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JOHN C. MARTIN. Published Sally at Public Lanons Fullding,

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TION OF THE	PAID DAILY CIRCULA- EVENING LEDGER WAS 92.857.

Think well of your neighbor, but do more

than think.

War Prosperity for the Port of Philadelphia THE European war would have been a terrible prescription for the rehabilitation of the port of Philadelphia. Instead it is a blind fact, unasked, but here. The figures on exports given out by the Custom House for the year ending June 30, as compared with those for the same period in 1913-14, are literally staggering.

The increase in value of exports of twelve principal commodities has been from \$64,881,-040 to \$90,516,521. This tremendous gain of \$25,000,000 has been principally made in foodstuffs. Wheat jumped from \$6,000,000 to \$28,000,000; flour from \$4,000,000 to \$7,000,000; oats from \$79,000 to nearly \$5,000,000, and corn from \$183,000 to \$1,500,000. Besides these must be noted a tenfold increase in automobile exports and the same in barbed wire.

All this brings sharply up again two pro visos to this "war prosperity" which were evident in theory when the conflict began. One is that the phenomenal gain in markets for our manufacturers all over the world can only be held if the good fortunes of war are consolidated by hard, far-sighted business enterprise. The other is the obvious reflection that to make this gain in exports without a phenomenal period of high prices and deprivation at home the whole country must key itself to bigger and more economical production in all lines. Such benefits as the war will bring Philadelphia and the nation can be made permanent if only we will it.

The Balkan Drama Still On

THE Balkans keep their reputation for the Lunusual and the spectacular in the way of war and diplomacy. Just now they hold a position very close to the centre of the stage; though, to continue the metaphor, their role is not sottled. It may be war or peace, today or tomorrow, with one side or the other.

While Russia is rumored to be sending troops from Vladivostok to the Dardanelles in order to push through the work of opening up the Black Sea to the Allies, the Kings of Rumania and Bulgaria are said to be foining in conference at Athens with Greek, Italian and Servian representatives. All this, the sign manual of Venizelos' return to power.

all about it until some one talls us that something has happened. Montly, when we wake up, we get the impression that things have gone on just as badly as ever, and we haven't noticed. But it seems to be quite as plausible to say that in a good many cases like this pure food rumpus, it's a matter of "benefits forgot." We get so used to pure food-gradually and unobtrusively, of course -that we never remember that things were any different.

Of course, plenty of laws of this kind simply haven't worked. They haven't had the vitality, the kick of public interest behind them. It lan't so much the act that has purified Kansas' food, says Professor Willard, as the grocery store demands of the consumers. The people wanted pure food. They got the law, of course, which made the labels truthful. But they got the food, too. Something like that is usually the case, when they really mean it.

Now for a Convention Hall!

THE Chamber of Commerce has given - Councils its chance. Its chance to bring he Republican National Convention here by acting promptly in September. Its chance to secure for Philadelphia a dozen more conentions like that of the National Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers' Association. its chance to solidify Philadelphia's claim to he title of Convention City of America. Its hance to set Philadelphia still higher on the ational horizon as an arbiter of history. But its chance, above all others, to take a stand at last for its own decency, to line up with the people's interests instead of its own, to put public service above petty political trafficking, to become in fact as well as in name the Councils of the city.

Many things hang upon the train of events which the Chamber of Commerce set in motion yesterday. Some are so nationally significant as the success of the Republican party in achieving first harmony and then victory. Some are of moment to corporate Philadelphia as a city representative of America. But one thing touches home to the politicians of Philadelphia: Will they line up with the business interests and the public interest at last; will they save their skins from a winter of sun-tanning on the barndoor of the November voter?

Jitney Results

 $E^{\rm VERY}$ day puts some new angle on the jitney fight. The latest is the reduction of taxl rates, to be put in effect September 1 by one of the companies operating metered vehicles. Hereafter it will be 10 cents for four blocks, or from one of the railroad stations to any of the principal hotels in the neighborhood of Broad street for a fifth of what it now costs by taxi. The prices for longer trips will come down 50 per cent.

It is possible to say a great many things about the competition of the jitneys with the street cars. On the one hand, it is doubtless true that it has not yet proved anything near ruinous and that what might be called a light cavalry arm of the transportation service is a necessity that has its place. It is equally true, on the other hand, that no occasional and at bottom nonresponsible enterprise like the jitneys can be permitted to seriously embarrass a service on which the public expects to depend year in and year out, rain or shine.

