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Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia ENTERRY AT THE PHILADELPHIA PORTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JUNE WAS 92,887.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

When coward meets coward they brag about the army and navy.

Swat the "Schlag"

HOW long are the buying public, the legit-imate storckeeper and the real estate owner to be duped, tricked and defrauded by the "schlag"? Every year see more of these fly-by-night "merchants" renting vacant stores, dumping in some seasonal stock of samples or receivers' sale goods, making a quick "killing" and a quicker "get-away." And every year sees more legitimate merchants in difficulties and more stores permanently vacant.

There is nothing in the "schlag," not even for the public. Almost every "bargain" in his stores has a pull-back somewhere. 'The goods are old style or shoddy; of inferior workmanship; ten to one sweatshop-made, or with small blemishes that prevent their sale to the trade. There is no quality, no "last" to the "schlag's" stock.

Even when the man in the street may be saving himself money on some seasonal purchase, he is piling up trouble for legitimate dealers and higher prices for himself on the every-day, year-in and year-out necessities. The man who runs a permanent store has to meet rent charges and service charges through the whole year. He must keep a big stock on hand both of seasonal and nonseasonal goods for the convenience of the public. If he is losing sales at rush times because of unfair competition, he must sooner or later go into bankruptcy or skimp on the wages of his clerks and the quality of his goods, or raise prices.

Even the real estate man, in whose hands rest the cause and the cure, makes nothing by such penny-wise and pound-foolish methods. He may rent his store for a month at a time when it would otherwise be vacant; but he gets only a small amount for it compared to a long-time rental, and he imperils his future fortunes into the bargain. The store itself gets a black eye with the public and with possible renters, while the presence of "schlags" and their drain on legitimate business tend to drive down rents and cause more and longer vacancies.

The situation is intolerable. If the real estate men can't see it or won't see it, the city's authority should be called in. By the terms of the law the "schlag" can dodge the present mercantile tax with comparative ease. Only a rigorous act to compel the taking out of a business license can catch him.

Adding to Life and Wages

No MORE momentous statement on the much-argued wage problem has been made in years than that of Major General William G. Gorgas, which was read into the testimony this week in the street railways arbitration hearing in Chicago;

Add to the laboring man's wages from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day and you will lengthen the average American's thread of life by 13 years at least.

Coming from a man of Gorgas' practical medical experience and high mental repute, It has as epoch-making a sound as the economists' dictum of some years back that the employer could get more work and better work out of men who labor shorter hours. The future may bring proof of the new theory as the present has brought proof of the old.

In the Wake of the Jolly Junketers

No BAILBOAD fares, no street car purse, not even a nickel for a fitney; no expense money, no postage stamps, no ice; no funds for the purchase of new tires or for repairs for broken down autos. Needless to my this is not the record of jolly junketers of Councils who scud merrily across the continent on their Liberty Bell pass. It is only the state in which they left the police and detectives of Philadelphia when they adjourned till September.

Director Porter seems unnecessarily worried over this. What if his detectives and policemen who advanced expense money, which they can't collect until fall, are having to borrow right and left to pay the rent? How can be so far forget the honor and digbity of Philadelphia as to put in a partial word for his own men? What if the Bureau of Police has no funds for carfare, postage. the collection of evidence, or even for ice? Are not the Pullmans of the junketers swift se justice and the winds of the Pacific refreshing as a hundred ice-filled coolers? Let Philadelphia walt till more important

matters are out of the way. Then its police may get a little attention.

Measuring Out the War Over Here This western area of war is livening up a bit. From desultory movements more in ene nature of the hundred-yard dash than the marathan, the opposing armiss have turned to advances that seem almost specteenlar by comparison-

To what does one of the most notable mount to? Take the largest gain of the past work: "We advanced by storm over a result of five kilometres wide from two to area hundred metres deep." What would

or make in units here at home? Suppose the army of West Philadelphia lay Structured along Broad street, and suppose the suremy made just such an advance section (feets in would mean that the hatwhile rain Hariot stress to the Pounsylto tracks in mouth Philadelphia would move over to Fifteenth street, a single city

How would such a paltry advance compare with the territory in the city still to be captured, not to mention an area outside corresponding to northern France?

