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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

An empty stomach is not a good buttress for free institutions.

Gorizia Means More Than Warsaw

THE Italian campaign began with a rush, then settled down to a monotonous report of small engagements, which has only just been broken by important advances on the Isonzo front. Reasons and consequences are plain enough

The swiftness of Italy's first advance was the natural result of her ability to take the offensive. There was nothing but small forces to stop her till she reached the forts of Austria's first line of defense. This happened at varying distances from the frontier. Where such natural avenues as the Lake of Garda and the Adige River opened up into the Tyrol Italian forces penetrated to within fifteen miles of Trent. At other points along the mountainous Western front the presence of well-situated forts halted the advancing columns sooner. But in all this area the first intrepid advance brought the Italian artillery to points where they could dominate the fortresses which barred the way. The weeks since war began have been occupied with consolidating such positions and preparing for further advances.

The eastern half of the front, from the Carnic Alps to the sea, follows the Austrian first line of defense on the Isonzo. The Italian forces rapidly occupied the country to the west and crossed the river both above and below Gorizia, the objective. Southward they took Monfalcone, and now only await the fall of Gorizia to advance eastward and isolate Trieste and the peninsula on which is the naval base of Pola. The railroad north of Gorizia is already cut, and this week has brought advances at Podgora and Sagrado within the shortest of striking distances of Gorizia.

The question of Gorizia's fall is crucial. It is the main fortress of that 75-mile front, from Malborghetto to the sea. Once it is forced the Austrian forces will feel the disadvantage of their smaller forces on the open plain. They will have to retire to the Carso plateau and ultimately to the line of the Julian Alps. The coast land will be freed, and the Italian forces will advance still further eastward to cut the railroads at Laibach and Villach on the road to Vi-

The fall of Warsaw can bear no such rethe fall of Gorizia will hold to Italy's further campaign.

Duties Above Rights

AMERICA has talked of her rights. When will she talk of her duties?

There can be no denial of the legality of our trade in ammunitions. The only question left is one of moral justice. Should we supply powder, cartridges, shells, weapons of agony and death to any fighting forces not our own? Should we daily sell pain and mortal anguish for our profit? Or should we stand aside to "let the best man win"? The consequences of nonintercourse would

manifestly be a lengthening of the war; the slaughter would go on and on. Whether it would also mean an ultimate victory for Germany, or at least a deadlock by which that country would profit almost as much, is a dubious matter. But either a long-continued slaughter or a triumph for that spirit of militarism and national aggrandizement which wrought the conflict would be a disaster ultimately to be felt as keenly on one side of the Atlantic as on the other.

The interests of humanity, of liberty and progress, as much as the interests of America, are bound up in an early end to the war, and in an end favorable to the Allies. If American ammunition will bring it nearer, then American ammunition must be shipped across the Atlantic, no matter what undersea power bars the way.

Laying the Train in 1900

GERMAN preparedness seems only equaled by German Intuition. Way back ir 1990, so they say, the prescient foresight of Berlin divined the Great War, the Lusitania affair, a Democratic convention at Baltimore, some election results and the investing of a Middle Western centleman with the portfolio of State. Berlin laid deep plans for the future by backing the anti-imperialism of Candidate Bryan. If any one cares to believe that all this is false, that the Kaiser was out only to stop our expansion into lands where German colonies might apring, then he has to admit one grievous truth, Germany's judgment in backing presidential candidates isn't to be compared with the military ratiocinations of its general staff.

Blazing the Scholastic Trail

ITHE private school was the pioneer of Leducation in America; when States and nation were poor it showed the way.

The private school is still the pioneer in the technique of education; for while the public institutions must depend upon tried methods rather than endanger vast investments and large responsibilities, the priwately owned school can go shead in the waltenble but often dangerous work of experimentation. Better endowed and without the constant pressure of demands for stiffy specialized vocational courses, they are towns to see the standards for public insticuttons and to worses far into seas that are arrange but that often yield rich transure. | ful nation on earthf

Such is the undeniable truth, as a symposium of college and school authorities has

Yet it remains true that, even in pedagogy, governmental instruments have made progress that is almost comparable with the experimental advances of various departments in Washington, and of various State bureaus of scientific and industrial research. It must never be forgotten that the most promising advance in pedagogic methods and organization have been made in the public schools administered by Mr. Wirt, of Gary. But there it was the public schools' problem of large scale instruction which supplied the

Strict Accountability for Councils

CITRICT accountability-that is the word which the Chamber of Commerce sends Philadelphia's own Prussians in Select and Common Councils. Through its general secretary, N. B. Kelly, it appeals to the citizens to make so emphatic a protest against further delay that the first business of Councils in September will be to swab the brine off the convention hall bill and rush

Mr. Kelly's letter does more than ask aid in the fight. It supplies ammunition. It points out the tremendous gains in commerce that every convention brings a great city, the money that the 20,000 delegates and guests of the Allied Advertising Clubs will bring next season and the still larger sums that would be spent here if a great convention hall assured others besides the Republican convention of the best of treatment. Millions have gone elsewhere in the past for no reason but our "unpreparedness."

