers came to bless His toll with loveliness. \* What may not such as he, Industrious and clever, What may he not endeavor!

At least he will not be A menial forever. Already on his way. He's master of a store; So here's our wreath today To help a little more.



# WHEN HOOVER FACED DEATH

### Food Administrator Proved His Courage in Boxer Uprising, When He Directed the Building of Barricades

EFFICIENCY receives his devoted service, but always with that discrimination that never loses sight of the human element of the people he is working for and those that are working with him."

That is the way Herbert C. Hoover is described by Hugh Gibson in the course of a thoroughly informative and intensely readable monograph in the current Century Magazine. 'Mr. Gibson should know what he is talking about. During the first two years of the European war he was the first secretary of the United States Legation in Brussels, Belgium. So his data on Mr. Hoover are first-hand, vested with authority of fact, finely appreciative personally, with out bias and without hyperbole.

The question, "Who is Hoover?" is not asked often nowadays. It was asked often enough at the commencement of our part in the struggle of the world. But now Mr. Hoover is as widely known as President Wilson. Just why he is so prominent it is the purpose of Mr. Gibson's story to tell.

Food conservation is but a part of the narrative, for Herbert C. Hoover has played many, varied and vigorous roles in his life-drama and that of our own and other peoples. Some of the incidents recounted have the warlike tings and illustrate ad-mirably the fixity of spirit and the adher-ence to purpose of the man.

### Caught in Boxer Uprising Here is one, not, perhaps, one of the most important, but surely one of the most pic-

orial ever penned:
"After a few years in Australia, Hoover was offered the position of director of mine of the Chinese Empire. His firm released him from his contract, and he started for China by way of America in the spring

"The new position was about as inter-esting as any that could fall to the lot of a mining man. China had been mined for thousands of years, but always in a small and most primitive way. The sursmall and most primitive way. The sur-face had been scraped off and sifted over, but no one knew what was underneath, and little mining had been done by modern methods. Neither had there been any mining law in the country, miners holding their temporary titles by favor of the crown or under the varying regulations of the local authorities. So Hoover was called upon to explore the country, advise as to the development of its mines and draw up a mining code to meet the needs of the blood of any engineer familiar with the hopeless and uncouth growth which con-stitutes the mining law of

ountries."
Mr. Gibson goes on to explain the fascinating difficulties that beset the Ameri-can. "But just then his whole attention was demanded for other troubles: the Boxer uprising caught Hoover at Tientsin. He was recovering from an acute attack of influenza and about to start on a trip into Mongolia. So he was in the thick of it. for in Tientsin there was hot fighting for a month. It was an active siege that would fill a book in the telling-of shells bursting in the houses by day and night, bullets kicking up the earth in the garden and not a word from the outside world for weeks on end. And with it all was the knowledge that when strength or ammunition failed it was a question of a

"Hoover was there through it all only because he chose to be. He had warning safety. But he could not bring himself to run away from his Chinese employes, who had been faithful to him; he could not leave them to be dealt with by the soldiers of many nations who might not know how to distinguish between the different sorts of Chinamen. As Mrs. Hoover refused to go alone, the two stayed on to care for a few hundred yellow men."

### Kept Calm Under Strain

Follows a grimly suggestive sketch of the mortalities of those wild times: "It is well known that in those hectic days there was not always a fine discrimination shown as to those Chinamen who

Mr. Moore and the Liquor Ques-

tion-A Socialist's

Complaint

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 Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for he views of its correspondents. Letters must be signed by the name and address of the criter, not necessarily for publication, but as a purarantee of good faith.

MR. MOORE'S LIQUOR VIEWS

Sir-What is the reason for all the ten-

der care and solicitude for the liquor in-

terests? J. Hampton Moore's tirade in

your paper against the effort of the tem-

perance people to save the food supply

and the country's manhood by urging a

restrictive liquor clause in the new food

bill at Washington is a glaring example of misleading arguments in behalf of the promoters of drunkenness. I am a poor

confess that I do not see things very clearly

but utter amazement possesses me when in

a newspaper articles are printed which seen

to condone the whisky business. Every physician, every statistical table of health

harmful and dangerous quantity,

signs a petition of a saloonkeeper

pairing both mental and physical health

I work for a large transportation company, which not only will not employ a drinking man, but will discharge a man who even

Congressman Moore's chief fear pretend-ed to be over the loss of possible revenue

from liquor. Doesn't he realize that liquor revenue is blood money, coined from women's tears and half starved children:

that the miserably poor pay the big end of that tax? Doesn't he know that any

community without liquor could pay any

necessary taxes much easter than with it?

