Evening Wedger

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Independence Squars, Philadelphia.

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BRUBBED AT THE PHILADELPHIA PORTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER. THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-

TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JUNE WAS 92,857.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

The trouble with many men is that they are not equipped with a self-starter.

\$10,610 for Housing

DHILADELPHIA has a Division of Housing and Sanitation. That much is certain. But what kind of a division is another

The bill for its creation was passed by the General Assembly; the Mayor has just signed the ordinance of Councils providing funds; but what is the amount that our city legislators have thought sufficient to carry on a much-neglected and absolutely essential publie work? It is \$10,610. It is about a third of what Councils thinks necessary to the housing of its little expedition to San Francisco. It is \$3610 less than the total of the modest salary list of the division's first year. And, at that, it is merely money transferred from the appropriations of other departments.

There are a host of vital interests served in the administration of a great city. Many are so fundamental that proper care was provided for them far back in the days when the corporate body was little more than a policeman. Others as vital are not so easily recognized. Housing is one of these. So long as a man had a roof he was thought well off. It took bitter experience with disease and crime to make men realize that the sort of roof mattered quite as much, and that it mattered to the well-roofed as much as to the ill. Philadelphia has slowly learned that lesson. Even more slowly has she been able to impress it on Councils. And now she must learn still a new one: it is the blundering, the provifogging and, in the last analysis, the self-c .tred callousness of the men she has elected to legislative office. But she is learning!

Not a Time for Strikes

TAST winter Philadelphia and the rest of the country were called on for contributions of thousands, even millions, of dollars to assist the unemployed. The country is not yet through the era of hard times. It will not be until the war in Europe ends and sound economy dominates the conduct of government at Washington,

It is true, however, that demand for munitions has offered employment to thousands. It is the first employment many of these thousands have had in months. They need the money, their families need it, and it would be a positive tragedy were they to be led at this time into the desert by designing or other leadership.

There was no irreconcilable difference at Bridgeport and there is no issue elsewhere that cannot be met fairly and squarely by arbitration. If employes are entitled to more than they are getting, arbitration would assure their getting it. If, on the other hand, the temporary prosperity of the factories is not of such a character as to warrant higher production cost, arbitration would so decide. So much an industry can stand and no more.

But this is the important point. Let it be understood now that no labor trouble will be permitted to cause the shutdown of plants and general idleness. The workmen of Philadelphia, for instance, the most prosperous in the world, are not easily led astray. They have much at stake and they know how to protect their interests. A deliberate attempt to emblitter and envenom them is not likely, We imagine, to meet with much success.

Investigate!

FITHERE is only one word for the Oklahoma affair-investigate!

The fire beneath number one turret on the Alabama may have been due to defective wiring. The fire beneath number one turret on the New Jersey may have had the same beginning. But the stubborn fires beneath number one turret on the Oklahoma, fires starting at a stage of building when defective wiring seems an absurd supposition, and proceeding with a fury that could hardly be accounted for by wooden shoring or cork calking, such a triple clincher to a chain of accidents is a little outside easy-going explana-Clorus.

Immediate investigation and thorough investigation is the only safe course in such days as these. It is due the public mind as much as the nation's safety.

"Love Un While We Are Dirty"

GILBERT K. CHESTERTON once wrote entertainingly concerning the great game of "fooling the prophets." The game is played by the peoples of the world. They listen to the prophets, who indicate that according to all precedent and of absolute necrealty one thing must happen. Then they

go and do precisely the opposite. It makes prediction about Russia a particularly dangerous matter; but the hazard is a splendid one. The history of social progrece in Russia is the history of disastrous ware. After the terrible Crimean War came the emancipation of the seris in 1861. After the humiliating flasco with Japan came the Imma-a failure in many ways, but a concassion, none the less, which has broken the name of autocracy, in contrast the successful wars of Russia have been followed by speremion; the iron hand of war my heavily on them who had made it prosperous.

would meen that Russia must be destrayed before it may be saved, that it must histories the last turtures of the body before a sport can be purified. It was been cald brother,

that whoseever will save his life shall lose

The opposite is no less true. And yet those who think of Russla as the monstrous Bear, who remember only its harshness and the bitter injuries of its daily life, cannot so dispose of its power and its grandeur. They forget that in all its tragic centuries those have loved it most who have suffered most, who had least cause to love Love us while we are dirty," cries Nikolal Gogol, "for all will love us when we are clean," So the Russian loves Russia!