Further still, the Chamber of Commerce promises action which will bring convention after convention to Philadelphia if only we supply the hall. It is organizing a Convention Bureau with an expert at its head to exhibit the advantages of Philadelphia and to keep the ball a-rolling when Councils comes out of its "small town" trance and begins to do something for the city's name and welfare.

Waiting for the End of the Farce-Tragedy MEXICO CITY evacuated once more; Carranza out, Zapata in; the momentous civic reforms-including a modicum of law and order-temporarily promised the

capital, now vanish. If Carranga's forces meet Villa's north of the city in a final defeat for one faction or the other, then peace may hover for a moment or two

Meanwhile, what about Washington? The American public has been pretty thoroughly disillusioned over Mexico's attempts at selfgovernment. Is it to be as thoroughly disillusioned over President Wilson's twomonths-old threat of intervention?

Reconciling the Boy and the Cop

TUDGE MacNEILLE, of the Juvenile Court, is a bold man in trying to dissolve the natural antipathies supposed to exist between the small boy and the cop. From time immemorial man has believed that it could no more be accomplished than one could cause water and oil to mix. The millennium will not be far distant when every poy considers the policeman on his beat his best friend and when the policeman reciprocates by being a "big brother."

But seriously considered, there is room for an educational campaign waged on both sides. In this city the boys' clubs and settlement houses are trying to teach their small members greater respect for the law and not to view every policeman as their inveterate enemy. The Department of Public Safety has its part to perform, too. The late Jacob Riis once remarked that "one boys' club is worth a hundred policemen's clubs." Probably the Juvenile Court can accomplish its result as much by the proper education of the policeman as by laboring with the

Seeing Europe's Horrors

THE horrors of trench warfare as it is I now being waged on both the western and eastern fronts of Europe cannot be adequately portrayed in all its cruelty. Correspondents smell the smoke of battle or view the struggle from afar, but their vivid descriptions fail to convey the terrible realism of it all. Even the wounded back from the front stop short of its reality when they try to picture the hand-to-hand struggles in the dark, the sinking of cold bayonets into human flesh, the lacerating grip of the asphyxiating gases. The description given to Ellen Adair, the EVENING LEDGER's special correspondent, by a three-times-wounded Canadian soldier of his experiences and the atrocities he saw makes the reader shudder. To realize the accumulated horror that now grips Europe, just extend his experiences along a double front of more than 1500 miles.

Lloyd-George, M. D.

of the nation.

Bayonne is pouring trouble on the oily

Warsaw wasraw-or it will be when the

Kaiser gets through.

Clarion County gave the Women's Liberty Bell a ringing welcome.

England is saving her tin cans to tie on the tall of the dachshund.

The man with the 31 axe murders almost has the record on the submarines.

The Kaiser should have endowed a Warsaw hotelkeeper instead of a Parislan.

The bona fide citizens named "Pearce" will soon be objecting to its use by all the cranks

"Turks send peace envoys." Is Turkeyto mix metaphors and soology-trying to save its bacon?

If the Kaiser believed in past history, he would make no preparations to enter Warsaw in triumph.

When a lookout sighted a submarine off Nova Scotia, his probable sentiments were, "Go to Halifax!"

In spite of the large demands of the war scare, there are just as many plots in current fiction as before.

"Germans within range of great key to

Warsaw," says the New York Tribune, svidently expecting a "turning" movement. Schopenhauer once said that his conception of an ideal man was one who never hesitated and was never in a hurry. Doesn't

that fit the present occupant of the White

It is said that American firms consume in amoke and gas every year \$40,000,000 worth of the coal-tar by-products macensary for nucling dyes. And yet we were indignant when James J. Hill called up the most waste-

A ROMANCE OF MODERN CHINA

"New Woman" of the Orient Saved the Life of Her Hero, Married Him and Brought Him to America-Living in Media.