But all such debatable questions are clear to one side of the advantage of this newest development. Everybody knows that taxi rates have been extortionately high, higher than for any such service abroad. Whatever brings them down to a sensible level is so much gain for Philadelphia.

War's Contribution to Our Education

E. H. CHERRINGTON. SALOON FIGHTER

The Organizing Genius of the Anti-Booze League Is a Young Man in the Thirties Who Is Confident of Victory in 1920.

By WILLIAM A. MCGARRY

TALL, powerfully built man, with a A youthful face, who looks like a college gridiron star, was one of the most important and at the same time most inconspicuous figures at the convention of the Anti-Saloon. League, held last week in Atlantic City. He in Ernest H. Cherrington, of Westerville, O. In the list of officers the name of Cherrington appears as "General Manager of Publishing Interests." He is known primarily as the man who must be seen before anything important is done, the man to seek for information pertaining to the league and the activities of its enemies everywhere.

Cherrington has been called the brains, of the Anti-Saloon League. He has been in the work for fifteen years. If the history of the association be traced back to its foundation by the Rev. Dr. Howard H. Russell in 1893 It will be seen that the last dozen years have witnessed the real progress of the fight against liquor.

Mr. Cherrington is a graduate of Ohlo Wesleyan in the class of 1900. He is a native of Ohio, and after his graduation he went back to his home town in the southern part of that State and became the editor of a small country newspaper. Liquor happened to be one of the issues in that section of the State, and Cherrington put his newspaper squarely against the saloon in the fight.

He Began to Fight in Ohio

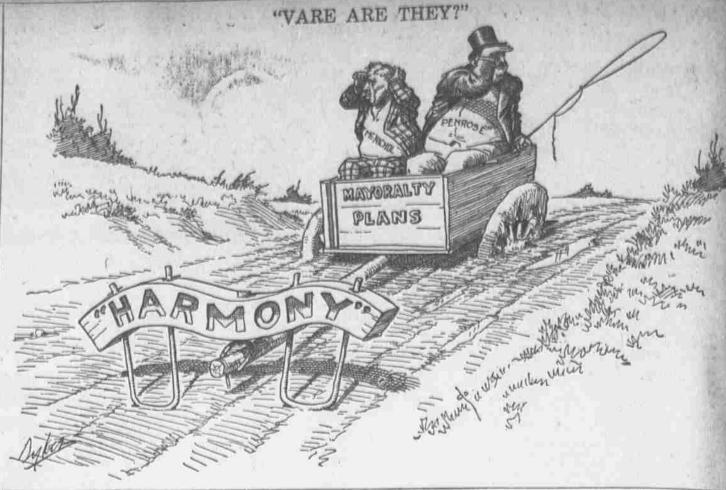
His first position with the Anti-Saloon League was assistant superintendent for Ohio. In that office he displayed such marked ability that he was asked to organize for the league in the State of Washington, and one year later he went to the Pacific coast. He became superintendent in Washington and was recalled about eight years ago to Chicago, where he was put to work to get in touch with all the anti-saloon papers and to systematize the publicity work.

Cherrington later made Westerville his headquarters and began to build the printing and publishing plant there, where nearly all the league literature is turned out today. His latest achievement is the National Daily, a newspaper devoted entirely to the cause of the fight against rum. He had been dreaming of this for years. Some of the league officials used to think he never dreamed, and when he proposed a daily newspaper they thought they had him. But he proceeded to publish it.

Today Mr. Cherrington has offices in Washington, D. C., and at Westerville. He divides his office time about equally between the two, but much of the time he is traveling. Wherever the fight gets bitter the league sends for him. He finds time to be secretary of the Executive Committee of the league, although his name never appears in the list of committee members. He also is chairman of the Committee on Financial Management.

This last is probably the most important job held by Mr. Cherrington. His associates call him the league's efficiency expert, and he receives credit for so ordering the expenditures of the organization that every cent counts. Records kept in various States show that in a wet and dry fight the wets spend from ten to twenty times as much as the drys. Colorado may be taken as an instance. That State has voted to go dry next year. In its fight with the saloon there the league spent about \$25,000, according to its officials. They say the liquor interests spent half a million.

\$2,000,000 Means Victory



SONS OF FRANCE, AWAKE TO GLORY!

The Story of the Fall of the Bastille and the Celebration of Its Anniversary as the Great French Holiday - A New France Broad Based on Democracy.

By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS

THIS is the anniversary of the day when L the Frenchmen became conscious of their power.