The Fit Survive

HIDDEN among Mr. Roosevelt's excerian old idea, namely, that the fit survive. What becomes of the unfit is not of extraordinary importance historically. The fit make progress and progress makes life worth liv-

The pap which certain distinguished citizens have been feeding this country for years, whether calling it pacifism or something else, is amusing to students of affairs. It is the kind of stuff that was crammed down England's throat, the false reasoning that made a Cassandra of Lord Roberts and sent the empire into the crucial struggle of its history unprepared. Englishmen may thank Providence that the glory of the navy rendered impossible the entire devitalization of it, for those steel walls have served at least to give a chance to repair the blunders of other unpreparedness.

But it is amazing that after England's experience there should be found in the United States any sympathy whatever for the fallacies which led that empire into the deep pits. It is remarkable that men can gaze on "the inconceivable conflict" which has become an actual conflict and yet talk about the impossibility of any nation ever attacking us, of our incomparable isolation, of our ability to muddle through. Mr. Roosevelt says they are cowards. Not so, but they are more dangerous to the nation than cowards could ever be, for they are plausible and ensnare thousands by their sophistry.

It is a free country. Let those who will, believe that their dreams are facts. But let the millions of others, who can tell a spade when they see it, demand by voice and vote that a defense adequate to the needs of this great nation be provided. Let them insist that the Government be prepared to defend national rights. Let them insist that there be naval and military efficiency. We want no militarism; we do want preparedness. The difference between the two is vast, whether the pacifists can see it or not,

General Moran's Busy Berthas

DAT MORAN'S distinguished leadership Carries our Phillies steadily forward. Even Sir Roger Bresnahan's Chicago Cubs have been unable to stay their victorious progress, but have been sadly mangled in their clashes here. To be sure, the path to the pennant stretches far ahead, with Brooklyn running neck and neck with Chicago and New York, Pittsburgh and St. Louis thundering three abreast at their heels. It is the keenest race the National League has

ever known. That eighth-inning rally which literally snatched victory out of the jaws of defeat yesterday was merely an indication of the Phillies' fighting qualities. Chicago is a game rival, but when two evenly matched teams meet it doesn't take much to furnish the balance of power. The Phillies' aggressiveness is furnishing it now. They are showing the the peer of America's trainers, referred to

in explaining the victory of one of his teams: "There's no way to lick a team that won't be lieked."

No National League pennant has ever waved in a Philadelphia breeze, but if good generalship, clean baseball and aggressiveness can accomplish it, we may be treated to that sight next October.

The Hand of Venizelos

VARIOUS strategists have thrown the Balkans into the Great War, week in and week out, since Turkey first became involved. The failure of their prophecies so far is all that deters even the soberest of newspaper readers from seeing the imminent entry of Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece foreshadowed in this week's news.

The significance of Rumania's action in barring the transshipment of arms to Turkey cannot be overestimated; while the open declaration of Bulgaria's Premier that his country's neutrality will not continue indefinitely, that Bulgaria only awaits the promise of Macedonia, suggests that the war spirit in the Balkans is crystallizing at last. The hand of Venizelos is busy,

"Berlin Calls Orduna Attack a 'Fish Story." Sword fish?

Master Mollycoddle will please move over and let brother Saphead sit down.

"Austrian Capital Admits Reverses."-

Headline. Vienna rolls backward, as it were. Strange that a Chautauqua tent should fall before so accustomed a strain as a great wind.

Germany has a new incentive to increase her army of Russian captives: 'They make good harvest hands.

It seems rather shortsighted of a man to divorce a wife for desertion who made him move four times a year for 10 years. She might come back.

Russia is the champion optimist of all time. Every mile of territory Germany takes is merely "loading up the Teutons with immense areas of space."

There never was a transatlantic voyager who wasn't sure that he had seen one or more whales in passage. Now they are seeing aubmarines.

What an opportunity the Panama Exposi-

tion managers missed! What would be better advertising than a joint debate between Roomvult and Bryan?