Republican National Convention Is Up to the Chamber of Commerce

THE Republican National Committee wants I Philadelphia; every sign points to that. Philadelphia wants the convention; but, unfortunately, the public manifestation has not vet taken proper shape.

The committee needs a hall, a guarantee of sultable hotel accommodation and expense fund. But it needs an invitation far more. The whole thing hangs precariously on so absurd a triffe as the prompt and official expression of Philadelphia's evident desire.

What body is better situated to give the invitation than the Chamber of Commerce? The Chamber represents the business interests of Philadelphia. It has personalitypower as well as money-power behind it. If it speaks the National Committee will know that nothing will be lacking toward the success of the convention in the city of America where success in the country should be presuged.

The Chamber of Commerce is ready to help in the capture of foreign trade, to push the banner of Philadelphia commerce into farthest South America. Here is the chance right at home to bring honor and advantage to the city.

It is up to the Chamber of Commerce.

The People Pay the Freight

NOBODY expects Interstate Commerce Commissioners and railroad presidents to agree. It is not at all astonishing, therefore, to have Mr. Underwood, of the Erie, come out for a one-cent passenger rate and an increase of 20 per cent, in freight charges within a year of the time when the Interstate Commerce Commission held down increased freight rates and suggested that the railroads take it out of the passengers. All sorts of strange differences and stranger proposals are possible; the whole question of railroad rates is so full of anomalies.

President Underwood's proposal to substdize the traveling classes at the expense of the whole community has ample support. Its educational aspect as a stimulus to wider travel among even the poorer classes has been developed in philosophic Utopias, where, indeed, railroad trains were sometimes as free as our sidewalks. Economically, too. any increase in the fluidity of labor is to be

When one dives into the facts and figures of railroad service here and in Europe under normal conditions, the situation grows more complicated. The passenger rates on the Continent before the war were undoubtedly lower than in America. The cheapest, on the State-owned roads of Germany, ran from 2.75 cents a mile, first-class, to 1.16 cents, third class; the highest rates, in England, from 4.7 to 1.78. Congested as the population of Europe is the passenger situation is nearer to what we find in the suburban areas of our great cities, where commutation tickets often bring fares down to the neighborhood of a cent a mile. The long hauls of America are bound to produce low freight rates, because of the reduction of handling cost, and high passenger rates, because of the relatively small quantity of long-distance travel.

Undoubtedly the railroads of the United States have aggravated the condition by sinking a great deal of money in such traveling luxuries as heavily decorated passenger cars, while freight has gone through simply and cheaply in great money-breeding bulk. It is no secret that most of the roads of America, except such local services as the Long Island, make the greater part of their money from freight, some off suburban services and hardly any from the through passenger traffic. Of the gross receipts for an average year, freight produces about twothirds, passenger business scarcely a quarter.

But it is not wise to deduce too quickly from this that the path of wisdom lies with President Underwood. A subsidy must have not only a worthy but a realizable end. And such indirect taxation as higher freight rates would mean is not necessarily the best method of adjusting a troublesome situation.

Home Work for Reform

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S belief that the most effective foe of the liquor evil is the moral training of the people has a wide application. When the people are ready for reform they get it. The reason why the word "reformer" is sometimes spoken sarcastically is that men occasionally make the mistake of regarding new law and reform as synonymous. The terms are far from meaning the same thing. Law is properly the organization and regulation of reform. Reform exists among the people before it is entered on the statute books. There is still something for the home, the school and the church to do in solving the social problems of America-and of Philadelphia.

What a pretty fist John L. writes!

Ten to one "Wieprz" is Russian for

Local hosiery men are ready to dye for the sole of America.

Archangel! What an appropriate name for munitions porti

Will-breakers share the opinions of Berlin

on "scraps of paper." Berlin is rapidly converting the American

passport into a danger signal.

Westward the course of Councils takes its way. Pity it won't stay there!

"Kitsee! Kitsee!" says Sayville as it pokes

Uncle Sam regulably in the ribs. "Germany demands more concessions." A ream or two of passport blanks?

When is a trade secret not a trade secret? When the Court tells every one all about it.

In its avidity for concessions, Germany seems to have mistaken us for a South Amerfean nation.

Says the Governor of Virginia to the Governor of West Virginia, "It's a long time between debts."

When Germany talks of leaving the eastern field of battle to Austria, the Bear re-

Thaw may be sene, but the sanity of the

American judicial eyetom hasn't been dem-

enstrated by its treatment of him.