They marched in a singing, shouting, turbulent mass to the Bastille, the symbol of privilege and plunder, and the impregnable fortress fell before their assault.

It was not physical force that overcame the garrison, but the power of an idea.

Louis XVI, in financial straits, had summoned the three estates to vote him money. The Third Estate, representing the plain Frenchmen, assembled, determined to cure the abuses of centuries.

They demanded that the nobles and the representatives of the church sit with them. The King met them all together and ordered that each Estate sit separately. Most of the higher orders obeyed and left the hall, but the commons kept their seats.

"Have you heard the King's orders?" the Master of Ceremonies asked with a feigned surprise at the unfamiliarity of the representatives with the demands of royal etiquette. And Mirabeau rose and uttered the defiance which still thrills Frenchmen when they read it:

"Let me tell you that we are here by the will of the people, and that we shall only quit our seats at the point of the bayonet." This was late in June, 1789. The King dared not accept the challenge, and knowledge of what had happened spread until on July 14, one hundred and twenty-six years ago today, the plain people assaulted the Bastille with memorable results.

Just a Fort at First

The fortress was not an instrument of tyranny when it was first built in the 14th century to protect the palace of Charles V against the Burgundians, and it had aratively h

parade of troops, with 96 pieces of artillery and 5000 horses and the cross of the Legion of Honor was distributed most widely. The whole city was decorated for the occasion. The people danced in the streets and sang the "Marseillaise" hour after hour. And every year since then Independence Day has been observed not only in France but wherever Frenchmen live. It is one of the most popular celebrations

of the year in New Orleans, where the French population is large and loyal to the land of its ancestors. They have singing, dancing and parades, and they display the French flag and the "Marseillaise" is sung with an enthusiasm unequaled anywhere else in the United States. There is not an American community containing a considerable French population where the anniversary is forgotten. If there are no public demonstrations in the streets the French societies either have dinners and speechmaking or give a ball or a picnic. If they do nothing more the Frenchmen at least chant with holy enthusiasm in their own homes:

Ye sons of France, awake to glory!

Hark! Hark! what myriads bid you rise! Your children, wives and grandsires hoary. Behold their tears and hear their cries! But if the hearts of the Frenchmen in

France do not burn within them today as they think of their glorious history they will prove false to all that has been written of them in the last eleven months of trial. We are told that the Frenchmen had lost their ancient stamina, and that they could not stand up under a great strain. But the test of war has proved that the France of the 14th day of July, 1915, is made of hetter stuff than the France of any other day. The armies have gone to the front with a steadiness of poise and with an intensity of moral purpose such as astonishes the men themselves. Forty-five years of peace founded on the broad base of democracy has produced a race of men that can face danger unflinchingly and meet death without regret in defense of those rights to freedom which led their ancestors to revolt against tyranny with the blind fury of madmen.

the ages of 36. Of the 1903 Immigrants, those 24 and 25 years old at that time are now 35 and 36, respectively. And so on, year by year, Among the immigrants arriving in 1914 are many reservists of from 24 to 36 years. In the period from 1902 to 1914 misery drove to our shores about 8,000,000 men, 40 per cent. of whom, that is, 3,000,000, are now between the ages of 24 and 36. Taking into consideration the fact that some of these men came from countries in which there is no compulsory military service and that many of the reservists working in this country have either died or been disabled in some way for active service, the number of available and fit reservists may be put at 1,200,000. And 1,200,000 trained and practiced soldiers, when well organized, make up a powerful army. It would be very reasonable to organize these

men into a body like the reserves, or, at least, like the general levy of the people in most countries of Europe. Of the people living here in millions, such as the Russlans, German, Italians and Hungarians, whole army error might be formed.

This reserve would fight with the regular army until such time as the completely unorganized militia is drilled and equipped in sufficient numbers to be available for active service. We foreign reservists, who have served our time in the military school of the European fighting machine, like to fight, and we would serve willingly in this gigantic legin d'etrangeres of our adopted country.

WOMEN AND JURY DUTY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: SIT-A letter column correspondent calling herself "Californian Voter" states that women of that State are in favor of jury duty. She has probably never seen the recent editorial is the San Francisco Chronicle-which hides bethe san Francisco Chronicle-which hides be-hind no pseudonyms-regarding the attitude of California women toward the feminine jury service bill recently defeated by the Legisla-ture: "Should this bill become a law and be enforced," said the Chronicle, "It is not im-possible that the sex may rebel and yots for the express removes of the set in the sex may rebel and yots for the express purpose of getting rid of both jury duty and voting duty."

