

A FINE SUBJECT FOR A "BABY-SAVING CLINIC"

Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
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Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Subscription Terms:
By carrier, Daily Only, six cents. By mail, postpaid outside of Philadelphia, except where foreign postage is required, Daily Only, one month, twenty-five cents; Daily Only, one year, three dollars. All mail subscriptions payable in advance.

Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MAY WAS 38,914.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915.

The record trembles before opportunity, but opportunity is obedient to the commands of the man of courage.

"We Will Not Do This Thing"

THERE are some Councilmen who do not intend to have the crack in the Liberty Bell split their political fortunes wide open. There will be plenty of innocuous demagogue for any political meanderer who in sorrow and anguish bring back to Independence Hall not a Liberty Bell, but disjointed pieces of metal that were once that sacred relic.

The Balkans Next Door

THERE was to be peace in Mexico when Huerta was driven out. But almost immediately the Constitutionalists were fighting each other more bitterly than they had ever fought the Dictator.

No Progress Without Scrapheaps

THE scrapheap is a place of honor. It is a monument not to the Dead Past, but to the Living Present. Without scrapheaps there would be no progress.

Let Experts Diagnose the Case

THE merchant marine may be anemic from stragulation or from malnutrition. Probably its present deplorable condition is due to a little of both.

The Beginning of the Fight for Russia

THE victory of Germany is not the capture of Lemberg. It is the saving of the great Hungarian plain on which now flourish the crops which must feed the Teutonic allies next winter.

mands coal and iron and the other minerals that can be molded into munitions of war. But Russia is not conquered. She cannot be conquered. The great distances between her large cities prevents a successful invasion.

Not a Neutral, but a Militant Mayor

THAT philippic believer in the doctrine that the gang sort of government is the best sort of government and protagonist of the program to give Philadelphia another Ashbridge administration, "Dave" Lane, announces from his cool retreat in New Jersey that "the boys" are rapidly adjusting their differences.

Lloyd-George Organizes a Home Army

PLUTARCH reports that Demosthenes, when asked what was the first essential to success in oratory, replied "Action." He might have said it was essential in every other art without straying far from the path of truth.

Helping the Allies

"Now this brings us back to the question of how much we are really doing for the Allies in furnishing arms and ammunition. The fact is that the maximum output of the factories has not been greatly increased since the beginning of the present war.

Real Social Revolution

JERRY SIMPSON, of Kansas, rose to political distinction because of the wide appeal of his socklessness. It is true that when he went to Washington, and drew a Congressman's salary with its perquisites, he donned silk socks and even wore palamas at night.

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ARMS MAKERS ARE FOR PEACE POLICY

Manufacturers of Arms and Ammunition Companies Have Not Forgotten the Sportsmen Who Built Up Their Business.

By ROBERT HILDRETH

FREEDOM of speech is almost unknown to the officers of the arms and ammunition companies. For instance, they must keep silent on the question of national preparedness.

"We would be misunderstood if we talked about preparedness," said one of the prominent men in the business the other day.

Two things are certain. The arms and ammunition companies are in business to make money. They regard their business as entirely legitimate.

Also, the men who conduct this business regard themselves as good American citizens.

Most of them are ardent supporters of Wilson's foreign policy.

"Wilson," they say, "will keep the United States out of war if anybody can."

Again: "We are not war-makers."

I am referring to the arms and ammunition companies which are widely known in the sporting world and which in the last few months have been struggling to keep up with war orders.

Why are the arms and ammunition companies behind President Wilson in his effort to preserve peace?

The answer is obvious. That is the trouble—the answer is altogether too obvious.

More money in supplying warring Europe than in taking care of Uncle Sam.

The Embargo Question

Now what would become their attitude if the Administration should establish an embargo on their production?

"Such an embargo would be a violation of neutrality," is their view, and they add, "It is a sheer waste of money for the advocates of an embargo to advertise in the newspapers and on the billboards, asking the people to petition the Government to stay the exportation of arms and ammunition. The public has already picked the winner in the European war. America's interests are with the Allies."

Further, the opinion seems to be held in the same quarters that if Uncle Sam should decide on an embargo it would probably be because he wanted to keep the goods at home. It would not mean a restriction of output, at least not immediately.

"In case the United States became engaged in actual war the Government would need all the arms and ammunition that this country could turn out, and more, too. For purposes of preparation, on the basis of calling into the field an army of a million men, the Government should have on hand at the beginning of war at least four million rifles, 2000 machine guns, eight billion cartridges, 4000 field guns and eight million rounds of field gun ammunition. These are not my figures, but I think they are approximately correct.

The regular arms and ammunition companies are today making only rifles and cartridges. When the conflict in Europe broke out the total facilities in this country for manufacturing these goods were totally inadequate for keeping such an army supplied during a campaign. The output then possible would have to be multiplied one hundred times in order to meet the needs of a fighting army of a million men.