POPULAR REVOLT AGAINST THE WAR

The German Social-Democratic Demand for Peace Is the Expression of the Sentiments of the Strongest Political Party in the Empire.

By JOSEPH SHAPLEN

THE demands of the Socialists of Germany I for peace have raised a new hope for an early constation of the European conflict. Those who know the strength and power of the German Social Democracy, with its 4,500,-000 votes, 2,000,000 dues-paying members and 112 representatives in the Reichstag, the largest political representation in the body, base this hope on two main points; first, the power which the party wields in molding German public opinion and, second, the wellgrounded assumption that the appeals for peace, as published in the Berlin Vorwaerts and in party manifestos, were published with the consent and approval of the Government,

The Socialists of Germany have supported the Government throughout the war. It is estimated that there are 1,500,000 Socialists in the German armies and it is said that the very first victim who fell before the forts of Liege were brave Saxons and avowed Social

Why have the Socialists supported the Government? The entire history of the Social-Democratic movement in Germany is closely interwoven with a continued and unceasing fight against militarism. Even as late as July 29, 1914, the Socialists were holding monater meetings protesting against the declaration of hostilities and on that very day the Berlin Vorwaerts appeared with a full front page editorial, entitled "Down With the

The Party of the People

The situation can be explained by citing two points. First, the Socialists of Germany were unable to get in touch with the Socialists of other countries at the period when the war clouds began to gather rapidly over Europe and were cut off in their anti-war propaganda by the declaration of martial law. Second, and what is, perhaps, more important, Socialism is international but not antinational. The Social Democracy of Germany is part and parcel of the people of Germany. It is the party through which the demand for popular government finds expression. Once the country was plunged into war and the tramp of Russian armies was already audible over the plains of East Prussia it was not for the Socialists of Germany, the representatives of the common people of Germany, to split the unity of the nation. And so the Socialists voted for the budget in the Reichstag and went forth to die for the Fatherland. In voting for the war budget the Social Democrats made a declaration of their position through their chairman, Herr Haase, which read in part: "A most serious hour is upon us, an hour

in which a matter of life and death confronts us. The results of the imperialistic policy which furnishes cause for the entire world to take up arms and permits the horrors of war to engulf us-the results of this policy, we say, have broken forth like a storm flood. The responsibility for this calamity falls upon supporters of this policy. We ourselves are not responsible. * * *

"We do not regard this support of the Government in the light of a contradiction to ur duty in connection with international solidarity to which we are just as firmly bound as to Germany itself. We hope that this fatal strife will prove a lesson to the millions who will come after us, a lesson which will fill them with lasting abhorrence for all warfare. May they be converted by this to the ideals of Social Democracy and international peace. And now, bearing these thoughts in mind, we give our sanction to the voting of these moneys." (Applause from all parties.) Since the declaration of war, however, it

has become known that, while the party as a whole demands peace without conquest, at least one-third of the membership and leaders are opposed to supporting the Government on any ground. Among the latter are Karl Liebknecht. Socialist member of the Reichstag from the Kalser's own district of Potsdam and also member of the Prussian Diet, and Rosa Luxembourg, now serving a jall sentence for agitating against the Kalser and the Government.

In the hands of this great party lies, in a great measure, the basis on which Germany will conclude peace. If the party should succeed in rousing public opinion in favor of immediate action without conquest and thus, through the coming peace conference, bring about that territorial readjustment in Europe upon which, in a great degree, the peace of Europe depends, it will have accomplished the greatest political service in all history and will take its place as the leading force of the new Germany, the Germany that is to be.

AUNT JEMIMY'S REFLECTIONS C. Ryland, in Southern Woman's Magazine.

"En ef'n you aint 'sociated you is gotter be 'anti. Yas'm, you cyarn even make up yo' mind dat you don' lalk a think en wouldn' jins in wid it fuh nothin in dis wor!' but what you gotter tu'n right straight roun' en jine slety dats against it. Goin' en comin' dey gits

you eve'y time.

"Ef'n you ain't a suffrages' en don' b'lleve in speakin' on a flatform en doin' things to holp othur wimmin en chillin you's gotter be a antisuffrages' en stan' on a flatform to say you don' b'lleve in nothin' uv de kind en dat you latks men better'n you does wimmin en chillun anyway.

