

Evening Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY. Office: 110 N. Broad St., Philadelphia. Editorial Board: Cyrus H. Curtis, Chairman; F. W. Wyalley, Executive Editor; John C. Martin, General Business Manager.

which has been the bank of every burgeoning people since Athens rose and fell. German civilization as a home growth is admirable. It is an experiment from which the world might learn much. But German civilization as a panacea to be forced down the throats of the rest of us is a very different thing. It is a thing to be resisted to the last gasp.

WARSAW IS LIKE A CAPTIVE VIRGIN. She Waits Indifferently for the Arrival of the Germans, Knowing There Would Be Only a Change of Masters—Ancient City's Story.

By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS. WARSAW, with the Germans thundering at her gates and the Russians striving to repulse them, is like a beautiful virgin, for the possession of whom two savage chiefs are contending. Whoever wins, she will be a captive, forced to submit to the offensive blandishments of her captor.

to the ground, but the leaders were executed, or banished, or their property confiscated in a series of terrific reprisals that left the city cowed for another generation. In 1905, when revolution was brewing in Russia, Warsaw was a hotbed of sedition. But another era of reprisals followed, from which the city is still suffering. Its face is smiling, but there is bitterness and hate in its heart.

One of the proudest possessions of Warsaw is Thorwaldsen's statue of Copernicus, for the people look with swelling bosoms upon the image of this great astronomer, who received his education at their ancient University of Cracow. Another of their treasures is the Copernicus Church of the Transfiguration, built in 1693 by Sobieski as a thank-offering for his victory over the Turks at Vienna. At the right of the high altar in one of the chapels are a gray marble sarcophagus, containing the heart of Sobieski, and a marble urn in which the heart of King Stanislaus Poniatowski is preserved.

WHAT PHILADELPHIANS READ. Fiction, of Course, Is Most Popular, but There Is an Astonishing Demand for Works on Sociology in the Mill Districts. Religious and Mechanic Books Trail Behind.

By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL.

PHILADELPHIA was the first city in America to have a public library. Among the many benefactions for which we must thank Benjamin Franklin is that he established the Philadelphia Library in 1731, an institution which became the mother of the subscription libraries which quickly sprang up all over the country. To the impetus this library gave to good reading may be ascribed the fact that the residents of this city have always been noted for their eagerness to read and to study.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JUNE WAS 93,457.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.

The man who would do a big business without proclaiming his wares is like the man who would bore auger holes with a gimlet.

The Problem of Being a Mother. Do you advocate raising children for county charges, the poorhouse, or what? I am a mother of seven children and feel that I have my right to ask. Perhaps you have never had the experience of raising seven children on \$80 a month and then suddenly losing the position and have your home threatened with foreclosure.

MR. ROOSEVELT has yet to meet Mrs. McMonney face to face, and he has yet to meet her argument in any fashion whatsoever. He tells her "to keep right on being a mother, the best, highest, most worthwhile job on earth, no matter what the temporary conditions that surround it may be."

Germany and France supply two glaringly contrasted methods of dealing successfully with the mother problem. Germany stood for a high birth rate, for more minds and more workers; but she also stood for the essential concomitant of protecting that increase of minds and workers from the poverty and destruction that their very numbers would otherwise bring.

But what about England? England has practiced both racial profligacy and social profligacy. Do we want to follow her?

The Cure for "Playing Hokey". A RECENT issue of that useful little publication of the Bureau of Municipal Research, "Citizens' Business," announces the plans of the Board of Education for providing a school where habitual truants may be cared for and trained back into a normal outlook on life.

There are ways for the community to aid besides through a parental home. One of the most potent is to elect a Council which will strive for the best of living conditions in Philadelphia and not sit back contented with the worst.

Seam in the German Armor. MUD-BLINGING never won a battle. Calling the German race "second rate" will no more dispose of its military power or its industrial vigor than it will dispose of Beethoven or Mozart or Wagner.

It is not possible * * * whatever may be the fluctuating fortunes of war, that nations composed of free men and individuals shall be ruled by such second-rate and imitative mobs as the Prussians, Saxons and Bavarians. I have always held that the nearest attempt of the second-rate to dominate the world will fail, because it is unjust and engineered by the second-rate.