In his desire to be our next Mayor Director Porter is emulating Mayor Thompson, of Chicago. He has ended two strikes in a single day and he hasn't been nominated yet.

Lightning atruck twice in the same place when Tuesday's storm visited Maryland. Next thing some archeologist will uncarth a commanion piece to that spear that known no

DOGS ARE THE SAME IN ALL NATIONS

But the Feeling of the Nations Toward the Dogs Differs-Their Attitude Revealed in Their Proverbial Wisdom.

By JOHN LUM

FUSHER AMES, not the revolutionary hero, but one of his descendants, once remarked to me that a dog is a better friend than a human being. "For," said he, "the dog will lie at your feet, ready at any moment to respond to your mood, while a human being will go off in a huff if you do not respond to

Ames bred Airedale terriers and exhibited them in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. until he won a championship for one of them, and then he lost interest in the subject. His mood for dogs passed, but whenever it returns the dogs will respond as though he had not neglected them for other amuse-

The Esquimaux have put Ames' remark into a proverb based on a long experience in the Arctic wilds. They say that "A man's best friend is his dog, even better than his The Brahmin blood of New England and the blubber-eating seal hunter of the North react in the same way when brought up against the facts of life. Men seem to be the same in all climates, and we have the authority of the Spanish for saying that dogs are the same also, for their proverb-makers have concluded that "Dogs have teeth in all

As one traces the proverbial comments on dogs through the concentrated wisdom of the nations, their similarity is most impressive. For example, the Latins told one another to "Beware of a silent dog and still waters," concluded that "Dumb dogs and still waters are dangerous," and characterized an insidious traducer as "A dog that bites silently." The Russians, who were slightly influenced by the Latin races, say that "Dogs bark and the wind carries it away," but the French, Spanish, Germans and English, who have inherited more than they wish to acknowledge from ancient Rome, all agree that 'Barking dogs don't bite," and we have also in English the warning to "Have a care of a silent dog and still water," which is clearly a free translation of the Latin original.

When Dogs Are Friends

There is a world of friendliness for animals in the English saying that "You cannot teach an old dog new tricks." It calls up the picture of a youth making a companion of his dog and treating him as he would a younger brother whom he was instructing in archery or showing how to use a sling. The early English pup must have learned how to beg for his dinner and must have delighted his master by retrieving a stick thrown in the brook before he learned to hunt with the intelligence of a thorough training. The Italians put the same idea in the saying that "An old dog does not grow used to the collar," while the English have another version of it in "An old dog cannot alter his way of barking."

The French tell us that "There are good dogs of all sizes," but this has not prevented them from discovering that there are doghaters who will stop at no villainy to satisfy their grudge. Thus, "A man who wants to drown his dog says it is mad." France is so near England that this saying crossed the channel and became acclimated in spite of the fondness of a nation of animal lovers for one of their best friends. But the saying did not originate in France. It goes back to the Romans, who said that "Whose is desirous of beating a dog will readily find a stick." The Italians inherited it from the Romans. When it got to Denmark it took this form: "He that wants to hang a dog is sure to find a rope," or to say that the dog bites the sheep. And the Germans tell us that "When a man will throw at a dog he soon finds a stone."

German View of Bashful Dogs

And the Germans also, with what the Allies would say is characteristic assurance have observed that "A bashful dog never fattens." And the Allies would also say that the Germans have done their utmost to discourage bashfulness in themselves and in their dachshunds.

As you get into Asia you find conflicting views about dogs. The Tamils, of southern India, whose shins are an easy mark for sharp teeth, say that "On finding a stone we see no dog and on seeing a dog we find no stone," as though a dog exists only to be stoned. A little farther east, in Ching, we discover that "Dogs have more good in them than men think they have," a saying that could not have become embedded in the proverbial wisdom of any but a kindly race with a friendly feeling for all created things. And the democracy of the dog is recognized by the Chinese when they say that he "has no aversion to a poor family," and his faithful intelligence is admitted in the saying that "The dog understands his master's nod."

The Orientals of Palestine, however, have always looked with contempt on dogs, or we should not have had that famous question; "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this great thing?" Father Tabb has turned the phrase in a way that only a man could do who had watched with affectionate interest the effort of a beast to find his master. The gentle priest repeats Hazael's question: "Is thy servant a dog?" and answers it: So must be be, who in the crowded street

Where Shameless Sin and Flaunting Pleasure Amid the noisome footprints finds the sweet Faint vestige of Thy feet.

