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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1915.

He who lights another's candle with his own makes the way of both brighter.

Hands Across the Continent

FORMER GOVERNOR TENER reminded both California and Pennsylvania at the dedication of the Pennsylvania Building at the Panama Fair, yesterday, that there are close bonds of interest between the States on the opposite sides of the continent. Men who began their careers in California have finished them as honored citizens of this Commonwealth and natives of this State have risen to distinction in California. So in this great family of States, the visitors to the Panama Fair will be merely paying their respects to their cousins who happen to live on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The Pennsylvania Building, suggestive of Independence Hall, worthily represents the community where the Declaration of Independence had its birth. Those who have ever been able to get nearer the Cradle of Liberty than the west bank of the Mississippi River may be reminded by it of the beginning of the nation in this far eastern corner of the land. Every Pennsylvanian who visits the Fair, and there should be thousands of them, will also visit the State Building and there think of home, even if he forgets it in every other quarter of the exhibition grounds.

Drugs Are No Respecters of Persons THE enforcement of the new Federal statute regulating the sale of habit-forming drugs is resulting in the disclosure that drugs are no respecters of persons. The Tenderioin habitue is not the only victim. Men and women in all walks of life have succumbed to the domination of opiates, sedatives and stimulants. Some of them have sought to allay pain and others have searched for relief from distress of soul, but they have found that "not mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups of the East" can bring them sure relief. They are now beseeching the physicians here, and in every other community, to help them to get the drug that will ease the craving which it has created.

All of which indicates that the law was passed none too soon. And it indicates, also, that its enforcement is encompassed by difficulties which were not anticipated. Physiclans, however, with a fine sense of their obligations, will co-operate most heartily with the Federal authorities in bringing about the result that the law was intended to accomplish.

Legislative Legerdemain

TN A letter of jubilation which might prop-

message has not lost its power to impress men when delivered in less spectacular language than that which has been heard for 10 crowded weeks in Logan Square. Evangelical preaching did not begin with "Billy" Sunday and it will not end with him, as he would be the first to admit.

All Eyes Are on Italy

OFFICIALS of the Italian Foreign Office Ohave said that the attitude of the Government is still one of hope. The attitude of the warring Governments is one of expectation, more or less impatient. And the rest of the world is looking on with ill-concealed Interest. Prince von Buelow, the German representative in Rome, has offered to Italy large slices of Austrian territory, which Germany does not yet own, if Italy will remain neutral. Austria has repudiated the offer, and lets Italy understand that she cannot have any Austrian territory unless she fights for it. The Austrian Emperor is indulging in the luxury of logic in an extremity where logic is likely to lead to loss of even more than Germany offered to give away

The Italian statesmen have been playing their game with consummate skill ever since the war began. Although Italy is, or was, a member of the Triple Alliance, they managed to keep her out of the war entered upon by the other two parties to that agreement, and they are likely to preserve the peace until such time as the weight of the Italian armies will count most for Italy in the final settlement. They may be charged with pursuing a policy of selfishness, but even so, they are no more selfish than the German, Austrian, Russian, French and British statesmen. The whole war has grown out of a conflict of selfish interests, and if the Italians are seeking to get as much as possible for Italy out of it they are only doing their duty, as in these premillennial days it is given to statesmen to see their duty.

All the probabilities, however, are in favor of an early entrance of Italy into the war on the side of the Allics. The interests of the country lie there, both present and future. And the moment Italy becomes belligerent the investment of Germany and Austria will be practically complete. All the entrances to Germany are closed in the North Sea. She is shut out from the rest of the world by France on one side and by Russia on the other, and she has been able to get supplies from the south only because Italy is still neutral. Germany is, therefore, likely to offer a still higher price for Italian neutrality before negotiations cease.

Another Opportunity to Boom the Delaware $C^{\rm ONGRESS,\ lt\ seems,\ has\ authorized\ the}$ army engineers to re-examine all river and harbor projects, including the deepening of the channel of the Delaware. Upon the report of the engineers will depend future appropriations. The engineers will inquire into the feasibility of the work, its cost and the probable benefit that would accrue.