It is somewhat the same attack which G. K. Chesterton phrased in his "Appetite of Wagnany." To the world the Prussian is second-rate; to the Prussian he is first-rate; there lies the difficulty. And it permits of the same answer, an answer that demolishes both Lord Northcliffe's verbal attack on the Germans and Germany's military assault on the world.

The simple fact of the matter is that though the Germans are undoubtedly second-rate in the polity of the world, among themselves they are as manifestly first-rate. They have organized an admirable industrial machine in all points but one. Their energy has been used to the full because it has been wisely harnessed. By abolishing child labor and unemployment through governmental intervention, they brought more wealth and more freedom to their inhabitants than any other European nation. Their socialistic policy has been a success because it was a success.

It is not possible * * * whatever may be the fluctuating fortunes of war, that nations composed of free men and individuals shall be ruled by such second-rate and imitative mobs as the Prussians, Saxons and Bavarians. I have always held that the nearest attempt of the second-rate to dominate the world will fail, because it is unjust and engineered by the second-rate.

It is somewhat the same attack which G. K. Chesterton phrased in his "Appetite of Wagnany." To the world the Prussian is second-rate; to the Prussian he is first-rate; there lies the difficulty. And it permits of the same answer, an answer that demolishes both Lord Northcliffe's verbal attack on the Germans and Germany's military assault on the world.

The simple fact of the matter is that though the Germans are undoubtedly second-rate in the polity of the world, among themselves they are as manifestly first-rate. They have organized an admirable industrial machine in all points but one. Their energy has been used to the full because it has been wisely harnessed. By abolishing child labor and unemployment through governmental intervention, they brought more wealth and more freedom to their inhabitants than any other European nation. Their socialistic policy has been a success because it was a success.

"The New System is Necessary": That Answer All Objections. THE projected transit system is needed; nobody denies that.

The city offers to build and then lease it to the P. R. T. No proposal for a competitive system has been made; not a single objection has arisen to granting the existing company a monopoly of transit in the city. It has been conferred with, its wishes considered, its interests carefully balanced. The city has sought to guarantee it against any financial loss, to give it valuable rights in exchange for universal transfers. The only thing that prevents complete harmony, under the fairest possible terms, is the company itself.

In these circumstances it is positively startling that any sane person should advance the argument that the whole project should be held up indefinitely and that Philadelphia should forever give up hope of rapid transit until it receives the permission of the Union Traction Company to go ahead. But there is going to be no tall wagging the dog in this transit matter.

Fortunately, the city is making no experimentation in deciding to go ahead and build the new subways and elevated lines with or without the sanction of the transit company. New York did the experimenting from which Philadelphia is to profit. In a situation almost identical, when the operating companies were dogs in the manger, holding back and refusing to do anything, the municipality took the bit in its teeth, awarded contracts and began construction work. Did the transit companies then hesitate? Not a bit of it. They could not come to an agreement fast enough; they talked when faced with possibilities; they acted when confronted with facts.

The P. R. T. cannot afford not to operate the new system. It could never countenance the admission of a competing company. It is on record as believing the Taylor plans to be sound and practical. It would be better off financially under the new system than it is under the present one. It may be pardoned for looking a gift horse in the mouth, but its inspection has been thorough enough by now to convince it that the animal is as represented.

Let the proposal that everything be held up until the existing company says "Yes" be recognized for what it is—a device to confuse citizens, to belaud the issue and to accomplish the purpose of the obstructionists. Let no man be deluded by such sophistry. The building of the new system will mean universal transfers. Failure to build means the perpetuation of the present exchange tickets. That is what experience elsewhere teaches. It is the conclusion to which present conditions inevitably point.

Laying the Ghost of Graft. APART from all sentimental considerations, the signing and sealing of Charles Becker's doom will have a profound moral effect on the American community. There has been, from the tragic day of the Rosenthal murder, a sustained belief that Becker is guilty, that his guilt is black and bitter and that no equivocation could redeem him.

At the same time the American public, always cynical of its own capacities for honesty, asserted that "Becker won't die!" For so many years has the power of graft been invincible, it seemed impossible to throw it off. Yet Becker is to die. With the denial of his application for a new trial his case returns to Governor Whitman. And Whitman is Governor of New York chiefly because of the relentless prosecution of Becker and his associates. Hope ends there. With the ending of that hope the ghost of graft is laid.