Let him investigate and find out from some-body disinterested who really knows; let him consult the mercantile agencies like

Dun or Bradstreet, who know, and have them tell him, if they will, of the im-

could tell him that 15 to 20 per cent more food, more clothing, more furniture, etc., were purchased. I will not speak of the spiritual improvement, in addition to the material improvement, because a politician wouldn't understand. Have we no men at Washington brave enough, brainy enough to grapple with this problem and make the people see that in every way, economically, physically and spiritually, it is for the highest benefit to the country that liquor be abolished?

C. J. WILKINSON

Philadelphia, July 21, WILKINSON.

A SOCIALIST COMPLAINT

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
Sir—In Philadelphia the other day thirteen Socialists were arrested. Their only offense consisted in distributing a circular. The circular is called "Long Live the Constitution of the United States:" It quotes the thirteenth amendment as follows:
"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." The circular makes the claim that this provision is violated by the conscription act and calls used the people to said for they are the people to said for they

tell him that 15 to 20 per cent more

mense economic improvement in a munity after booze has been killed.

insurance company condemns liquor a

with little education, and

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

THE PEOPLE

THE VOICE OF

were deserving of punishment and those who were gulitless. Hoover and a few others made themselves unpopular in certain high quarters by going twice a day to the guardhouse at 'shooting time' and rescuing such of the Chinamen as they could vouch for, coming back unnerved from the sights they had seen."

Now how did this disinterestedly passionate American meet the requirements of his task? We learn that he stuck to business with a firmness unmarked theatricality or exploitation of the Hoover personality:

"Admiring newspapers have credited Hoover with directing the military defense of Tientsin, but he disclaims this. He had enough to do to look after the feeding of his hundreds of employes and keep the supported mentally and emotionally under the strain of the rumors that flew about the place and the more or less accurate knowledge they acquired of actual happenings. With all his European and American staff he kept the terrified Chinamen at work building barricades of rice and sugar sacks bringing ice and provisions from the ware-houses on the other side of the settlement and constantly fighting fires. They made themselves generally useful doing what they could, so that the entire force of 2300

was a close thing, for it was all they couldo to hold off the tens of thousands of well-armed, madly brave fanatics who failed only because of their faulty strategy and

#### Dynamo of Energy

military men could devote their whole energies to fighting. Even with that it

It is not all dark and suspense and ragedy, this story of the American who now is planning properly to feed America The Shakespearean element of sudden and ludicrous comedy enters:

" . . . Hoover had a cow famous and influential in the community, and the cow was the mother of a promising calf. One day the cow was stolen, and Hoover set to work with all his energy to find her After a fruitless search through the town he had an inspiration. He took out the tiny calf, and by the light of a lantern led the little orphan about the streets crying mother. Finally, as they passed in front of the barracks of the German contingent walked up and claimed his property. Th sentry, disregarding Hoover's statements of the cow inside?' Upon receiving an af-firmative answer to his Ollendorf question he calmly confiscated the calf and sent Hoover home empty-handed. It may be re first passage at arms with the Germans and that the Germans paid for that cow."

Nothing quite so takingly original as this tale of the moo, the German sense of fair play and the recompense is contained in David Lawrence's "Hoover Comes To Town," in the New York Evening Post Magazine of July 21. But there is much factful comment on the hero of the story Mr. Hoover is described as "modest bu aggressive, bluntly assertive when neces sary, a dynamo of human energy—a genius in executive organization." Sidelights are cast on the personnel of

the Hoover bureaucracy:
"There is no rank in the Hoover con-

tingent-all are aids, counselors, executives. Titles mean nothing, for each is subordinate to the direction and command of 'the chief,' as he is familiarly called. of the chief, as he is familiarly called First, there is Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur president of Leland Stanford University Wilbur happened to be in Washington at-tending a convention of college presidents when asked by Hoover to take charge of a department of education on questions of food conservation. There was, for instance. Miss Sally Splint, of Today's Housewife, who brought a suggestion that was promptly acted upon for the mobilization of the editors of women's magazines. Other biographical snapshots follow. But the spirit of the controlling genius is over it all. That, evidently, is the sort of man and mind that make up Mr. Hoover, the "dynamo of human energy."