They should not be allowed to remain in ignorance of the benefit through any neglect of the Pennsylvanians interested in the development of the port. And they should not be allowed either, to get the impression that it is merely a local question. The deepening of the channel will benefit the whole nation It will make it possible for the biggest warships to reach the League Island Navy Yard, a fresh-water harbor, with all the advantages to sea-going ships that a berth in fresh water offers. It will open the way for modern merchant vessels to the piers and to the terminals of the railways that extend from this city to the north, south and west. It will open to the shippers of the whole country east of the Mississippi, and even as far west as the Rocky Mountains, a better equipped competing port to bid for their trade and offer them facilities for the rapid shipment of their products to all parts of the world.

And the development of this port will relieve congestion in other ports and provide new facilities for that rapidly growing foreign trade which every one expects to increase with greater rapidity when the war ends. The army engineers are human beings, amenable to reason. They can be persuaded of the soundness of all these reasons for continuing the work on the Delaware if any one cares to go to the trouble of persuading them.

ITALY'S REPEAL OF AN OLDEN STATUTE

For Immediate Advantages Italy Risks the Creation of a New German Empire and of a Powerful and Hostile Slavic State.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

No CAREFUL study of the map is required to demonstrate how excessive, how impossible, from the Austrian point of view, are the Italian demands. What Italy asks is the entire seacoast of Austria-Hungary. Tyo years ago Austria intervened to deny Servia a "window on the sea"; now Austria is asked to surrender hers.

There are two different questions raised by the Italian demand: First, as to the character of the territory asked and the justice of the Italian claim. Second, as to the immediate and remoter political consequences if the Italian appetite should be satisfied.

three distinct categories, the Trentino, Trieste and the Istrian littoral, with Flume and the Adriatic islands.

Effort to Enslave Teutons

But Italy does not stop with the Italian communes. She also demands Meran, Bozen. the upper valley of the Adige and the whole valley of the Esak. Here the population is German. Geographically the country belongs to Italy, since it is south of the Alps. Strategically it would fortify Italy and give her a "scientific" frontier, but there is no question of freeing Italians; rather it is an effort to enslave Teutons.

A similar situation exists in the districts about Trieste and in the peninsula of Istria. Trieste is quite as Italian as Genca. Pola and the shore towns of Istria are equally so. But practically the whole hinterland is peopled by Slovenes, who are Slavs, not Latins, who prefer to be subjects of Austria to becoming Italians and who can be annexed only against their will.

The islands of the Dalmatian coast all bear Italian names. They belonged to the Adriatic empire of Venice and a portion of their population has been Latinized. But in the main the people are Slavs; their natural alignment politically is with the Slavs of the eastern mainland, not with the Latins of the remoter shore.

Save in the districts about Trent and in Trieste Italy is not merely seeking to redeem old Italian lands and liberate Italianspeaking populations, now the reluctant subjects of a Hapaburg. She is quite as patently seeking to extend her frontlers to include people of races as hostile to her as Austrian Italians are disloyal to their present sovereign

Austria's Door to the Sea

On the political side the problem is even more complex. To cede the whole of the Austrian Tyrol south of the crest of the Alps will be an unimportant sacrifice for Austria, a price she could well afford to pay for Italian neutrality. But to part with Trieste, Fiume and the Istrian littoralthis is to sign her own death warrant, for it would deprive the Austro-Hungarian Empire of a door on the sea.

What would follow such a cession has long been recognized. Today Russia holds most of Galicia. Bukovina and Transylvania have been marked by Rumania as her share in the Austrian estate. Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia will go to Servia if the Allies win. The Austro-Hungarian appointments and griefs. Now Italy raises the question which strikes at the very life of the Dual Empire. If she actually draws the sword, as every sign now visible suggests. there is the instant promise of the coming of greater changes than the map of Europe has known in many centurles.