It is possible that Becker's promised revelations of other names, more prominent than his own, was made in good faith. It is even possible that other men were as deeply involved in that shameful tragedy as Becker surely was. That does not absolve the murderer. It does not detract from the satisfaction of knowing that, at last, the man "higher up" will be punished.

No one will ever deny that Warsaw saw war.

The Braves have just recalled name and lineage. Madness and hate began to get a grip on the world only a year ago. My, how they have grown!

If President Lincoln were alive he would want to know what kind of whiskey the Kaiser's generals drink.

If the German submarines really have torpedoes for Churchill and Grey it's a pity they don't try to deliver them to the right parties.

"Italy paves way for war with Turkey," suggests a recrudescence of the occupational jokes which began with "Italians digging trenches on Isonzo."

"Turkey did not desire this war," says Fashun Effendi, "and would gladly see the arrival of peace." Here at last is the old, old plant with a bit of truth in it.

Founded in the Ninth Century. The city today has a population of 775,000, the business of which is chiefly in the hands of alien races. The Jews and the Germans dominate and every educated person speaks French or German with ease, while when he remembers the history of his country his heart burns with indignation at the necessity of using a strange tongue.

He knows that there has been a Polish stronghold on the Vistula at this point ever since the ninth century and that the records of 1224 indicate that there was a city at that date. In the intervening centuries it grew great. The Poles know that they established in Cracow their ancient capital, the first university in northern Europe, and that for centuries they maintained an independent national life with a high degree of civilization while Russia and Germany were in a state of semibarbarism. They lost their independence in the eighteenth century, but have been dreaming of regaining it ever since. In 1831 they rebelled, but the Czar succeeded in subduing them, and to let them know what they might expect if they became restless again he built a great citadel with barracks for 15,000 men, with an arsenal, a hospital and a political prison. When this was completed, in 1835, Czar Nicholas visited the city to inspect it and said:

"I have caused this castle to be built, and I declare to you that at the least attempt at insurrection it will blow the city to pieces. I will then have it razed to the ground and, depend upon it, it will not be rebuilt during my reign, or that of my successor, or of his successor."

But the warning did not suppress the national spirit. A generation later the Varsovians revolted again. The city was not razed to the ground, but the leaders were executed, or banished, or their property confiscated in a series of terrific reprisals that left the city cowed for another generation.

WHAT'S A PALTRY MILLION? And now the glaring headlines announce, "Ten Millions more." In orders from the nations that are shedding Europe's gore; "Ten millions" reads the passerby, and calmly passes on. So lacking in excitement that he almost has to yell.

For every one who stops to read knows what the cash is for, and what are paltry millions when the orders are for war? Forgotten now in factories the idleness that was, for every mill within the land gives out a busy buzz; and every honest laborer who has been out of work, now finds it rather difficult to dodge a job or a shift.

But do the people marvel that we turn out such a store? Not so, they know the tons of stuff are destined for the war. Alas, the one-time magic phrase, "A million men," is now a mere word.

Why Democracy Fails. THERE comes to hand from the University of Natchez a very timely and interesting pamphlet by Professor van Gennep, entitled "The Spirit of Organization: a Contrast of the French and English Formulas as Opposed to the German," in which he states what one may call the democratic-individualist point of view as opposed to the German conception of order, very brilliantly and ably. He chooses Professor Ostwald as his antagonist, and he writes his case against the German idea, but it is noted, with scarcely a mention of either Nietzsche or Bernhardi. So shifts the front of the intellectual conflict. The Germany of 1915 has passed away from Bernhardi; Ostwald is his prophet.

Professor Ostwald fares badly in this pamphlet both as a dialectician and as a patriotic and amateurish ethnologist; but Professor van Gennep has the wisdom and generosity to go behind the ill-advised forms and phrases of the great German's expression, to his fundamental proposition. That fundamental proposition is this: that "individualism" as a stage of social development has to give place to "organization"; and that "organization" is a new and higher level to which Germany is leading the nations. It is not difficult for Professor van Gennep to show that in social, intellectual and economic development as distinguished from political elaboration America and France and England and not Germany were the pioneers of organization, and that the real opposition intended is not between order and chaos, as Professor Ostwald imagines, but between authoritative State socialism and voluntarism—as a synonym for which Professor van Gennep frequently uses the word "co-operation."