I dunno whethuh de Colonial Dames is all bleedged to use de mme bran' uv cologne er not, en Ise done heah tell dat de folks what not, en ise done heah tell dat de folks what 'longs to de Sassiety uv Cincinnatti don' all haveter live in dat town, glory be! but anybedy kin see dat de Bettuh Housen' Sassiety folks lives in a heap bettuh houses den dem dey is tryin' to holp; en even ef muh voice is cracked down heah on dis uth I hopes some day to meet Un Yonduh wid de othuh membuhs uv de Sweet Singuhs uv Israel en raise muh hallytisch bud es any uv de res' uv en." jujah loud es any uv de res' uv em.'

THE LAST NIGHT IN THE HOUSE

Nay, dearest, in their quiet place
The violets leave, and near his face
Set roses in the gloom;
That, should be breathe once in the chill
(Such thing, by God's releasing will
Might hap perchance when hearths are still)
His lips may breathe perfume.

And let one taper o'er his sleep its trembling, tender vigit keep, Watchful and pale and clear; That, if by strange, august decree Those lids but once should lifted be, The panes, the ceiling he may see, And knew that he is here.

Nor leave unpressed the good-knight kiss-Good-night to all "Good-nights" is this-(The lips are celd—touch but the hair) In hope some thought's faint, hovering flake The brain's deep anathy should break, and he be giad should be awaks To feel our kisses there.

To fact our kieses there.

He will not speak when we are hear;
He will not wake when we are here;
Of us who live the dead bave fair
Dear heart, come—come away!
Tread low! If soundless are our feet
His heart may rouse to visions sweet,
And love us in one long, hast heat,
Ers it be hushed for aya.

—C. W. Firths in the July Atlantic.



"IS THIS REALLY A LIVE WIRE?"

THE OPPORTUNITY FOUND ITS MAN

Robert Lansing's Long Years of Training Stood Him in Good Stead When the President Was in Need of an Expert. How an Emergency Disclosed Ability.

By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS

I sing when he received the degree of doctor of laws from Colgate University about a fortnight ago. The rear view of the man was interesting. He has a large development

of what the phrenologists used to call the bump of obstinacyby the way, what has become of the phrenological cult of the last half of the last century? When he turned his head I could see a firm jaw and a mouth that closed with confidence and certainty. And he eyes looked straight ahead with calmness and self-possession Rentamin Ide

Wheeler, of the Uni-ROBERT LANSING. versity of California, sat beside him to receive the degree of doctor of humane letters. Wheeler's head is the head of a poet and a scholar, a man who dreams and thinks high thoughts and deals with the ideal. Lansing's head is the head of a man in close touch with the real facts of life. It is the head of an executive and administrator, of a man who could say to this one, "Go!" and to that one "Come!" with confidence that he would be obeyed. Yet Wheeler has been the administrator for the last ten or fifteen years, and Lansing has been merely an arguing and advising lawyer for all the years of his mature life until he was placed in a position about fourteen months ago which gave him an opportunity to show of

Blushed Like a Schoolboy

what sort of stuff he was made.

The most distinct impression that Lansing leaves upon the observer is one of poise. Yet he lost his poise in a most charming way on the occasion of which I speak. As the different candidates for honorary degrees were summoned by the dean they were applauded. And Lansing was welcomed in the same way when he arose to receive his hood lined with the maroon allk of the college and trimmed with the purple velvet of the degree of doctor of laws. He is a Central New York man, born and bred in the bailiwick of Colgate, but he had never been in the college town before, and he apparently assumed that he was little known to the people who crowded the church. But the applause for him did not stop. It grew in volume as he stood. An expression of surprise passed over his face. He looked out over the black-robed seniors who had just received their bachelors' degrees, and from them to the gaily-dressed ladles with their escorts, and he blushed with embarrassment, confused as any schoolboy speaking his first piece. And the blush remained till he took his seat again.

This was his first appearance in any public assembly after he had been made Acting Secretary of State, and it was his first taste of popular approval away from his familiar as-When Amherst, his own college, followed the example of Colgate the week after, and gave him the same degree he was among the men who had called him "Bob," and their applause was like that of old friends in whose faces he could look with the smile which said, "That is all right, fellows; but we know each other and I am just one of you."