But the striking thing about the new crisis is that it points to German aggrandizement. the making of a greater Germany, with German-speaking Austria included. Defeated in the Great War, Germany may yet emerge a larger gainer than any of her enemies, able and certain to take vengeance on faithless Italy in her own good time and retake Trieste and the Istrian peninsula, with the pendent Adriatic islands.

For centuries Europe has accepted as sound the old adage which asserts that if Austria did not exist it would be necessary to create it to keep European peace. Italy has proposed to repeal this statute of diplomacy, at her own great peril.

GREATER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

To the Editor of the Events Ledger: Sir-In order that there may be a clear un-derstanding of the purpose and trend of the present movement to give to Philadelphia a Greater Chamber of Commerce, I would greatly appreciate your publication of this statement of the attitude of the Reorganization Com-mittee. mittee.

When this matter was first proposed by me about two years ago the thought in mind was the building of such a great commercial body as would naturally result from the consolida-tion of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufac-turers' Association. Apparently the time was not rine for such a consolidation because it not ripe for such a consolidation, because it was not effected.

DIGEST OF THE MAGAZINES

(1) World's Work--"Man and His Ma-

SCRAP OF PAPER NO. 41144

and Trieste

(2) Review of Reviews - "Battleship vs. Submarine (3) Everybody's-"The Man Who Built

.

- Zeppelin.") Scientific American-"How Electricthe
- ity Makes the Iron Cross.' (5) North American Review—"Burning Giasses, Dundonald's Destroyer?"

INGENUITY

T IS probably civilization's grimmest irony I that for every step up in constructive thought and ingenuity there must stalk implacably alongside a proportionate advance in destructive energy, in the facility of tearing down and destroying. It is a feroclous and destructive array of machinery and invention that frowns at you from the magazine pages in these days, but it is only natural that the stimulus of war should set all the little demoniac sprites of destruction to work with new enthusiasm.

Cathedrals that it took centures of patient and loving labor to build up can be battered and shelled down with the new siege guns in as many hours-which suggests the element of time-saving in these modern inventions.

There are still some peaceful inventors at work, no doubt, trying to make life easier and more convenient for the ordinary indare be sure that the Germans are not still holding them back for a gigantic surprise T. A. MacMechen, who is president of the Aeronautical Society of America, writes very knowingly of them in Everybody's (3);

Of my own knowledge, and not by rumor, I know that the Germans are building a feet I know that the Gormans are building a flest of giant airships, already numbering 48, with Count Zeppelin himself as commander-in-chief of all the air forces. I know that Ger-many means to strike with her Zeppelins-strike hard. What will they do? We may have the answer as these lines go to press. The Zeppelin enterprise in virtually six years has grown like a gigantic tree, with its roots imbedded in 20 industries, and its branches reaching out not only to the mil-

branches reaching out not only to the mili-tary establishment, but into everyday affairs. Besides his work of invention and building. Count Zeppelin has induced civic bodies and banking interests, even cities themselves, to furnish the money for building the great chain of revolving airship docks that stretch across the whole of Germany. He organized the navigation company which operates four passenger Zeppelins, and has interested municipalities in constructing new streets and extending street railways to these docks. He got the Government weather service to supply the intimate news of the upper air for the regular and safe opena: tion of airship lines. He has even convinced insurance companies that the risk on pas-senger airships is a good risk. He has kept poor engineering genluses at work evolving motors, and has equipped splendid laborawhere homeless scientists speat torles months arriving at vital truths.

There is so much glamour and pageantry in the very thought of an Iron Cross, the

BEST THOUGHT IN AMERICA

What Italy actually demands falls into

Accepting the Trentino as meaning the Italian-speaking communities on Lago dl Garda and in the middle valley of the Adige, there is every reason in the world why it should be Italian. The people are by race, language, sympathy Latin. It was lost to Italy only by accident. While Austria holds it she holds the key to all of Northern Italy and Milan, and the whole valley of the Po is indefensible.