GETTING THE LAWN MOWED

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer,
"There's no fixed rule for mowing a lawn,"
declares the Marion Star, but our own observation is that three days' unremitting effort directed toward one's young son brings the best

THE GRAND JURY REPORTS Yes, now the July Grand Jurers have finished their labors.

Searching and probing along while the weather was hot;
Turning the light on their somewhat unfortunate neighbors;
And now ther are through, they've reported;
gummed up, it is "Swat."

Sciemn and short is the jurors' report,
And this is the gist of its meaning;
The Bureau of Health is in need of a wealth,
At Biockley, of nice metal screening.

For, behold, the officials of health have the pub-To kill off the fly pestilential in which they But also, in the kitchen of Blockley the jurors. Saw thousands and thousands and thousands and thousands of flex!

Bather polite was the lunes' tavite And yet, it could not have been helter; For this is their tip to the board—quite a rip-Co get your own fline with a swatter



THE SPIRIT IS WILLING BUT-

HUGHES AND THE PRESIDENCY

Although the Justice Has Declined to Allow the Use of His Name, Men Are Still Talking About Him as They Did Before the Last Campaign, When He Withdrew in Favor of Taft.

By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS

MAN a man be nominated for the presi-U dency against his will? No one has ever declined the nomination when it has been made, though Alton B. Parker refused to accept a nomination save on a platform with money plank of his own drafting.

And the vice presidential nomination has been declined only once. The question is interesting today because men of all Re-

publican factions are talking of Justice Hughes as a candidate on whom they could agree and because Justice Hughes has said that he disapproves of the use of his name, not only for the reason that he has no de-

JUSTICE HUGHES. sire to re-enter politics, but because "as a member of the Supreme Court he is not available.'

This protest was issued on May 4. At about the same date in 1912 he issued a similar refusal to have his name considered. President Taft, who had appointed him to the Supreme Court, was a candidate for renomination, and Justice Hughes, with the delicacy befitting a gentleman and a Judge, declined to enter the race against him.

He was in the running, however, all the previous winter. In the autumn of 1911 there was a conference of Republican leaders at the Union League Club in New York for the purpose of discussing possible candidates. It was admitted that Mr. Taft could not be reelected. Whatever his genius may be, it is not political. He had made so many political enemies that he was one of the weakest candidates who could be nominated. He had scarcely a friend among the big leaders. So it was important that something should be done if the Republicans were to win. The conferees at the Union League Club talked about the qualifications and strength of a number of men. When they had all had their say, William Barnes, who had listened in silence, arose in his place and spoke substantially as follows:

Barnes Favored Hughes in 1911

"It may surprise you gentlemen," said he, but my candidate is Justice Hughes. We want to nominate a man who can win, and Hughes has a better chance of winning than any other. You know I do not like him and that I fought him when he was Governor: but we are not seeking to gratify personal grudges. We want victory."

During the succeeding months there were many other conferences. Colonel Roosevelt was active, and it was understood that he favored Hughes. President Taft was consuited, and an effort was made to get him to let it be known that he was willing to stand aside for a stronger man. The negotiations were proceeding so satisfactorily that a member of Justice Hughes' family is said to have told his friends that the Justice would be the candidate of the party. Then Taft actively entered the race with the determination that he should not be the only Republican President to whom a nomination was refused. It was not refused to Hayes, for he declined to become a candidate for a second term so long before the plans for his successor were made that there were no complications growing out of his claims. When the position of Taft became definitely known Justice Hughes issued his historical withdrawal and the fight was on.