Helping the Allies

"Now this brings us back to the question of how much we are really doing for the Allies in furnishing arms and ammunition. The fact is that the maximum output of the factories has not been greatly increased since the beginning of the present war. Floor space has been doubled and new factories have been built by many of the companies, but still it remains true that the output has not doubled, or anywhere near it. Highly perfected and very expensive machinery is required for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. It cannot be made and installed in a jiffy. Moreover, the facilities for making military arms and ammunition are not the facilities for making the ordinary sporting arms and ammunition for which we have always found the largest market. It is only the high-power rifles and cartridges that are of any great use in modern warfare. Under all the conditions, a doubling of floor space cannot bring a doubling of output inside of a year and a half or two years. At present we are doing little more than utilize our facilities of last July to their fullest capacity. With artillery, shells and shrapnel the situation is somewhat different, and these goods are what Europe orders the most of, but even so I think it is true that America is supplying the Allies with not more than one-twentieth of the war materials which they are using."

The Arms and Ammunition Companies, of course, are looking ahead. They are figuring out the possibilities in the business of making war supplies. They are enlarging their plants. Perhaps they expect a long war. Perhaps they are merely to try to sell all the products possible while the selling is good. But evidently, also, they expect that governments, war or no war, will be in the market for war supplies for a good while to come.

They see nothing unpatriotic in their unprejudiced activities. A prominent official of one of the leading companies expresses the opinion that America will benefit by the development of the business to such proportions, not only from the present commercial profits, but also from the experience gained in meeting so great a demand and from rendering manufacturing facilities more nearly adequate to meet the emergency that would arise in case of an American war.

"It is better for us," says an official, "to boost the sporting game than to boost the war game. We will meet the demand for war goods to the best of our ability, but we look for the future of the arms and ammunition business to the sportsmen."

AMONG THE NECESSITIES

From the Washington Times. In spite of the high cost of living, even the chronic kickers insist on doing so.

DANIEL BOONE

Westward, forever westward, like a star He strode the night of forests, giant, lone— Impassioned lover of the wide Unknown. He stepped like some strange, mystic avatar In virgin wilds, through travel and through hell.

He heard the tempest on the mountain moan; He felt the red fox's fury match his own; But westward, ever westward, rode afar Along the trail he trod with ev'ning blade.

Now testing cities thunder to the skies. The tossing of continents and the roar of trade. Knew henceforth his student victories. Whom nature fashioned for heroic moods— The patriot of his primal solitude.

—Gladys Vickroy

The Lilliput Leves

Next to the tale of "The Elves and the Shoemaker" the most gingerbreadly passage is that containing a poem, of jingle, called "Lilliput Leves." I suppose it has been 25 or 30 years since I saw or heard that poem, yet when I saw the pictures and read the first line I thought the whole thing came back to me with a flash, and each succeeding line was fully read before my eyes had taken in half of it.

"Where does Pinafore Palace stand? Right in the middle of Lilliput Land!" the jingle begins. The delicious, the never-



MEMORIES OUT OF TWO OLD READERS

An Evening's Adventures With Some Boyhood Books That Are Battered and Torn and Stained With Gingerbread, but More Delightful Than Any Novel.

By WALTER PRICHARD EATON

I HAVE just come across two battered old books—or rather my mother has come across them, and sent them to me—which have given me an evening of more delight than the most popular novel of the day could do. They are battered and torn and stained—but what memories they bring back!

Yet they are only two of "Swinson's Supplementary Readers," the second and third readers at that. I never used them in school. Indeed, I didn't go to school till long after the third reader period. But I pored over them because they were full of pictures and tales, and as I pored over their pages again this evening every picture was like an old friend long lost and found again; and as for the poems and stories, I was amazed to discover how much of that mental background we all possess as a result of our childhood contact with art came directly out of these two battered brown books. It was almost a terrifying revelation to me of the tremendous importance of the books we give our children.

The Elves and the Shoemaker

Even today I can tell largely by memory which stories I liked best. But even if my memory had failed me, the books themselves bear physical evidence, in the form of thumb prints and gingerbread smears. Most popular of all, it would appear from the evidence, was the story of "The Elves and the Shoemaker." This tale is illustrated with a captivating cut, in the Cruikshank manner, showing the two elves dancing gleefully in the clothes the grateful shoemaker's wife cut for them—or rather one of them is dancing, while the other is hastily thrusting his bare legs into the tiny breeches. I can still recall my delight at this episode, and the warm thrill of pleasure I always experienced at the generosity of the elves and the gratitude of Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker.