L erly be entitled "Tapping the pork barrel." Senator Tillman has explained how he managed to "put one over" on the Government and secured for South Carolina a new judicial district. "Candor compels me to acknowledge," says the Senator, "that I do not believe there is any other man in the Senate who could have done this thing under the circumstances; and I am bold enough to say I am proud of the job, for it gives us a good Democratic Judge in the western district who will be held for life, and it gives us the prospect of three new public buildings in this State-one at Greenwood, one at Rockhill and one at Alken." Three new public buildings is something that any Senator could be proud of. It is statesmanship par excellence. But let Mr. Tillman himself describes how laws are made and pap acquired:

Nobody thought the bill could pass at all. Nobody thought the bill could pass at all. I did not think so, but had determined to make an effort. When the Senate was thinned out to a bare 20, or such a matter---at supper, etc.--l had a messenger from the House report the bill to the presiding officer Senator Burton, of Ohio, was in the midst of a speech when this was done. He sus-pended his talk long enough to have the Clerk of the House report it, and I had the brass-although I have never seen it done before-to ask Burton's permission for im-mediate consideration of the bill. The bill was read for the information of the Senate and the usual question asked; "Is there any objection to its immediate consideration? The Chair hears none." The House-bill was read a third time and passed almost before those who are reading this have been able to grasp its meaning. The Senate bill was, urse, indefinitely postponed. I was sur prized: everybody else was surprised; but the most delighted and surprised man of the bunch was "Jimmie" Byrnes, who had been my principal lieutenant in this near piece of legislative legerdemain.

No wonder such a Senator is always reelected when he recounts to his constituency the glory of his achievements.

Some "Trail Hitting" Figures

WHEN the ministers present at the meet. ing of the Philadelphia Methodist Conference in Norristown were told that only one of every eight persons converted in the Northwest district of the conference during the past year was influenced by "Billy" Sunday they applauded the implied indorsement of the emcacy of their own efforts. The figures show that there were 3266 conversions, of which 421 were due to the work of the tabernacio evangelist. "Billy" Sunday has reached, in one way or another, a large part of the propie in the district. He worked only 10 wheaks, but if he should continue to exhort for a year and could keep up the record of 10 works his conversions among the Methodists would be only 2105, or 1161 less than the regmar preachers have succeed in influencing.

These figures do not discredit Sunday-the chraymen who have been supporting his ampairs are pleased with his success-but they disclars what has been done by the medy, patient and persistent effort of the instators who have been preaching the gosrat to the same profile every week in the science are not inefficient and the graph

Paying Their Debt

EVERY graduate of every endowed college in the country was a charity student. He paid in tuition but a small part of what his education cost. The balance was paid from the income of endowments established by philanthropic citizens. If it were not for these endowments a college education would be so expensive that only the very rich could give it to their sons.

This is doubtless the reason for the plan of the members of the graduating class of the University of Pennsylvania to take out endowment insurance to the extent of \$100,000. to be paid in 20 years. Each student is expected to insure himself for a few hundred dollars and keep the premlums paid so that on the 20th anniversary of graduation the old institution may receive as a thank offering the handsome sum. This is the kind of plan that ought to be adopted in some form by the graduating class of every college. Then it will be possible to pay the professors salaries adequate to their needs and in some degree commensurate with their value to the community, and the educational plant can be enlarged and perfected in such , way that each succeeding generation may prepare a little better for its work than its predecessor.

The Union League Club honors itself in honoring Elihu Root.

It is not necessary to prove that "Billy" Sunday is not a doctor of divinity. He admits it.

Texas, which adapts everything to her peculiar needs, is now rejolcing in "Jim Crow" jitneys.

The area within which the Germans can indulge their taste for foreign travel is rapidly becoming restricted.

The Loyal Legion will be 50 years old in April, but the loyal legion has existed ever since the founding of the nation.

The Mormons repel with indignation the insinuation that Virginius Mayo is a member of their church.

If the new Federal Trade Board can be constructively helpful instead of destructively hurtful it may justify its existence after all.

If it is a misdemeanor in New York to give two cents to the hungry, what name must be found to describe the offense of giving a dime to the thirsty?