By COROLYN BULLEY

ONE cannot visit the little colony of Chinese revolutionlets in Media without discovering that there is romance in the Orient as well as in the Occident. General Hwang Hsing, who led an unsuccessful insurrection, is there with the woman who helped him to escape and then married him, and he is surrounded by a staff of able Chinese men and women who are studying English and awaiting a favorable opportunity for returning to China with safety. General Hwang has not learned much English yet, and he speaks through Mr. Tong, of his staff. When I called General Hwang was uncommunica tive, but Mr. Tong was voluble. While Mr. Fong talked the General would walk about the room listening to the strange tongue.

If we imagine the Chinese women are shut up in their houses and firmly suppressed by the men of the country, we are much mistaken, says Mr. Tong. Men and women should balance each other as a pair of scales, is the Chinese saying-and Mr. Tong thinks he sees a little too much tipping in the feminine direction in modern China, At all events, in the recent revolution women played a far more important role than the outsider imagines. As a matter of fact, there was a troop of feminine grenadiers, who took a dashing part in the actual fighting.

The woman who afterward married General Hwang Hsing (the Chinese write Hs and pronounce it Sh) almost entirely managed the financing of the whole revolution. She was a revolutionist, a republicist, long before that and used to address audiences of 1000 souls or more on the subject of governmental reforms. There you are. One could hardly call her a bottled-up woman, with nothing to say for herself.

And as for being confined to her parental house, when General Hwang (this was before she married him) had taken Canton with about 110 men from several thousand imperial soldiers, and then, naturally unable to hold it, had been subsequently cornered in a small section of the city, where he and a little handful of faithful compatriots were putting up a hopeless fight and courting extermination, this daring young woman actually penetrated in person to the house where the general was barricaded, argued him out of his determination to die there for his cause, which was as difficult as reaching him in the first place, and spirited him away to Hongkong.

Prefers Media to the Cemetery

So that is really how it happens that General Hwang, with his wife and little son (and with "a price on his head"), is spending a quiet summer at Media, learning to speak English, instead of an even quieter one in "The Sacred Resting Piace of the Seventy

Had the ideas and the ideals of the compatriots been carried out in the supposititious republic now established, China might be leading the world in the feminist movement. It was certainly their plan to give women a part in the government, and for a time there were, in fact, feminine Senators. But by this time women's rights have gone by the board with the rest of the truly republican measures instituted directly after the revolution. Mr. Tong claims, by the way, that the first suffrage paper in the world was edited by woman in China.

Mr. Tong says we Americans are often grossly mistaken in our ideas of Chinese social customs because we hear of the facts, but not of the conditions that justify them. For example, take the selling of girls into slavery. Now, he says, the Chinese people look down on that custom and hate it just as we do here, and it is only the terribly poor, the starving man, who would sell his daughter. Also, when she becomes of age, at 18, she is automatically freed anyway. So selling her into slavery only means having her temporarily adopted, as it were, by people who must clothe and feed her in return for the little work they can get out of her. At one time the Manchu Government tried prohibiting this custom, with the picturesque result that the deadly poor to whom the stork presented female infants trooped up to the infanticide rock and dropped the disappointing parcel over.

"A Very Unattractive Bunch"

If the women of China wanted to go about more in public they could very easily do it, Mr. Tong thinks. But it isn't so pleasant in China; it is dustier and conveyances are less convenient. Besides, there nobody wants to go off into the sparsely settled parts of the country, as we do here. That is because these places are full of pirates-yes, pirateswhom Mr. Tong describes as a "very unattractive bunch."

There is governmental efficiency for you! Land and sea pirates galore, and assassins and cut-throats in the cities.

The compatriots were endeavoring to clean the country of these and other peats, and they do not feel that good government for China is yet a forlorn hope.

"But we are not a people like the Mexicans," says Mr. Tong, "always complaining and tearing down."

The Chinese are, most of all, a peaceful, thoughtful lot of men, not from inertia, but because they have learned from experiencein the same turbulent age of Europe in which the French had 14 revolutions the Chinese got away with 47!-that wars are a devastating, foolish indulgence. So the Chinese compairiots, like our own President, are going in strong for watchfully waiting. In the meantime the autocratic Dictator-President, Yuan Shi-Kai, seems to be breaking up every good thing started or accomplished by the revolution. It may all end well, but it looks like a waste of time to me.