In another editorial the Chronicle says: "Suf-In another editorial the Chronicle says: "Buffy frage was forced on women by a small minerity of their sex, who induced a majority of the men to vote their way. The number of womes who register is limited and the number who vote is smaller still, which proves that womes as a sex, do not wish to voting." No doubt some suffragists in California-or California suffragists agitating for votes here would like to sit on juries, but this seems ab-other evidence of the different point of view of the suffragist and the average woman. Furthermore, though special legislation is necessary to make women liable for jury service in California, in Pennsylvania the suffrage amendment will automatically carry will it the duty of jury service. Will women resent jury service? Ask them Will men resent it for their wives? Ask them What man worthy of the name wants his wifs or unmarried daughter forced to sit on a jury trying cases from the Tenderioin district; forced There Are Enough European Reservists hear all the sickening details of crimes

Further north a little game of auction is going on, with Rumania's favor ap the article to be disposed of. The Teutonic Powers are said to offer Austria's Bukowina and Russia's Bessarabla to keep Rumania neutral, while the Allies are thought to be willing to throw in another Austrian province. Transylvania. It is the situation of Italy over again. Will the Germans learn from one experience and give a point or two to save the creation of another and a powerful enemy on their flank?

The Newest Cause of War

DR. ARMGAARD KARL GRAVES, personal spy to the Kaiser, has made a discovery. He has located the cause of the war. From his newest book we learn that the clash was precipitated by an actress in Vienny, with the peculiarly appropriate first name of Kati. Having certain prejudices against Serbia, and having also the ear of Franz Joseph, the rest was easy. It may occur to some, however, that there existed a natural enmity betwixt Serbs and Austrians which even the wiles of an actress could hardly intensify.

The Invincible Gaul

"FRIVOLITY as Usual!" doesn't happen to be the motto of Paris, but the lovers of the indomitable Gallic spirit may take comfort from the list of theatres now open in the capital. At the Comedie, "Gaia performance for the benefit of blind soldiers"so much was to be expected. But at the Guile-Lyrique we have "The Master of the Eleoping Cars," which seems to be up to the ancient tradition. At the Vaudeville, "The New Anti-boche (or as England would say, Anti-Hun) Revue." At the Folles-Bergere, "Under the Fing." and so on, with vaudeville and symphony concerts.

It was all very well for England, uninwaded, unparturbed, to go on with its theatrical assaon. It was an almost ghastly joke for Felix Weingartner to take his German orchestra (apparently with official patronage) into the "happy Belgian province." But France, and France alone, could face its terrors, of the spirit as well as of the body, and overcome them; could fight through the corrible days of the Marne, through the tercinis months of the trouches, and yet rememher to put on a sleeping car farce.

And not forget, meanwhile, to play a symphony!

Kunnas Meant H

FIGMATO catsup out in Kansas has guit heing pumpkin much with coloring matter. A pround of butter is a pound of butter, and the water is still in the well. Spices mills by their own unaided efforts; and sausanes da Ellis Parker Butler would anya plan. In whith years the pure food law has really done something.

This ratarus which Professor Willard, food anal at a wontrong is one of those typical litings that we are not sever to untice. We get all ar and many even and the We tanks great time. We reas a law, And we furget | golf of his carunt,

Woff, turned into a battlefield and barred to the legions of American tourists, what are the vast army of our school teachers doing to make their vacations profitable?

Some are turning to a closer study of their own country and finding excitement in being held up by bandits in the Yellowstone Park. But the stoppage of the transatlantic tourist traffic has turned an unprecedented number into the summer schools of our great universities. There is hardly an institution of note in the country providing such vacation courses that has not experienced a greatly increased attendance, particularly of teachers.

Approximately 6000 students are taking the summer courses offered by Columbia University. Our own University, with less prestige for its summer work, has increased its enrolment to more than a thousand. And so it has gone from one end of the land to the other.

Thus the war makes its contribution to education in America. Perhaps some of these teachers who instead of touring Europe have toured America will be able to teach the geography of their own country with more enthusiasm and knowledge. At any rate, whether they have spent their time in travel or in study, the cause of education is the gainer.

The steel works barometer of prosperity is mounting steadily.

Curious that a new gravity theory should arouse laughter.

"Austrians occupy Slav position on the Bug." Somewhere near the sting?

The pleasant game of jitneying now has the added spice of the policeman's watchful eye.

At Jennings has paid the penalty of changing his profession from train robber to evangelist. He has just lost \$1 in a hold-up.