Champ Clark pays a fine tribute to the power of the press when he says that if the newspapers would only tell the country that it was prosperous it would be prosperous.

Empire will then be an unnatural combination of two fragments ruled by races economically, politically, socially distinct,

In such a situation Hungary is almost certain to seek her independence again. As for the balance of Austria, its destiny leads to Berlin. Deprived of an exit on the sea, It must seek an outlet through German ports and follow Bayaria into the German Emnire, thus adding 20,000,000 to the population of the Hohenzollern realm.

Menace of a New German Empire

For Italy such a change would be fraught with instant peril. The \$5,000,000 inhabitants of the new German Empire would look with natoral impatience upon the thin strip of Italian territory separating them from the southern sea. Prince von Buelow himself is reported to have described Trieste as a German lung.

Quite in the same fashion the destruction of Austria would drive Croatia and Siavonia into the new Serb State and thus erect on the eastern shore of the Adriatic a compact Slav State bound to be a rival of Italy, sure to seek to regain the Adriatic islands, held by Italy and obstructing the Slav window on the Adriatic. Such a State would, too, have the support of Russia, also become a Mediterranean State by the occupation of Constantinople and the straits. In Northen Albania the Italians and the Slavs would clash as Greeks and Italians have in the south, and Italy might find herself faced by a hostile Balkan confederacy as well as an ambitious Germany.

Briefly, then, to obtain small territorial increases Italy risks, almost insures, the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. She would gain perhaps 500,000 population, she would bring down to her own border a new German Empire. In addition, by enslaving some thousands of Slavs she would insure the unification of all the southern Slavs in a powerful and hostile state, certain of the patronage and protection of Russia.

As to Austria-Hungary, she cannot cede Trieste, Flume or the Istrian peninsula. For her the question is one of life and death. For Austria Trieste is vital. Fiume is Hungary's only seaport. The Trentino she can cede, the islands of the Adriatic conceivably, but more she cannot give and exist, and she will naturally choose to perish fighting. And against Italy Hungarians and Slavs, as well

as Austrian Germans, will fight loyally. Conceivably Italy has asked more than she will take. But all signs point in the other direction. So far as it is possible to see, what Italy has asked she can take by force of arms. The only actual restraint must flow from a recognition of the eventual consequences of too great greed now. This nations seldom consider when they can make immediate profits.

The passing of Turkey has long been discounted. Early in the Great War it began to appear that Austrian existence was in peril. Day by day fate seems to have turned more and more against Frans Josef, stricken in years and carrying the burden of unparalleled personal as well as national dis-

that the inabil ity of these bodies to effect a physical con-solidation should not stand in the way of Philadelphia's putting herself on a par with other large citles of the United States in the matter f organized endeavor on the part of her leading business and professional interests in the city's behalf. Hence the desirability of making the next best move, namely, the reorganization of one of the existing trade bodies, making its objects broad enough and its scope of activi-ties great enough to meet the needs of Phila-delphia, and to invite the co-operation in such an enlarged body of all who believe in a mod-

ern, working commercial organization, The Chamber of Commerce having already a large membership, possessing an ideal name, and having established a working organization on a modest scale, seems the logical foun-dation on which to build. Its directors unani-mously assented to its conversion into a Greater Chamber of Commerce.

The movement to that end was launched a month ago. It would have been launched last September, but for the disturbed conditiona following the outbreak of the European trouble. This movement is neither unfriendly nor an-tagonistic to any organization in existence in Philadelphia. It is the belief of those who have given the matter much thought that a Greater Chamber of Commerce, with a mem-bership of 4000 or 5000, and a working capital of \$100,000 or more a year, could be formed in this city without seeking to detract from the prestige or usefulness of any existing organi-tation; that such an organization, based upon the plans which have been worked out and which will be given full publicity in a Very short time, can accomplish immeasurable good in Philadelphia; and that until such a body is in active operation this city will remain In-active in its own behalf and will not be in a position to maintain its proper place in the race among American cities for commercial

The friends of this movement ask that judgment be suspended until all the plans have been placed before the people, and the merits of this movement and the value of such an organization as is planned can be fully set forth ALBA B. JOHNSON. Philadelphia, March 18.