MODEST EDITORS

All hall the modest editors who grace the Keystone State. And pass up fame and laurel wreaths and will not be called great. Who, given choice of junketing to the Pacific Or sweltering in offices, decided on the reast.

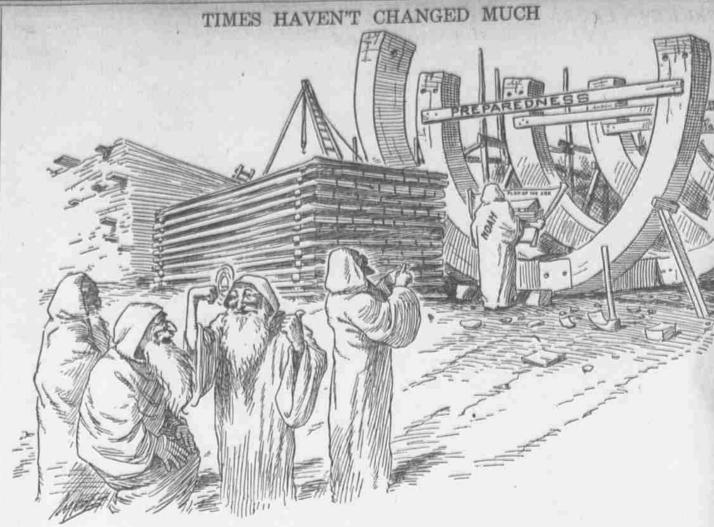
But yesterday our Governor announced the name of three,
"The greatest men within the State, most noted, too," said he.
"I know they are the greatest, for I saked the

Who lead this State of William Penn in jour-

This much announced the Governor-but there is more to tell
Of Pennsylvania's editors who picked the great so well.

They do not seek, these editors, for graft and easy pelf.

Not one of all the many named no greatest "ZIP."



MEN OF THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

Congressman J. Hampton Moore's Name Headed the "Harmony Conference's" List of Possible Candidates-He Has a Long Record of Honorable Service at Home and in Washington.

By HERBERT S. WEBER

This is the eighth in a series of sketches of men who may figure in the mayoralty campaign, intended to let the voters know something about who they are and what they have done.

HAMPTON MOORE has been an insti-. tution for so long in Philadelphia that comparatively little is known about him. That is the way with institutions; they are taken for granted and rarely subjected to

scrutiny. He made up his mind very definitely some years ago about politics, and he has never changed it; a course which has great advantages; but it has its drawbacks, too. For, if a man's views are fixed there is no use in arguing about them, and what is not argued about is not talked about, and what is not talked about is forgotten.

The average citizen J. HAMPTON MOOREL this impression of him. He will say, 'Hampy Moore? Yes, he's all right. What's he for? Well, Hampy's for a high tariffalways been a strong Republican. And then that other thing-what do they call it? Oh, yes; waterways, inland waterways. He'a-

strong for that. There is another thing which he has always been strong for, but which is often forgotten. That is the Organization. He is a great deal better than the Organization, and his personality is distinct enough not to suggest the Organization every time his name is mentioned. But he believes in it, and his political philosophy is imbedded in the cement of its foundations. And that has been so much taken for granted that it is often forgotten. However, it was forcibly brought to mind the other day when his name appeared at the head of eight to whom the leaders had narrowed their field of possibilities for Mayor. The tail of that list was William S. Vare. Needless to say, it was a Penrose-McNichol list.

Touch and Go With Vare Powder

Here is the situation: Vare has virtually thrown down the gauntlet to the McNichol faction. He has all but announced his candidacy for Mayor. One unguarded and insolent remark from McNichol or Penrose, and the die would be cast. It is touch and go with the Vare powder. So the other side is keeping the matches in a safe place. Meanwhile, it has shrewdly pressed forward the boom of Moore, and the Vares are feeling about to see how strong he would be. An indication of this is the Vare flirtation with the labor vote; for "Hampy" Moore has certainly offended labor, has shaken his fist at the labor lobby on the floor of the House of Representatives. This explains the Varea' smiles upon labor, and shows that they take Moore's candidacy seriously. They have good reason to take it seriously. For probably no other man in the city could make such great inroads into the Vare majorities in the downtown wards where foreigners abound. Moore is popular among the Italians; the Baldis are his good friends. He has also a stronghold on the hearts of the South Philadelphia Jewish voters. And he is not afraid of labor. For even after his defiance of it, he received 24,000 out of 30,000 votes cast for Congressman in his district. The "friend of the immigrants," as the Congressman is known downtown, strengthened his hold on the imagination of the foreign element by fighting the literacy test for immigrants.