Hughes Never a Candidate for Anything

The mental attitude of Hughes toward political office is unique. He has never been a candidate for any office, in the sense that he sought it. When he was conducting the insurance investigation in New York and astonishing the lawyers by the thoroughness of his knowledge and delighting the people by his fearless pursuit of crookedness, wherever the trail led there was an attempt to capitalize his popularity by making him a candidate for the mayoralty; but he quickly stopped it. He said that there was nothing political in the investigation in which he was engaged and that any attempt to make it appear that it was a Republican attack upon graft would destroy whatever value it had. He was so positive about it that there was no more talk about nominating him for any office at that time. But he was soon drafted into the service of his party to run for the governorship. He was elected, and served with such fair-mindedness that the practical politicians had no use for him and they were anxious to turn him down. The convention met to nominate his successor. Hughes was not represented by a single delegate who had any authority to speak for him. The convention remained in session two or three days trying to work up courage enough to nominate some one else. But the longer it waited the more certain it appeared that Hughes must be indersed if the party was to be saved from defeat. Then Hughes entered the campaign for re-election, or, rather, he stumped the State.

He did not campaign for re-election in the ordinary meaning of those words. He was the most indifferent man in the whole party. If the State wished him to continue to serve it as Governor, he would respond to the call of duty. If it did not wish him to remain in Albany, he would return to his law practice in perfect content. Old campaigners said they had never before seen a candidate so indifferent to his personal fortunes. They had seen men enter a campaign without much enthusiasm, but as it progressed the man grew interested and became as eager to win as any young college student in a 100-yard dash on the athletic field.

Believes the People Rule

But the fundamental principle in the political philosophy of this man was evidently that the people rule and that their verdict must be accepted, regardless of its effect upon the promotion or demotion of any man. He put it up to the voters in this way and made them understand that they, and not he, were on trial. They could have what they wanted. If they wanted the kind of an administration which he had given to them, he was willing to continue it; but if they wanted another kind, they must assume all the responsibility. Of course, he was re-elected, and he served out his term and returned to his law office. Of such stuff is the man made whom Col-

onel Roosevelt sald in Portland, Ore., on Monday the Progressives could support for the presidency. He has not been connected with any factions. He was in the safe seclusion of the courtroom during the bitter factional fight of 1912 which resulted in the most disastrous defeat the Republican party has known in its whole history, and since then he has been attending to his judicial duties.

When he was summoned to political office in New York against his will he obeyed. Whether he would respond next year to the call of the Republican national convention is an open question. There are men who maintain that he would do what no man has ever done before and decline the nomination after it was made, and there are others who believe that his sense of duty is so acute that he would turn his back on the judicial career which is to his liking and strive to serve his country as President if it should so will. But Justice Hughes himself probably does not know at this time what he would do if he should be nominated for the presidency with any degree of unanimity.

GIBES AT VOTES FOR WOMEN To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-I note with interest the conversion of Miss Minnie C. Lavin, once an anti-suffragist, to the cause of suffrage within a very short time on the postoffice plaza; in fact, it took but a few minutes to effect the change, and "ahe was earried away with what the speaker said and remained spellbound for one whole hour." Far be it from me to criticise the fair sex, but it is really ludicrous, and only goes to prove how readily and how easily women may be influenced. Now this is not generally the case with one woman addressing another, but as it has enced. Now this is not generally the case with one woman addressing another, but as it has proved to be so in this instance, how long would she hold any opinions of her own when addressed by the other sox? I feel sure Miss Lavin will not lose her femininity and, as she says the ballot will raise women's wages and thus the wherewithal to marry I true to the says the ballot will raise women's wages and thus the wherewithal to marry, I trust she will look up the history of suffrage in Colorado for the last 40 years and give us some facts about the raising of waxes out there. HIENZI. Philadelphia, July 20.

THINKS WILSON IS NOT BIG ENOUGH

THINKS WILSON IS NOT BIG ENOUGH
To the Editor of the Scening Ledger:

Sir-No one will deny that it is our duty to
support the President in this crisis, but this
can apply only so long as he shows himself
canable of upholding the principles on which
our Government is founded. The United States
was a signstory to The Hague conventions
which the Germans have violated repeatedly
without one official protest from us. They have
sunk our vessels and nurdered our citizens,
and we have spent two months scading diplomatic notes endeavoring to obtain a promise
that it will not happen again, seemingly
oblivious of the utter worthlessness of a promins, even should we accessed in obtaining it,
from those who have openly avowed their disrespect for promises or treating which condist

with what they are pleased to call their prog-The President showed his inability to grasp the situation in its broader sense when he told Americans it was their duty to be neutral in a case where the question was one of right and wrong. Had the United States taken a fearless and decisive stand at the beginning of the war against the violation of international law and human rights many lives would have law and human rights many lives would have been saved and we would not now be in the humillating position of trying to coax Prussian autocracy to apologize for murdering our citizens. Mr. Wilson is a learned man, with the best intentions, but he is not and never has been "big enough for the job" he now holds.

