carles H. Ledington, The Freeddent; John C Martin, reday and Treasurer; Philip & Collins, John B. Buss, Programs

SERES M. K. CLAYS, Chairman. SCHOOL OF MARKETS. .... Clemeral Dustreas Stanager Parliance Saily at Pursue Lasons Stullding.

Circles Only at Prince Lorent Bulletine.

Broad and Chestrus Streets
Circ Press Tulen Building
170-A Matempolian Tower
828 Pord Building
1806 Globe Descripts Building
1806 Tribes Building
1807 Tribes Building
1807 Tribes Building
1807 Tribes Building

By carrier, Date: Oxiv. etc cents. By mad. postpaid strated of Philadriphia, except where foreign pessage a required, Date: Oxiv. one month, twenty-five a few control of the control of t North Etherthess wishing address changed must give old an woll as new address.

Ledner, Independence Equate, Philadelphia. ENTERRY AT THE PHILADELPHIA PREFORFICE AS RECOND-

BELL, 1000 WALNUT

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JUNE WAS \$1,837.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.

The honors of conquest never depend wholly on military process or victory in battle.

Safety First Means Victory at Last

DOR all our talk of "just stands" and Balaklavas, for all our superstition about the powers of the man who "never knows when he is beaten," retreat, quick retreat and determined retreat is the most valuable factor in modern military strategy. Nine times out of ten it stems disaster, half the time it makes ultimate victory possible.

That is a lesson the French learned long ago. Their whole military temper and milictary strategy is built on the expectation of meeting superior forces, retiring before them and finally leading them into a position in which they may be outmaneuvered. That policy saved France in the present war. A greatly outnumbered force received the shock of the German advance through Belgium, retreated promptly but desperately before the onslaught, left wounded, stragglers, guns and stores all the way to the Alsne, southeast of Paris. But then!-the reserve forces were ready, other portions of the line had their orders and the principal mass of the French army, which would have been outnumbered and defeated in a straight line resistance. awung in upon the German right with a force and a local superiority that flung back the invaders and definitely ended the Teutonic menace. Without the retreat from Mons and the Sambre, that result would never have been possible. The Kaiser would long ago have dined in Paris. The Teutons have never learned this vir-

tue of retreat; Lemberg fell and half an army was captured because of this. Neither have they learned the companion lesson of evacuating a town that will be surrounded; thus Przemyal furnished a hundred thousand

captives. Russia, however, seems to follow France in tactics as in many other things. In every retreat except the trap of the Masurian Lakes the Grand Duke has left a lost field promptly, deserted cities like Lods, Przemyal and Lemberg without a moment's hesitation and fallen back into strategically stronger positions. The case of Warsaw seems the same. The Germans have failed to envelop their eastern foe-the only decisive outcome today-because the Russians have kept an eys on the cardinal point of sane strategy, and have withdrawn at the first threat of pment from Lublin on the south and at the Narew on the north. It is, no doubt, a difficult retreat the Grand Duke has had to make from Warsaw. But it will have its

## Nashville Works Both Ways

TOGIC is apt to be just about what the disputants care to make it. The wish is father to the argument. The case of the Nashville City Commission is sample enough One of the officials has grafted; at least that is what another official and a large part of the public think Ergo, says the enemy of the short ballot, this "hobby" has falled. To him the rest of the successful and unsmirched commission administrations—one in every three of the cities of over 30,000 population-are the exceptions that prove the rule.

It is hardly necessary to suggest that a dishonest or corrupt commissioner may be a possibility in any system, however much more remote a possibility in a sane system based on public responsibility. It is well to point out that the "failure" argument works equally well both ways. One of the beauties of short ballot government is that corruption such as appears in Nashville and such as is devicusly hidden in about every city governed by an unwisldy Councils, like Philadelphia's, stands a better chance of cropping out where there is a little of that "white light" beating about a single and centrally located throne.

Medicine as Morals NO WONDER Doctor Meltzer, of the Rockefeller Institute, is organizing and extending the Medical Brotherhood for the Furtherance of International Morality. No. wonder he proudly announces its object us. "to indorse and support the moral standard which the medical profession generally upholds when called upon to perform its patriatic duties in an international strife."

What other profession contributes nothing but good to warring mankind? Mechanical science furnishes newer and more terrible engines of death. Chemistry contribnies not only explosives, but such horrors of modernity as poisonous gases. Teachers inatill a narrow patriotism and a contempt of other ruces. Journalists and writers generally dull the ears of the public with misrepresentations of their country's case and has about the enemy's. Politicians full back an one sided tales of atrocities to raise the fitnem's fighting blood to the enlisting point. Person streams from all the fonts of wisdom and progress save one. On the battlefield or hi the hespitul and hispratory the doctor rocks for the common good. "No discovery in medical science." Doctor Meltzer is safe in affirming, "has been utilized for the surposs of destroying or leavening the enemy."

## Slippers Outspatted

Trucks day childheed athlessa some new I felicits. The latest is the news that there are not the Covernment

past year, "A marked decrease over other reports." Manifestly, the effects of the 'spare-the-rod" Montessori system are be-

ginning to be felt. Of course, there may be other explanations. Democratic "prosperity" and the high cost of living will hardly do, for every American still buys his or her three pairs of shoes a year, and the Government's adding machines register 247,642,000 pairs when they have got through totaling up the output. Maybe It's a simple matter of the ladies having turned all their slipper money into spats. For father, so Uncle Sam assures us, is "just as much" of a "lean and slippered pantaloon"

Anyway, one thing is certain, it will soon be safe for reminiscent essayists to begin their reflections on childhood with: "Do you remember mother's well-worn slippers?"