Oh, wise Oyster Bayers! The Colonel leaves and you apply for four motorcycle policemen. That is about the right ratio.

With Edison at the head, the navy's new advisory board is going to be a little differant from the immemorial cracker barrel cab-Ingt of pessimists.

David Martin is understood to favor a hand-picked candidate for Mayor; but the attitude of the rest of us will depend on whose hand picks him.

This war seems to be as fatal to kings as to privates. The latest monarch assailed by the death rumor is the Sulian. But perhaps it's only an indication of the way he feels about the war.

President Wilson has given further evidenos that he bas a liberal supply of what apartsmen call "nerve." With the eves of the whole world on him, he plays the standiest

Self-confessed "dreamers" of the league point to these records when they talk of the possibilities of driving all the saloons out of the nation by 1920 with a \$2,000,000 "war fund." They have supreme confidence in Cherrington's ability to whip all the liquor people in the country with that much money. When he was asked if he believes national prohibition can be brought about in five years he did not hesitate.

"It may be accomplished in less time," he said, "and it may take longer. The date makes no difference, however, for it is bound to come. There is just one way to get it. The one solution is public opinion, and bear in mind that this means normal public opinion. It is our business to create a condition that will make the law palatable when it comes, rather than force through the law in advance of public sentiment. At the same time I think sentiment now is almost to the point of being able to sustain a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Everywhere it is growing stronger. This may be doubted by those who live in and know only the big citles, but I am talking of the country at large.

Mr. Cherrington was appointed by President Taft as delegate for the United States at the Congress on Alcohol at The Hague in 1911, and to the similar congress at Milan, Italy, two years ago by President Wilson. He studied law in college, but never practiced. He has been identified with other temperance movements, notably the National Temperance Council, and he is secretary of the Temperance Federation of Boston. He is in the thirties and physically and mentally in his prime.

HOW LADY BARBERS LEARN

From the London Chronicle. The lady barber, unlike the male operator who works his way up from being a lathering boy, never served an apprenticeship to the trade, but appeared in the saloon as a finished artist. It was a mystery to me how she acquired her proficiency until one day taking a short cut through Clare Market I saw in a shop window the logend: "Free Shaves With-in." Peeping in I saw a row of lady harburg, who, under the watchful eyes of an expert-was it Teddy Wick, the champion harbar2. porters and costermongers of the neighbor-hood. Thus they gained the skill and confi-dence necessary to operate auccessfully on legal chins in Chancery lane.

"Oh, joy! Vacation's on its way!" I heard a man exulting say; "And in another day or two At my old desk I will be dual No more I'll dwell beside the saa Within a room five feet by three, And amile upon a waiter grin Because I an atraid of him. No more I'll abler in the brins And say. The www-waters fine," Nur hear confused along the sends The sumuli of the tange bands; No more I'll mee them come and go, The scowed of folks I do not know. The scowed of folks I do not know. The brins fan, the office chair: I'wonder why I laft them thus To join in this varmion fuse-And Just the same, heat year I know "Oh. joy! Vacation's on its way!" And just the same, next year 1 know Fill come to see the same old show?" -Washington Star when it was destroyed. Only seven prisoners were found in it and they were insignificant persons. It was in its middle period that there accumulated around it the tales of horror that made it stand in the imagination of the French for all the abuses of irresponsible rule. From a fortress it was changed into a prison for political prisoners in the 15th century.

Louis XI of bloody memory had some deep pits dug in the dungeons just blg enough to hold the body of a man (preferably a political opponent) standing upright. He lined them with smooth polished masonry. Then he let his prisoners down in them. The Armagnac princes were favored in this way, and the records show that he was in the habit of having these unfortunate men hauled out of the torture chambers twice a week to be scourged, and then, to show them how much he loved them, he had two teeth torn from the jaws of each once every three months. One of the most famous guests to enjoy the hospitality of this hostelry was the Man in the Iron Mask, who, sleeping or waking, was never allowed to be alone a moment. Cagliostro, the most successful exploiter of human credulity of his time-can you name a greater faker of any time?was also entertained there for a while because he got mixed up with the famous Case of the Diamond Necklace. He wrote on the wall of his cell that the building would be destroyed "and the people shall dance on the place where it stood."

And it was destroyed within five years and the people danced the carmognole to the music of "Ca Ira." So if a man can justify his claim to foretell the future by a single successful guess, Caglicstro must be admitted to the ranks of the soothanyers.