It had been hoped that Moore would be a compromise candidate, because of his long and well-seasoned Organization record; but it would seem that the Vares are not so zealous for the Organization as a traditional body, but rather are determined upon founding an entirely new Organization in which the only question of harmony would be the harmony between Brother Ed and Brother

Is Not a Political "Tool"

The McNichol people are not altogether 'crasy" about Moore. The aggressive and astute Congressman knows the "game" too well to be a political tool, and all they could hope from him would be, first, the continuation of the prestige of the Organization; second, the defeat of the Vares (by no means certain is any case); and third, the feeling that because of his long association with Organization leaders he would not have the heart to "turn down old friends." It would not harmonize with his past, they

think, if he should turn reformer at this Inte day. For he served Ashbridge faithfully, and

Ashbridge rewarded him bounteously, It was just fifteen years ago this month that Moore, private secretary to that Mayor, first figured largely in the newspaper columns. When a newspaper man goes into politics, and Moore was a newspaper man, he usually becomes private secretary to the Mayor. The young man was an affable and popular secretary. He was 36 years old then. He was little known to the city at large when the Mayor decided to make him City Treasurer. An outcry of protest followed Ashbridge's autocratic action in slating candidates before the primary. There had been aggravating circumstances which increased popular indignation. McNichol, then a Select Councilman, had publicly announced that the nominees for City Treasurer and Register of Wills would be whomever Ashbridge desired. Insurance Commissioner Durham also bluntly admitted that the Mayor was powerful enough to dictate. Jacob J. Seeds had imagined he had a chance, and had innocently called himself a candidate. He went to Durham with his grievance.

"If any decision has been reached about the City Treasurership," he said, "I ought to be informed, as I do not care to be posing as a candidate if some one else has been

Durham gave him a hard stare.

"Moore has been agreed upon," he snapped, The private secretary had wanted the place three years before, but had withdrawn in the interest of harmony. He knew the Treasury well, had been chief clerk there from 1894 to 1897. The Mayor's choice for Register of Wills was Jacob Singer. There was something sinister about the fact that Ashbridge had demanded these two offices for his favorites, for the fees they brought to the Treasurer and the Register amounted to \$200,000 during the terms of office. The independents set up the cry, "What are you going to do with the fees?" Moore refused to say what he would do with them, whether he would keep them for himself or turn them over to the Treasury. It was a presidential year and McKinley carried the city by a plurality of 125,000, but so great had been the feeling against Ashbridge that his candidate for City Treasurer received a plurality of only 48,000, or 76,000 less than the head of the Republican ticket.

Settled the Fee Question

Moore soon showed the right spirit about the fees. He said he did not want them and, what was more, he did not want any other City Treasurer in the future to appropriate them either. He wanted the matter settled and he placed all the fees in a separate account in the Treasury. He instituted a test case and the courts decided that the fees should revert to the city.

His wide knowledge of manufacturing conditions in the United States was recognized by President Roosevelt, who appointed him chief of the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, in 1905. He soon gave up this post to become president of the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company, and was appointed by the court receiver of the company shortly afterward. About this time George Castor died and Mr. Moore was elected to serve the unexpired term of the Representative from the 3d District in the 59th Congress. He has been elected to every succeeding Congress by overwhelming piuralties. His district is spread over the bailtwicks of the Vares and the rival faction, including the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Wards. Demanded a 35-foot Channel to the Sea

The month Mr. Moore took his seat in Congreas, in 1906, he made immediate demand for a 35-foot channel from Philadelphia to the sea. He aided in forcing an early completion of the 29-foot channel, and agitated and organized for the greater channel until Congress, in 1969, approved it. In 1907 he organized the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, of which he was the first president, being re-elected unanimously each year. A part of this project is the improvement of the upper Delaware from Philadelphia to Trenton at a depth of 12 feet, for which he secured an appropriation.

In 1908 Moore gained the passage of a bill for a new immigrant station at Philadelphia and later for an enlargement of the station, the total appropriations being \$186,-000. He was in the thick of all the tariff fights, opposing the Underwood bills strennously. He offered an amendment to the Underwood-Palmer iron and steel schedule providing that "No article of foreign manufacture upon which labor has been employed for more than eight hours per day shall be admitted to the United States," but was, of course, opposed by the Democrats.