# intelligence that this is perfectly legal and good example as to how governmental busi-ness should be transacted. Nor is there anything in the circular but what has been said over and over again from the lips of the founders of the republic to those of Speaker Clark in the House of Repre-

sentatives. But while this may have been the proper way to proceed in times of peace, it is evi-dently not the way to do just now. At least it does not appeal to persons of extraor dinary intelligence, such as some of Phil-adelphia's policemen and Magistrates. That our policemen are specially equipped to interpret the Constitution, and that local Magistrates are particularly competent to pass as constitutional authorities, goes

without saving. The time has come once again for the American citizen to take account of stock. We are at the parting of the roads. We can go back to autocracy, imitating the ex-ample of the German Government. Or we can go ahead to democracy, following our own precedent and keeping step with revolutionary Russia. JOSEPH E. COHEN. Philadelphia, July 20.

### THE SUFFRAGE PICKETS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

NING LEDGER for a song time and enjoy the little letters you publish in the evening issue very much, and would like to put one (my first one) in, in answer to "Rights of White House Pickets," by J. J. First of all, be an American. If those

women who so heroically picketed the first house of the land ever expect to get the about it. Would their conduct be tolerated in any other land? I don't think so.

They think and say they should be allowed to vote and make our laws, while at the same time they are discrete.

the same time they are flagrant lawbreak-ers, should be handled as such, and should be given the full extent of the law, no matter what they received for their breakfast while in jail. Let them be law-abiding ladies, and they would eat their breakfasts at home the same as any other respectable

These are no times for this nonsensical whim. The country is at war with a for-eign country, and we have no time to de-vote to this class of ladies.

old to this class of ladies.

These militant ladies were given sixty days in jail for being nuisances and unpatriotic while the good, red-blooded young men of the country are being drawn to go to France to fight our fight for Old Glory to France to fight our fight for Old Glory We good Americans have plodged our-

We good Americans have pledged our-selves to the full support of our President, to stand by him through thick or thin in this great struggle for a wide-world de-mocracy, and these ladies should be at his side giving all the help they can. We should be one big family, with only one thought, and that to do and give the very heat that is in us for our country. best that is in us for our country.

JOSEPH DeG. ANDREWS. Philadelphia, July 22.

JAMES J. HILL'S LIMERICKS James J. Hill, empire maker, had a splendid sense of humor and was well known among his intimates as a wit. He enjoyed composing limericks and the following double-barreled one is recorded in the "Life" by Joseph Gilpin Pyle:

There was a young farm in the West So much overworked and hard pressed That it wearily said "I'll just take to my bed And drop through to China to rest"

### WHEN EFFICIENCY CHEATS DEATH

Why Drill Officers Force Their Men to Do the Best That Is in Them

IN THE camps where officers are being trained and in the huge cantonne where presently half a million men will be undergoing the intensive work to make soldiers of them in the quickest possible time many a man feels and will feel resentful toward his superiors who are doing the training and think them unduly severe, captious and exacting. They should read the sketch entitled "Drill" in Boyd Cable's "Action Front," which tells about the grilling and grinding to which an instruction sergeant in a certain artilery regiment of the British army subjected his detachment.

Mr. Cable describes how he sears them with sarcasm and chastises them with his tongue because they are not quick enough. Hours on end he keeps them at it and says Mr. Cable, "at the end of it he spent another five minutes pointing out the manifold faults and failings of each individual in the detachment." Dismissed. the men went away grumbling to one another, calling him "Old Sergeant Cut the Time," and complaining because he would give them no credit for achieva-

"The better we does it," says one of them, "and the faster, the better and the faster he wants it done. It's my belief that if he had a gun detachment picked from the angels above he'd tell 'em their buttons and their gold crowns was disgrace to heaven and that they were too slow to catch worms or catch a cold." But in the meantime their instructor is saying to a fellow sergeant:

"They're good lads. We cut three solid seconds this morning from off the time we have been taking to get the gun into action and a second a round off the firing of ten rounds."