At the present time the English mind is in no mood to accept Professor van Gennep's interpretation of its motives. It is very largely occupied with a number of the less pleasing consequences of the individualist formula in practice. It is out of tone with individualism. Many American minds must also be finding an interest in consequences of a kindred sort. The first of these less satisfactory consequences of individualism is the relative ineffectiveness of a democratically chosen government in all practical things.

And the deficiencies of the "liberty State" as we know it are by no means confined to the badness of its governmental product; that is merely the initial weakness of an extensive system of failures that this war makes very many people to realize are for the first time. The first of these provisions of failure is the "liberty" which is merely relative to the

thesis of democracy is that there is a nobility in men and a power in public opinion that will make all free citizens who are conscious of their citizenship exert and sacrifice themselves for the general good to an extent greater than they would do under any sort of compulsion. An immense note of interrogation hangs over this proposition at the present time. That the disposition of the majority will be to do so is unquestionable; the perplexing question for our democratic States is: What happens in the case of the exceptions, and how do these exceptions affect immediately and ultimately the morals of the general body? * * *

Through books, newspapers, pulpits, theatres, cinematographs, schools and colleges the mind of a people can be systematically molded and modified. Professor Ostwald's "organization State" is prepared to do that not only with its own people, but, as the recent German press campaign in America shows, with the minds of any other people who stand in its way. That campaign has been clumsy and unsuccessful so far, but there is no intrinsic reason why it should always be clumsy and unsuccessful. The individualistic democratic State has no sure protection whatever against that form of attack.

It is possible then for a firm believer in freedom and democracy to read Professor van Gennep's eloquent assertion of these ideals at the present time in a very critical and chastened spirit. The relative feebleness, the practical incompetence, the forensic quality of democratic governments may excite a doubt whether, in the method of election by a single non-transferable vote, democracy has really found its effective method of governing; the existence, prosperity and predominance of evaders, self-seekers and profitters may open the question whether an unrestricted "go as you please" is the ultimate rule of freedom; and the unlimited possibilities in a free press run for gain, of venality, vulgarity and treason, the fluctuations and light-mindedness of such a press, may perhaps open up the prospect of ultimately making the press a power in the State at least as responsible as the State's educational organization. The strains and experiences of this world will affect us, in fact, by bringing us to realize that democracy is not only a newer thing in the world than the authoritative State it seeks to destroy, but also that it is something new, new, new, with a complete disregard for the past, and a complete mental emancipation from the past. At least it may be so.

Art Treasures Removed to St. Petersburg. Whether the Germans would ravish these churches if they should take the city no one knows. There is little left, however, that is worth taking away, for after the insurance of 1881 the art treasures were removed to St. Petersburg. Napoleon, who held Warsaw in 1807, carried off to Paris a Madonna that had adorned the high altar of the ancient cathedral, but it was taken back to its place by Czar Alexander in 1815.

The place in all the city that is reminiscent of Warsaw at the height of its gayest era is the garden park about the ancient imperial chateau of Lasienki. This chateau and park were built by Poniatowski, the favorite of Catherine of Russia. It is a maze of shady alleys, mirror-like lakes, beautiful summer houses and rippling streams. Its gem is an open-air theatre. The seats are arranged amphitheatrically on a slope overlooking a stream. The stage is built on a little island, adorned by an artificial ruin and other permanent settings. The spectators look upon the performance across a streamlet that runs between the front row of seats and the front of this stage. The Varsovians delight to wander through the park, to see amiable comedies presented in the picturesque surroundings and now and then to stroll through the chateau, where the portraits of Polish beauties of past generations look down upon them from the walls, beauties as frivolous and as merciless as those who even now gaze upon the stranger from their carriages that rattle over the rocky streets.

PHILADELPHIANS, like all Americans, are omnivorous readers of fiction. Out of a year's circulation, which in round numbers amounted to 2,500,000 volumes, those devoted to fiction reached a total of a little more than 1,500,000. In other words, 60 per cent of Philadelphia's reading public which depends upon the Free Library and its branches regale themselves with fiction. This proportion holds true throughout virtually the entire city. It fluctuates in some branches, but this may be due to a number of causes, such as an insufficient quantity of books for a given branch or a district people largely by a foreign element.