MAY PROVE A BOOMERANG

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-From the columns of the EVENING LUDGYR today is gleaned the news that Sen-ator Crow will Introduce his bill to prevent fusion between political bodies in the future.

t may prove a boomerang! In the first place, it will solidify the opposi-ion to the reigning organization. It will stop the trickery and deal incidental

to fusion.

Party names have lost all the glamour they nue possesaed.

It will help the Democrats, who will be stimlated to put their best foot forward and in o doing eliminate all would be bosses. The Democratic party has elected in the past men of their faith in Philadelphia and not one

men of their faith in Frindespina and not one of them has proved recreant to his trust. The names of Danlei M. Fox, Hanry E. Dechert, Robert E. Fattison, William Redwood Wright, Lewis C. Causidy, Michael J. Byan and William Elementer of the day in the bays Wright, Lewis C. Cassidy, Aichael J. Ryan and William Eisenbrown come to mind who have been elected on straight party lickets in this stronghold of Republicaniam, and the party is still rich with men who would honor their fellow-citizons in any office they would be called upon to fill. Men of the calibre of John Cadwalader, Jarges Clay Clerion, Samuel 2 Cadwalader, James Gay Gordon, Samuel E. Fels, George W. Morris, Henry Budd, A. Ray-mond Raff, Robert T. Bright, W. Horacs Hos-

kins and more, and more! Crow and their kind can pass bills, and atick their heads in the sand, but they cannot ob-literate records that are written history. So let them have all the rope necessary, Philadelphia can manage her own affairs. BygEliscold W, JENNINGS. Philadelphia, March 19

dividual. In fact, World's Work records the latest achievements of several such, and because of their rarity they shall be set down first (D):

Air Towels .- The air towel is a device for drying the hands. It is a rectangular casing that has an opening in the top for the hands. At the base is a foot pedal which closes a quick-acting switch, thereby putting into operation a blower that distributes warmed ir to all parts of the hands at the same time The hands are thoroughly dried in 30 seconds.

Heating Houses With Gas .- Each radiator is an independent and self-sustaining unit. The temperature of each room is governed by its own thermostat. All that is necessary to bring the atmosphere up to a certain de gree is to set the thermostat to that degree. The radiator does the rest, the gas being turned off automatically when the temperature of the room is half a degree higher than that desired, and turned on again auto-matically when the heat falls half a degree below that desired. Changes of temperature for different hours may be obtained by clock thermostats. The thermostat may be see that the temperature will remain at 50 grees all through the night, and a few minutes before 8, it will automatically turn the regulator to 70 degrees.

Electric Dish Washer .-- Designed for famuse, it washes, rinses and dries its load three minutes. The machine consists of in three minutes. a small high-speed, one-inch centrifugal pump directly connected to a one-fourth horsepower motor. The dishes are placed in a circular rack. Water, forced into a pera circular fact, is forated cylinder in the centre of the rack, is sprayed on the dishes under sufficient presssprayed on the disness throughly. Hot, clean, are to cleanse them thoroughly. When this is rinsing water is then run in. When this is drained off, the heat that is retained in the covered washing chamber rapidly dries the drained

Destruction vs. Construction

There is a brief and comprehensive summary of facts about the submarine in the Review of Reviews (2):

Certain eminent authorities-like Admiral Sir Percy Scott of England-are of opinion that the submarine has sounded the death knell of the dreadnoughts, and that to build more of these costly battleships is shear waste of money.