The men who have known him for years have been aware of his surpassing abilities. It is not they, but the people at large, who have been surprised at his sudden rise to a conspicuous position. The country a year and a half ago did not know that such a man existed. Such fame as he had was confined to those who follow the long and unspectacular diplomatic negotiations and arbitrations, and there are few such. They approved, however, when he was made Counselor of the Department of State in the apring of last year to succeed John Bassett Moore, who could not get along with Bryan.

Then came the war and Lansing's opportunity. As Counselor he was next in authority to Mr. Bryan in the State Department. Mr. Bryan's knowledge of international law was as complete and as sound as his knowledge of the principles of finance. The President. therefore, came to ruly on Mr. Lansing for advice, and Mr. Bryan gradually but surely

SAT on the platform behind Robert Lan- | began to gravitate to his own level. It was a time when a trained expert was needed rather than an emotional amateur. It did not take Washington long to discover the condition of affairs in the State Department. There are many stories afloat, but the one about the man who called at Mr. Lansing's house when he was not at home is typical. It was important that he should see the Counselor, and he asked the butler if he could telephone later in the evening, and said, "I suppose Mr. Bryan telephones him at all hours."

"Well," the servant replied, "I don't know as Mr. Bryan bothers him very much, sir: but the President, he jest pesters him to death."

Mr. Lansing had occupied the Secretary of State's seat at the Cabinet table when Mr. Bryan was absent with the yodlers. As the negotiations with Germany became more delicate he was finally asked to join the President's advisers in the Cabinet meeting. The men who devote themselves to a study of the Washington precedents say that no other subordinate of a Cabinet officer was ever asked to the Cabinet meetings under such circumstances. But whether this is true or not, Mr. Lansing was slowly becoming the Secretary of State in everything save the name. Within a fortnight of Mr. Bryan's resignation he was made the successor of Elihu Root, John Hay and Daniel Webster and a long line of other great men, at a more critical time in the destinies of the world than any of these men lived through.

"Married Into Diplomacy"

Mr. Lansing will be 51 years old on October 17. He was born in Watertown, New York, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1886 at the age of 22 years. He studied law for three years in his father's office in Watertown, and in 1890 he married the daughter of John W. Foster, of Washington, the most distinguished international lawyer in the country. In 1892, when he was only 28 years old, he was made associate counsel for the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration, and since then he has been connected with nearly every international dispute in which the United States has been engaged.

The new Secretary of State is a human being, as well as an accurately working thinking machine. He is possessed of some of those delightfully redeeming vices which Disraeli said Gladstone did not practice. He pours over knotty problems with an old briar pipe in his mouth, demonstrating that a man can do two things well at the same time. And he plays golf! He is a member of the Chevy Chase Club, where diplomacy and society gather to take the air, and the Black River Valley Club in Watertown has his name on its membership roll. Best of all, he pursues the contemplative man's recreation, whipping trout streams in defiance of mosquitoes and gnats. He is like John Hay in that he writes exquisite verse which he permits his friends to read, but, unlike Hay, he refuses to publish it. And he is a true American withal, because he reads the baseball scores and curses the home team.

He also comes within the classification which Blaine once made when he looked at the portraits on the walls of the State Department, and remarked, "We have had a long line of Secretaries of State, and every one has been a gentleman."

MACHINE-MADE PIES

From the World's Work.

The fastest machine devised for making pies The fastest machine devised for making pleas is operated by a foreman and six assistants, and will ture out 1500 pleas an hour. The machine is provided with 15 revolving plea holders which move around an obling table or platform; two crust reliers, one for the lower and the other for the upper crust; a set of four automatic moistening brushes, and a ple-trimming wheel. The six operators of the machine place the crusts, fill the pleas and remove them from the table when the operation of moistening and trimming has been automatically completed.

THE GREATEST DESIGNER From the Engineering Magnaine.

From the Engineering Magnaine.