While sociology as applied to reading is a general term and contains a good many subdivisions, all the books grouped under it are serious reading. Under it are classified the following subjects: Statistics, political

Popularity of Fiction and Sociology. Philadelphia, like all Americans, are omnivorous readers of fiction. Out of a year's circulation, which in round numbers amounted to 2,500,000 volumes, those devoted to fiction reached a total of a little more than 1,500,000. In other words, 60 per cent of Philadelphia's reading public which depends upon the Free Library and its branches regale themselves with fiction. This proportion holds true throughout virtually the entire city. It fluctuates in some branches, but this may be due to a number of causes, such as an insufficient quantity of books for a given branch or a district people largely by a foreign element.

While sociology as applied to reading is a general term and contains a good many subdivisions, all the books grouped under it are serious reading. Under it are classified the following subjects: Statistics, political

THE SOLDIERS' GREAT SACRIFICE. To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—I am very much interested in what other people write about God's war, the war, but up to date I have not read anything which will show us Americans why we should again sacrifice ourselves and our posterity. For example, let us take the Civil War and what it did for some of us Americans in the North. I will cite what I know to be facts and will use my own family as an example. My father and his three brothers were with General Sheridan's army all responded to the first call of our President, Abraham Lincoln, April 15, 1861. At the time of their enlistment they were all in business and prosperous. One uncle fell at the battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. Two more at the battle of Antietam, in 1862. Three fell at the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863. My father and my Uncle Oliver, the remains of eight healthy men, were with General Sheridan's command at Five Forks when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, in April, 1865.

Well, they were mustered out of service to enter civilian life again. But was it to start where they had their former business and home investments? Not by any means. What did they find? Several gentlemen who were not American citizens and who had been in their employment before the war had taken their business in hand, and it was a case of start opposition.

What was the result? Did their old customers flock back and patronize the men who for four years had suffered untold hardships and lost six of their loved ones? No. The dear friends and patrons would sooner give their trade to a class of people who do not pay for the upkeep of our glorious country, and when we are called to the front to give our life these same people can grab all the conditions we leave when duty calls.

JOHN R. HAWKEY. Philadelphia, July 27.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW. The demand for the repeal of the seaman's act is growing every day, and unless the signs flag Congress will be compelled to heed it.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

THE AUSTRIO-HUNGARIAN PROTEST AGAINST THE EXPORT OF MUNITIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE ALIEN. Would come more convincingly from a Government with clean hands.—Macon Telegraph.

TO PROHIBIT THE EXPORTATION OF COTTON OR LEVY AN EXPORT TAX UPON IT WOULD MERELY IMPOUND THE CROP IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUBJECT IT TO WHATEVER PRESSURE THE AMERICAN SPINNERS WOULD CHOOSE TO PUT UPON IT. That would not help the producers. It would sacrifice them.—Houston Post.

SO FAR AS THE SCHEMS FOR A WORLD LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE IS CONCERNED, THE COLONIES PUT OFFER UPON THEIR PROPER RELATIONSHIP VERY WELL WHEN HE DECLARES THAT BEFORE PROMISING TO CARRY ON OFFENSIVE WAR IN THE INTEREST OF OTHER PEOPLE IT IS A MATTER OF COMMON SENSE TO PREPARE TO CARRY ON DEFENSIVE WAR IN OUR OWN INTEREST.—Detroit Free Press.

AMUSEMENTS. B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE. CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS. LILLIAN SHAW. Best Picture: Stage & Whip's Daisies & Shaggy and Other. Kathryn Weston Will Act as Barmaid. Today, 1.30 to 3.30 in Crystal Palace.

THE FIRST MAN KILLED. To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—Kindly put in your paper something very important about the very first American soldier that was killed in the Mexican and American wars that put the first American flag there. Was he an American or was his father an American? I have a big bet he was an American, but the other man says he was an Italian and he says he was born somewhere in Texas. I said he was born in Philadelphia. Please see who is right or wrong.