The modern automobile torpedo is a cigar-shaped object, 32 feet long, 21 inches in diameter and weighs 2000 pounds. With its wonderful mechanism of almost human intelligence, the projectile in action seems al-most to throb with life. It dives like a por-poise, steers itself and plows invisibly through the water at a speed of 40 miles an through the water at a speed of 40 miles and hour. It can travel six miles, and at the end of the run be capable of destroying a great battleship. The brain of the weapon is in the tail end. It is a little gyroscope that one could hold in the hand, and it is as delicately adjusted as a chronometer. This marvelous plees of mechanism, automatically controls, travers and beens the formedo in position dursteers and keeps the torpedo in position dur-ing its line of flight. If the torpedo runs afoul of its course, and is deflected either to the right or left, the gyroscope an almost to the right of left, the growth a lever, human pilot-automatically operates a lever, throws the rudders up or down, and to the right or left, bringing the torpedo back in its proper path. It takes almost a thousand pleces of steel, brass and bronze to make up all the delicate adjustments of the modern torpedo. It requires over one year to build and costs \$6000.

More uncertainty and terror have been an ticipated from the Zeppelins than from any other one source, and until the war is over and the treaty of peace signed no one will

decoration bestowed by the Kaiser for conspicuous bravery, that it gives one a distinct jolt to find a description in the Scientific. American of how they are turned out wholesale by electricity (4):

Iron Crosses are by no means produced by tron Crosses are by no means produce to casting. Rectangular pieces of sheet iron stamped out with a punching machine are struck with steel dies on powerful presses provided with big electric driving motors. After being prepared and tested, the Iron After being prepared and tested, the Iron Crosses are taken to the silversmiths, where the soldering is done, a fine sliver border added and the finishing completed. border is polished on electrically driven pol-ishing and grinding motors.

An article on "Burning Glasses," by E. S. Maclay, in the North American Review, takes us back to a quaint glimpse of a century ago, and gives besides a grim sense of our increasing complacence in destroying human life (5):

One hundred years ago, when science and One nundred years ago, when science that the mechanical arts were in a comparatively primitive stage of development. Lord Dun-donald created an engine of warfare which the highest authorities in the English navy declared to be so terrible that it "shocked humanity" and would render wars between nations impossible.

Multiple engaged in researches in the British Museum, the writer found a small pamphet published in London toward the close of the 18th century, which described an invenies of "burning glasses," whereby it was claimed that man was enabled to grasp the "veri-

of "burning glasses," whereby it was claimed that man was enabled to grasp the "verif-able bolts of Jove himself." and huri them al-his enemies. It fills out with convincing am-plitude every detail of what was claimed for Dundonaid's destroyer. The essential idea of this singular device was the arrangement of several hundred mirrors in a great frame, at such angles as to catch and concentrate the rays of the san on any desired spot. Their power was so great as to explode any magazine, quickly set all woodwork in a flame, and to cause the instant death of any human being who cams within the influence of their scorching breath.

With the advent of high power and long With the advent of high power range ordnance, the terror of this peculia engine of destruction disappears. In a di ferent form, however, the ancient "burning feasese" promise to become a potent facts in land and sea contests. Instead of utili-in land and sea contests. glasses" promise to become a potent factor in land and sea contests. Instead of utilis-ing sun ray, Italian inventors have made experiments with the violet or X-ray, by means of which they claim they can explose the magazine of any fort or ship at a dis-tance of 9 miles. Their succeases with the wirelees telegraph entitle their claims to serious consideration. Conditions surround-ing the mysterious explosion which de-stroyed the British battleship Bulwark have led some experts to believe that she was a led some experts to believe that she was a victim of this new method of attack.

CLEVELAND AND WILSON

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir- * * Notwithstanding what you about our navy, I cannot but think if we Grover Cleveland in the White House insi of Mr. Willow (Mr. 1998) Grover Cleveland in the White House Instead of Mr. Wilson, with his "watchful waiting and never-accompliabing-anything foreign po-loy, the situation would be altogether di-ferent, and I doubt very much if the Allas-under those circumstances would have taxes the stand they did. A DAILY READER-Wayne, Fa., March 16.

THE WORD WITHIN THEE I pray for failb. I long to trust: I listen with my heart, and hea A Voice without a sound. "Be is Ba just He true be marriful, revers The Word within thes: God is near -John Greenlest when