Philadelphia, July 19.

WHY EUROPE NEEDS COTTON

Big Guns Consume Ten or Twelve Bales in a Minute. From Pearson's Weekly.

There is no bullet or shell propelled in modern warfare unless there is a supply of cotton for the explosive which sends it from the gun. It is the big guns that eat up guncotton. For instance, a 12-inch gun uses up 300 pounds of guncotton every time it is fired. That is as much as is employed in the firing of 42,000 shots from the ordinary rifle. It is equal to the amount that would be used in the firing of a field gun 150 times.

field gun 150 times. Guncotton is also burned at a great rate in any conflict between battleships. A single bat-tleship can use from 5000 to 6000 pounds a minute, or from 10 to 12 bales of cotton a minute, in firing all its guns. In fact, it has been calculated during the war that every innocent shipload of

American cotton crossing the Atlantic to Germany is the cause of killing or wounding 500 of Another estimate shows that every 10 yards of trenches require for their defense 55.00 rounds of small arms ammunition. Now, assume that the lines of trenches along both fronts at the present war in the East and West should cover 500 or 600 miles. For their defense a daily expenditure of 200,000,000 cartridges would be required. That is equivalent to 500 tons of guncotton.

This guncotton has entered so thoroughly

into ammunition of all nations that it is difficult to realize that the compound was only discovered in 1845 by the Swiss chemist, Schobein. He invented it by treating cotton wool with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. He then had it washed with water and dried, and even today its appearance hardly differs from that of the cotton wool from which it is manufac-

The effect of guncotton is not obtained by setting it on fire, as is the case with ordinary gunpowder. In fact, when a light is put to it it simply burns with a rapid flare and does not

To make it disintegrate suddenly it has to be

"detonated." This can be done by hitting it a hard blow on an iron base, but it is usually ex-ploded by the use of a "detonator," composed of fulminate of mercury made by dissolving mercury in a mixture of nitric acid and alcohol It is a grayish-white powder, discovered by an Englishman named Howard, and is used for percussion caps, for the slightest blow or rise of temperature will cause it to explode. It should also be remembered that 10 tons of

cotton furnish about 18 tons of guncotton, and the eminent chemist, Sir William Ramsey, cal-culates that Germany started this war with a reserve of 900 tons of guncotton.

SUMMER PIAZZA REPARTEE From the Grand Rapids Press

"I think I'll buy a tub frock."
"That ought to be just the thing for your figure, my dear."

HOW BERLIN CONQUERS LONDON From London Opinion

Now that an aerial raider has actually got to London, it is proposed to rename the prin-cipal thoroughfare of a certain "outlying dis-triot" Unter den Zeppelinden.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW The death of Frank would be a pitiful climas to such a record of cruel persecution as can hardly be paralleled in history.—New York

Fighting a war by science has this advantage over the old way, that a man of 83 years of age, like Sir William Crookes, who heads the British Invention Board, may still be of great military use to his country.—New York Wont

It was a happy thought on the part of Virginlans and a good ruling of the Battlefeld Commission which will result in the erection and dedication next October of a statue of Geberal Lee on the field of Gettysburg.-New York

If there is anything certain about the war-anything which cannot be altered, it is the stand which this country has taken on the question of supplying arms and munitions of war to any and all nations that choose to buy.--Cleveland Leader.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE SPECIAL! Miss Belle Blanche WILL ACT AS BARMAID
1:30 to 2:30 P. M.
AT SEITHE HAR IN THE ORYSTAL LOSST

A CORKING GOOD SHOW IN THE COOLERT HOUSE IN THE WORLD "PLEASING ENVIRONMENTAP" - Evening Ledget

MARKET ST. ABOVE 18TH THE Stanley Laura Hope Crews SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS

O'BRIEN HAVEL A COL SAN RICH LULD BEESON & MARKE LYCKS: COLBETHS OR A 21 & NABBINI PATRICOLA & MYHRE K: LAUGHING PROYURES. GRAND