NICHOLAS PRICELLO. Philadelphia, N. J., July 8, 1915.

science, political economy, law, administration, associations and institutions, education, commerce and customs. Next to fiction, then, books and periodicals on these subjects constitute the most important group of books which the Philadelphia public reads. During the last fiscal year the Free Library created 155,129 books dealing with sociological topics, or about 6 per cent. of the total number of books taken out. The actual percentage of such books read and studied was probably greater than this, because many of these books belong to the reference class, and as such are either too heavy to take home or cannot be taken from the library.

In several of the industrial centers the number of books belonging to this class which were taken out surpassed the average of the city. For example, in the Kensington branch, located at 2055 East Dauphin street, the number of books on sociology taken out was 2185 out of a total of 98,094. This was nearly 10 per cent., or 4 per cent. above the average. Statistics from the Richmond branch, at Indiana avenue and Almond street, disclose the fact that out of 4,118 books called for 937, or approximately 23 per cent., dealt with this same subject. In the Lehigh avenue branch, located at Lehigh avenue and 8th street, out of a total of 103,789 books taken out in a year 15,561 dealt with sociological matters.

Drawing too positive deductions from a statistical report of the branch libraries is a hazardous business. The interest of Philadelphia in religious subjects can hardly be measured by the number of books asked for and circulated on religious topics. As a matter of fact, in the 12 classifications of books circulated, those dealing with religion are third from the bottom of the list. This is probably due to the fact that most persons get their religious instruction from churches and similar organizations and from their personal libraries. Under the classification of religion are grouped the Bible, books on natural theology, the church, church history, etc.

Significant Figures. To give some conception of the character of books circulated by the Free Library, there is given herewith a table showing the number of books called for and circulated on the four general groups of religion, sociology, useful arts and fiction in the main and the 25 branch libraries of the city:

Table with 5 columns: Main, Soc., Useful Arts, Fiction, Total. Rows include Main, Broad and Federal, Chestnut Hill, Falls of Schuylkill, Frankford, Germantown, Holmesburg, Kensington, Lehigh, Merion, McPherson, Passaic, Oak Lane, Pashaville, Passaic, Richmond, Ryers, St. Mark's, St. Philadelphia, Southwark, Spring Garden, Tacony, Traveling, Wagner, Wanamaker, Wissinickon.

The Free Library uses the Dewey system of classification with a few further subdivisions. The Dewey system divides books into the following 10 classes: General works, philosophy, religion, sociology, philology, natural science, useful arts, fine arts, literature and history. To these the Free Library adds three classes: Travel and description, biography and fiction.

Popularity of Fiction and Sociology. Philadelphia, like all Americans, are omnivorous readers of fiction. Out of a year's circulation, which in round numbers amounted to 2,500,000 volumes, those devoted to fiction reached a total of a little more than 1,500,000. In other words, 60 per cent of Philadelphia's reading public which depends upon the Free Library and its branches regale themselves with fiction. This proportion holds true throughout virtually the entire city. It fluctuates in some branches, but this may be due to a number of causes, such as an insufficient quantity of books for a given branch or a district people largely by a foreign element.

While sociology as applied to reading is a general term and contains a good many subdivisions, all the books grouped under it are serious reading. Under it are classified the following subjects: Statistics, political

HOW TO KEEP COOL. It is easy enough to keep cool if you will follow any one of the suggestions given below: Buy or lease a comfortable ocean-going steam yacht and go cruising around the shores of Greenland, or

Set sail for Iceland by the northern route and spend the summer on one of its glaciers, or Get a special car with a refrigerating plant attached, and go to Mount Ranier or one of the Canadian peaks and live in a bungalow just above or just below the snow line.

But the people who must stay at home—how are we to keep cool? Answer—It can't be done.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW. The demand for the repeal of the seaman's act is growing every day, and unless the signs flag Congress will be compelled to heed it.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

THE AUSTRIO-HUNGARIAN PROTEST AGAINST THE EXPORT OF MUNITIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE ALIEN. Would come more convincingly from a Government with clean hands.—Macon Telegraph.

TO PROHIBIT THE EXPORTATION OF COTTON OR LEVY AN EXPORT TAX UPON IT WOULD MERELY IMPOUND THE CROP IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUBJECT IT TO WHATEVER PRESSURE THE AMERICAN SPINNERS WOULD CHOOSE TO PUT UPON IT. That would not help the producers. It would sacrifice them.—Houston Post.