A WORD FOR THE MIDDLEMEN To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

To the Editor of the Evening Leager:
Sir-I read with amazement in this evening's
Evening Ledger the article under the heading
of "Who Gets Your Weekly Salary" by a Mr.
Victor H. Lawn, and to do justice to brokers,
jobbers and retailers, it would be well to state
that Mr. Lawn has viewed the subject from
one angle only. For the sake of Illustration
I may say that you can form the opinion
that Paris is the most beautiful place by visiting the Champs Elysees, or that it it is the that Paris is the most beautiful place by visiting the Champs Elysees, or that it it is the heart of poverty by visiting the Montmartra section, where as if you would take a run up to the top of Elifel tower on a clear day and patiently view all parts of Paris through accurate and clear field glasses your opinion thus formed would be restart right. We have her formed would be nearer right. Mr. Lawn has apparently not studied the different functions of brokers, jobbers and retailers very carefully or he would not make such broad and un-just statements. S. M. just statements. Philadelphia, July 20.

A PROTEST FROM TEXAS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-It seems that the time has come when a person cannot think along pro-German lines, or United States Government officials do their sworn duty in enforcing the neutrality laws of this nation regarding the enlistment of men to be used in warfare against a friendly nation without incurring the displeasure, not to say wrath, of such patriots as "American Legioner,

No. 2613 My impression has been that the American Legion is organized for the purpose of the de-fense of the United States in times of war, but it seems that I am mistaken and that in addi-tion to their many duties here the legion has rallied to the defense of England in the time of her need, thus showing that, at least among certain of its members, it is international in

scope.

"No. 2613" makes charges in his letter of July 2 in the Evening Ledger which, including the one of "Germany operating a wireless station with German military and naval officers in charge," surpass the wildest dreams of the "spy-catchers" in dear old England.

I feel satisfied that when the pro-British contingent of the larger becomes strong course.

tingent of the legion becomes strong enough numerically another one of our prized liberties will be ruthlessly snatched from us—the right of freedom of speech—for No. 2613 objects in no uncertain terms to our German-American friend's discussions of "The European Mad-

Now, No. 2613 will probably his himself to him trusty typewriter and assail me as one of those German-Americans of the ated variety." To set right this modest patriot, who blushingly hides his identity under the folds of the American Legion, I will say that I am not German and have never been closer to Germany

than Milwaukee, Wis.

It is my desire to see the least bit of fair play introduced into the controversy now raging regarding the rights and neutrality of our na-tion. To the mind of many Southern cotton raisers the fact that the producers of this noncontraband necessity lost \$480,000,000 because of England's blockade of Sweden, Holland, etc., and will probably lose as much more this year on the same account, leads one to believe that all the "Hiegal Measures" are not to be found in Germany's camp. E. A. CREWS. Fort Worth, Tex., July 15.

THE HENRY JAMES STYLE

From the Boston Transcript. Henry James says he will renounce his American citizenship and become a British subject. but then a Henry James subject always was a long way from its predicate.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Attacks on unarmed passenger ships have not ceased. Germany is to be judged by acts rather than words.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Senator Penrose's auto may have broken

down and caught fire, but you never heard of anything happening to his steam roller-Boston Transcript. Why not? If poisonous gases are to be used

in war, the conquering generals of the future may also employ disease breeding bacteria-Springfield Republican. A reserve army is the most serious defense problem we have. Naval defense is not a prob-

lem in the same sense at all. It is a matter of doing things.-St. Louis Star.

Some college professors who have been fired for exercising the "right of academic free dom" would never have been heard of it they hadn't been subjected to that ejective process.—Richmond, Va., News Leader.

In this event (the success of the United States in keeping out of the war), we believe the supreme issue of 1918 will be, "What part shall the United States take in world politics, and how shall it prepare to take it?" In other words, the campaign will turn on the definition of Americanism. tion of Americanism in its world significance—Chicago Evening Post.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE SPECIAL! Miss Swan Wood WILL ACT AS BARMAID

AT KEITH'S BAR
IN THE CRYSTAL LOBBY
A CORKING GOOD SHOW IN THE COC
HOUSE IN THE WORLD MARKET ST. ABOVE 18TH THE

Stanley LEONORE ULRICH SYMPHONY ORCHESTER and SOLDISTS O'BRIEN HAVEL & CO. BAN RICE LULU BREBOK & HARRY LYCOLS: COUNTERS GH & 21 A RABDIN: PATRICOLA MYERS W: LAUGHING PICTURES GRAND