The courtler who told Louis XVI that the assault on the famous prison fortress was not a revolt but a revolution was possessed of as great ability to read the future as Cagliostro demonstrated. He prophesied correctly, top. There was a revolution, and the stones of the building were thrown to the ground as the structure of the French monarchy began to totter, and some of them were used to build a bridge that the people might trample on the old regime, and others were laid in a giant column to commemorate the dawn of a new era.

Made a National Holiday in 1880 Louis himself participated in the celebration of the first anniversary of Le Quatorze Julliet, when a great amphitheatre had been built capable of holding \$00,000 people, and they all any him mount the platform where Prince Talleyrand, the Blahop of Autum, celebrated Mass and the King swore fealty to the Revolution. The foundations of the colump were laid on the anniversary two years later. It was not until 1880, however, that July 14 became officially and formally recognized as the day of French independence and the first actual celebration of the day as the date of the beginning of modern France then occurred. President Gravy distributed flags to deputations from nearly

UNCLE SAM'S FOREIGN LEGION

Here to Make an Army of 1,300,000 Men. By ERVIN ARCEL-STARHEMBERG

Managing Editor of the Hungarian-American Reformed Sentinel

COMPARED with the great armies of Europe, U the small armed force of the United States sinks into insignificance; it is like two or three army corps on the one hand and a mighty host of drilled and hardened soldiers on the other. In the regular army, at the present time, there are about 100,000 men. The organized militia contains 120,000 men. The unorganized militia consists of more than 16,000,000 men, which embraces every able-bodied man in the United States between the ages of 15 and 44.

Let us suppose that a hostile foe attacks America by way of the frontier; or, after beating the navy, attempts to land its forces on our shores. On the first day, if the attacking army is great enough, the American army will show its double deficiency. The regulars and the organized militia will not be sufficient in numbers to be a match for the enemy. The millions of the unorganized militia cannot be mobilized, drilled and equipped guickly enough to meet the pressing need. Uncle Sam can offer adequate resistance to a striking for only by throwing on the field of conflict huge masses of trained infantry, cavalry, artillery troops and sappers. But where can he get experienced men for this work?

I venture to say that America has such men, and hundreds of thousands of them; I venture to maintain that its population contains a potential infantry equal to that of Germany; a potential cavalry comparable to the strength of the Russian Cossacks or Hungarian Hussars, and a potential artillary force as efficient as that which has charge of the 75 mm. French guns, because Uncle Sam's population includes hundreds of thousands of German, Hungarian, Bussian and French reservists, man who have served in the armies of their respective countries and who fought through the last great wars. The constant immigration to the United States brings the huge masses of reservints to our shores every year.

The reservists of most value to America are those between the ages of 24 and 26. The reservists who came over 12 years ago, in 1903, at the age of 24, are now 35. From the influx of 1962 we can, therefore, use only these who were 24 years old when they passed beneath the shadows of the abyacrapers on the way to thair naw homes. Those who were lass than 24 did not get any military training in Europe; and divisions of the arms, There will a these who were more than 24 are now beyond

against and by women? As for justice, the woman criminal would much rather be tried by men-and the handsome male criminal would rather be tried by

There is a certain class of female cranks who haunt the jails, write sympathetic notes to mur-derers and send flowers to criminals. They would probably enjoy the thrill of serving on juries-having nothing else to do-but juries having nothing else to come upon any woman is Pennsylvania if the suffrage amendment passes-and it is the average, normal woman who should be considered.

PLORENCE R. HALL.

HIS ONLY SUPERIOR From the Florida Times-Un Culebra cut can outslide Ty Cobb.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Future historians will not question Mr. Wil-son's sincerity, but when they refer to his Mar-lcan "policy" they probably will not be able to disguise their amagement.—Chicago Tribune.

Those who want peace at any price will find some excuse for their cowardice in the fallacient guilbles of the long-awaited German note---

The German answer is the answer of Wil-heim II to 100,000,000 Americans who stand to gether in defense of their rights.-Louisvills Courier-Journal.

If the Republicans of Ohio are to back and Obioan for the presidential nomination nell year, their support should go to Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland. Talk of any other "far vorite son" has no substance .-- Cleveland Flais Dealer.

If Mr. Bryan's efforts to scuttle the Wilson ship are to be confined to the slopic line of the one-term plank, it will not be Woodrow Willsan as between him and Mr. Bryan, to mix the metaphor and horrow a phrase, who will be knocked into a cocked hat.—Baltimore News

AMUSEMENTS

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B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE
CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS
HOW OF BELLE BAKER
Entry MASON & KEELER
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VACATION