Gingerbread and Tears

In the upper reader were the second voyage of "Sinbad the Sailor," an episode from "Tom Brown at Rugby," and above all, "The Heroic Serf," a tale of the Russian steppes. A wolf pack pursued a sleigh, and the master and mistress were saved only by the serf's self-sacrifice in jumping out and giving himself to the pack. On the pages of this story what look suspiciously like tear stains are mingled with gingerbread smears. To this day, when I think of Russia, I think of that grim story. I remember definitely that it was the other two stories which first caused me to beg for copies of "The Arabian Nights" and "Tom Brown at Rugby."

The book contains ballads, too, which I fancy today would hardly find place in a third reader—though I may be wrong. There was "John Gilpin's Ride," for instance, and Gilbert's "Bab Ballad," "The Yarn of the Nancy Bell." The latter I have always known by heart, and often wondered where I learned it. Now I know. I learned it by absorption.

But this old third reader is not all frivolity—far from it! The last prose article is Lamb's tale of "The Tempest," and the book closes, on the final page, with "Our Revels now are ended . . . As dreams are made of; and our little life Is rounded with a sleep."

This strikes me today as "going some" for a third reader. Yet, curiously enough, I find the page besmeared with gingerbread. (You have no doubt guessed by now that I was somewhat fond of this confection!) I recall, also, that at the age of 8 my favorite poem was Tom Moore's "Go Where Glory Waits Thee." It was printed in a leather-bound "Complete Works," and was the only poem in the volume I ever read. The rest left me cold. That one always made me weep deliciously. I haven't the faintest idea why, for I couldn't possibly have understood it. Something in its cadence, or in its refrain, however, touched me. Recollection of that has made me ever since shy of sitting in judgment on the mysterious spiritual adventures of children. I am more than ever shy this evening, after bridging backward over the years, on realizing how much of my mental background was acquired long, long ago, from the pages of these two battered old Swinson's Readers.

BATTLE CRUISERS NEEDED

From the New York Times. The kind of marksmanship attributed to the gunners of the British dreadnought Queen Elizabeth in a letter from a Belfast naval officer quoted in the Times dispatches yesterday is probably the kind that only real practice in war can develop. One shell demolished a camp with 500 soldiers and stores for six months. Another, fired over a mountain top, sank a full transport.

According to the newly published edition of the annual "Fleets of the World," the British navy has 14 battleships in commission or under construction, in tonnage ranging from 18,500 to 27,500. The Queen Elizabeth class, while our 16 battleships, in the water, on the stocks, or provided for, range from 21,440 tons to 25,000, and some of the new boats are to have an equipment of guns larger than the biggest of the British ships.

The Germans have 22 battleships, though some of them are not as large as our armored cruisers. Both the British and the German

navies, however, have modern battle cruisers, the former ten, with heavy batteries and capable of steaming from 26 to 28 knots an hour; the German navy six. We have no war vessels of this type. Undoubtedly we shall continue to build the great floating forts, but we want the fast battle cruisers, too. We have only the beginning of a great modern navy, but it has a good beginning. We are justified in taking great pride in its ships and in the seal and efficiency of its officers and men. The average of our marksmanship has always been high, but it could be made higher with more practice.

The need of battle cruisers is the first consideration, the need of more men the next. The submarine problem should be speedily solved. There will be heavy ammunition enough for us in emergency hereafter. It is essential, however, that the public interest in the increase of our navy should not subside. The subject is too new to keep ever fresh in mind. Every citizen should learn all there is for London to learn about our warships, as the navy exists for the protection of every citizen.

CONVERTING THE TOWN

Liquor Problem Is Largely a City Problem. What Rural Communities Are Doing.

John S. Gregory in the World's Work. The national prohibition cause implies more than a divine assault upon the powers of Satan. It represents an attempt of the rural communities to regenerate the towns. Kansas, North Dakota and Oklahoma propose to purify Pennsylvania. The liquor problem in this country at the present moment is largely a city problem. Whatever carrying opinions we may have on the wickedness of prohibition, one point at least is plain—and that is 'tis success in rural communities. Those States that have passed prohibition or any large measure of local option have practically driven the saloons out of their villages and towns. Moreover, they have done something that is vastly more important—this have enormously decreased drinking. This is in itself a great reform; when one studies the situation more closely, however, the gain appears to be almost infinitesimal.

For the liquor problem in this country is not a rural problem; it is a city problem. One could easily go over the map and pick out 25 States on the wickiwockiness of New York; North Dakota and Oklahoma propose to purify Pennsylvania. The liquor problem in this country at the present moment is largely a city problem. Whatever carrying opinions we may have on the wickedness of prohibition, one point at least is plain—and that is 'tis success in rural communities. Those States that have passed prohibition or any large measure of local option have practically driven the saloons out of their villages and towns. Moreover, they have done something that is vastly more important—this have enormously decreased drinking. This is in itself a great reform; when one studies the situation more closely, however, the gain appears to be almost infinitesimal.

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