There was a certain college professor of machine design who was as original in his views as he was able in his subject. One of his pet theories was the interrelation between nature and correct design. "Boya" he would say, "there has been only one designer who never made a mistake, and the more we study his work the better machine we will build. When you put legs under a machine, think of a horse or a cost, and get them as far apart as you can—don't get too much overhang at atther

end. And speaking of a counterbalance. Study end. And speaking of a counterbalance. Study the kangaroo; there is no prettier example of equilibrium in all positions. The further even he leans the more his tail comes into action of the ground. And again, in speaking of seneral design, wherever possible, try to work for elasticity and against rigidity. You find very little of the rigid in nature, and little trees often survive a gale by bending, where the highenes are blown down." All of which was usedoubtedly very true, and made more of as impression on his hearers than some of the mean complicated mathematical demonstrations that followed.

"UP, DEAD, AND AT 'EM!"

The Command of a Wounded Man That Saved the Day for the French

From a Paris Letter to the New York Sun.
A wounded lieutenant told the following story to a representative of the Havas Agency:
As I opened my eyes I saw the Boches leaping over the mandbags into the trench, about 20 of them. They had no rifles, but carried a sort of wicker panier full of bombs. I looked toward my left; all our men were gone, the trench empty. The Boches were advancing: 8

few more steps and they would be on me.

At this moment one of my men, laid out on the ground with a wound on his forehead, another on his chin, and his whole face streaming with blood, sat up, selzed a sack of grenades near him and shouted:

"Up, dead, and at 'em!"

He got on his knees and hurled grenades.

"Up, dead, and at 'em!"

He got on his knees and hurled grenades into the thick of the Boches. At his call three other wounded started up. Two of them, who had broken legs, selzed rifles and began a rapid fire, every shot of which told. The third, whose left arm hung limp, tore out his bayonet with his right. When I had recovered enough to rise, half the enemy was down, the other half in disorderly flight.

in disorderly flight. There remained only, with his back against the barricade and an iron shield in front of him.

a huge noncommissioned officer, sweating, red with rage, who was firing at us with his re-volver, bravely enough, I must say. The man who had started the defense, the hero of "Up, dead, and at 'em!" was struck by a bullet in the jaw, and down he fell. The man with the bayonet, who had been crawling from body to body, jumped to his feet, when four paces from the barricade, was missed by two shots from the Boche's revolver, and plunged his weapon into his enemy's throat. The position was saved.

THE WHOLE DUTY OF A SOLDIER

From the World's Work.
On the eve of the battle of the Marne the French officers gathered their men about the bivouacs, and in the summer night, broken by the roar of cannon, read to them the proclamation issued by Joffre. It thrilled every one wit the thought that the fate of France lay in their

"Advance," read the order, "and when you can no longer advance, hold at all costs what you have gained. If you can no longer hold die on the spot." THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

For our part, we are not in favor of turning Senor Huerta loose until he has saluted the fisz. -Galveston News. Napoleon marched much farther into Russia

without forcing the Czar to make peace. - Springfield Republican. Senator Kern promises a cloture rule. Remember how mad we got with Czar Reed about cloture rules?—Augusta Chronicle.

Women should be paid at the very least a living wage. Any society that neglects so elementary a requirement invites disaster.—Cleve-

It is our American weakness to think we solving a problem by restating it, and now because we have let Independence Day become merely the Fourth of July we propose to name a different date for doing what we ought to do on the traditional day.—Chicago Tribune.

land Plain Dealer.

It is when we come to see Mexico as it is today that we appreciate the best traits of Diaz as he exhibited them when in the fulness of his supremacy. Diaz was a despot perhaps, but a despot of great intelligence and broad perceptions .- Boston Transcript.

The Emperor of Japan is to be presented Bible by his admirers in this country. How about presenting a Bible to the rulers of Gral Russia? These Germany, Italy, America and Russia? These Christian princes and potentials seem to have forgotten that there is such a local Russia? book -Baltimore Evening Sun.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CONROY and LE MAIRE THEOLOGE RENDIX AND SYMPHONY PLAYERS BEN WELCH; HENSUAW & AVERY, MOSCON BROS.; ETHEL MACDONOUGH AND OTHERS

WOODSIDE PARK THEATRE VA U D E VI L L L ADMINSTON FREE REAST VEG and 9:45 Tonight—CHAPLIN NIGHT—Prizes in Gold

THE MARKET ST. ABOVE 10TH
P 1 C T U B 2 S
11 A M to 11 105 P. M
BLANCHE SWEST
BY MYPHOSY ORCHESTRA GAI SOLDISTS Stanley

GRAND HUGO JANSEN THE TARE TO A VENT THE TARE THE TA