"Three seconds is good enough," said the other mildly.

"It isn't good enough," said the instructor, "if they can make it four, and four's not good enough if they can make it five. They won't be blessing me for it now, but come the day maybe they

And afterward, in a hard-fought battle, the battery obeys signals so quickly and perfectly that it misses destruction by a few seconds. Then Gunner Donovan, who had complained most bitterly when they were under training, leaned over to Mick as the battery lumbered and skiddled along and shouted in his ear:

"Gawd bless old Cut-the-Time!"

# What Do You Know?

QUIZ What is the original meaning of "bourse" What is meant by "the suspension of constitutional guarantees"? 3. What country has just declared a state of war hetween itself and Germany and Austria?

4. What branch of American military service is represented by a bright red hat corr.

5. Who is Nikolal Lenine? 6. Will any effort be made to restore the bone-dry clause in the food bill at Washing

7. In what part of England is Felixstowe bombed by enemy aircraft last Sunday?

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8. Has the identity of "The Man in the Iren Mask" ever been discovered?

9. Who was "the liberator of Texas"?

10. What is the ordinary period of service in the marine corps? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 Kerensky has become Premier of Russia Lyoff having resigned. 2. The peace formula "No annexations, no in-demnities" originated with the Russian Socialists, although, of course, similar ideas had been expressed before the for-mula, was thus succinctly adopted by the

. Peru is north of Chili. A plateau, or tableland, is an extensive elevated region with a level surface. A drafted man can now enlist and pick the branch of service he prefers, just as he could do pefore the draft numbers were

5. Pressure of deep water puts a limit to the distance to which a U-boat can descend with safety. The Germans are said to have perfected a submarine which can travel 200 feet under wate; with safety. 7. "Junker" is a German word, pronounced "young str." or "young lord." A Junker is a member of the exclusive, aristocratic and militaristic party in Pressia.

The falcon, as of old, can be taught to swoop down on given objects. It has been suggested that falcons be trained to swoop down on perfacence, carrying bombs that about their necks, the bombs to explose and sink the submarine on touching the water. 9. Catalonia is the northeastern corner of

# The first Pacific railroad, linking the East and Middle West with the Far West, was opened in 1869.

THEATRES IN OLD PHILADELPHIA THE theatre had a hard time holding on In Philadelphia during the eighteenth century because of the opposition of the Friends, who were of course more numerous Sir-I have been a reader of the Eve- than now in proportion to the total population and generally controlled the course

of public opinion and action. The first theatrical performance in Philadelphia of which there is any mention was given in 1749. The actors were evidently amateurs. The first professionals arrived in 1754-Hallam's Company-and got & license to open what they called "The New Theatre in Water Street," in William Plumstead's store, at the corner of Water street and the first alley above Pine street. There they acted "The Fair Penitent" and "Miss in her "Teens." The box seats sold for \$1.50, seats in the pit were \$1 and in the

This company seems to have made the city limits, where the opposition of the Philadelphia Friends could not directly affect them. However, Friends both inside and outside the city continued to hound the players and sought to make their business failure. To evade this hostility the company called its entertainments a "Concert of Music," with the purpose of "improving youth in the divine art of psalm and church music." When they gave the play "George Barnwell," they advertised that it was "for

the benefit of the College of Philadelphia." The British occupation of Philadelphia did much to revive the drama and place it on a good foundation. They used the Southwark Theatre, the performers being officers in Howe's army, the proceeds going to the widows and orphans of the soldiers. Major Andre and Captain Delancy were the scene

In 1793, when Washington boses his second term in the Presidency (and he often visited the Philadelphia theatres), the Chestnut Street Theatre, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, was crected. under the name of the "New Theatre." On account of the yellow fever epidemic it was

gallery 60 cents. hit, and is found playing at the corner of Vernon street in 1759. That was beyond

painters.

not opened until November, 1794. An Elish traveler describes the house as "sleet"