### How About It, Mr. Taxpayer?

TT IS a big business you own, Mr. Tax-A payer. It has a larger income than many nations. It is about to invest, not thousands, but millions of dellars. You pay your money in and you draw dividends, not KETSTONE, MAIN 2009 dividends in cash, but in health, in comfort, in protection, in facilities. For this business. which you control is the guardian of your son and daughter, of your wife and home, and of yourself. It undertakes to see that you are not put to live in a house which is certain to cause your death, that your way shall be lighted home at night, that there shall be law and order about you, that you shall have a fair chance.

You, Mr. Laboring Man, with your savings invested in a factory, would not tolerate your elected president sneaking in by night, dismantling the machinery and making off with the assets of the plant, would you? Of course not. Your money is your money, and you want to know how it is being used.

Yet, Mr. Taxpayer and Laboring Man, you are a partner in the great business known as Philadelphia. The city Government is your property. The officers are your stewards, the directors whom you select, Your partnership is a full and equal one. You have as much voice in the conduct of the great municipal corporation as any other man. Do you care or do you not? If not, give up your citizenship. You do not deserve to have it. What your forefathers fought and bled to give you, you have no right to hold without appreciation.

On the other hand, if you do care, what do you think of five or six "leaders" meandering off to the seashore and undertaking to dictate to you whom you must have as the manager of your business? Do you like it? Do you think that is the way things should be done? You do not have to submit to it unless you want to. Indeed, you may wonder how it is that a few men grow fat on sinecures, the wherewithal for which comes out of your pocket.

Think of the number of great big Philadelphians who by the management of their own business have proved their fitness to conduct so magnificent an enterprise as the city Government. Have the names of any of them been mentioned by the Mayormakers of Atlantic City? No. indeed? They talk about harmony on this or that politician whose life has been spent at the public crib; this or that politician who has proved that he will do what designing men want him to do. They shudder when the name of a business man is mentioned. They find innumerable objections to him. The fact is this: They do not want a good business man. They want a bad business man, for that is the only kind of man that would be profitable to them.

You, Mr. Taxpayer, and the vast majority of men like you in Philadelphia, are Republicans. You want to vote the Republican ticket, be the election national. State or city. These fellows, who are plotting and conspiring to take away from you your right to name a Mayor and to substitute a creature of their own choice instead, offer as an excuse that they are the Republican "leaders." Are they? Not unless you say so. Fortunately, you are provided with the means to make your voice effective without in any way imperiling your Republicantsm. Candidates are not nominated in locked halls these days.

There is the primary. In it and not in an Atlantic City hotel will the Republican candidate be selected.

Think it over, Mr. Taxpayer, and consider if it is not about time for you to be making some plans of your own to assure the proper management of your business for the next four years.

Wages will be worn very full this fall.

The Herlin students are the ones who take the "m" out of "shoot."

"Peace" never was very prominent in the Irish vocabulary of Sir Edward Carson.

The naval invention board is a good thing,

but it may be well to have a navy also. There seem to be too many dreadnoughts and too few French seventy-fives at the

A nation cannot buy peace any more than a victim can get rid of a blackmailer by meeting his demands the first time.

An ordinary mortal might be tempted to forego some \$30,000,000 just for a normal, undisturbed wedding-if there are such things.

The State executives are making ready for their summer junker. But the House of Governors happens to be worth the money.

A point which seems to have escaped the Kaiser's attention is that you can't win the respect and sympathy of the world by shoot-

Italy's policy of refusing passports until reservist-relatives enlist suggests that she would touke it, "No shirtee, no tickee," if she ever went into competition with the Chinese-

sources for it. A more thing one patra water jump to heatery prices as the result of gre-

### CONVENTION HALLS IN OTHER CITIES

The Middle West and the Pacific Slope Have Made Adequate Provision for Great Gatherings, While Philadelphia Lags Behind.

### By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL

DHILADELPHIA isn't the only city in the United States to struggle with the convention hall problem. Virtually every city of any size has wrestled with it in one form or another. The business of entertaining conventions and staging exhibits has possibilities of such great financial profit that during the last decade the matter has been approached in many cities as a municipal undertaking.

That is what all Philadelphia, minus some councilmanic obstructionists, wants to do, build a convention hall to be owned by the city and to build it at once. The situation here is simple enough. Four years ago a loan bill approved by popular vote provided the sum of \$1,500,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of a convention hall. That money has not been spent, because Councils wished to play politics and bury the hall in Snyder's Woods, in East Pairmount Park. That site has since been ridiculed to death, but the Finance Committee, having approved this site, is too proud to admit its mistake and to give approval either to the site at 24th and Market streets or a similar site in the centre of the city if one can be found which meets the require-

### Holdup Costs \$10,000,000 a Year

In the meantime the city suffers. Members of the Chamber of Commerce, representing the business intelligence of the com munity, have figured that at the lowest estimate Philadelphia merchants are losing \$10,-000,000 every year that the project is held up. And this does not take into account the blow struck to the city's prestige as a centre of hospitality to have the nation know that the Republican National Committee and other bodies are hesitating to bring their conventions here because Councils declines to take action that will guarantee the construction of the municipal convention hall by the spring of 1916.

But the Chamber of Commerce Is undaunted. Believing that Councils will be forced to act on the plans of the business men to construct this hall at once and in a central location, they are planning to bring here next summer not only the Republican National Convention but many other conventions as well. They want to make this the convention city of America. And with an adequate convention hall, centrally located, they are assured of success, because Philadelphia, once the national capital, leads the whole United States in the number and value of its historic relics and the great diversity of its business interests,

Philadelphia business men have been deeply impressed with what rival cities have done to attract conventions. But it wants to outdo them. And if the plans which the Chamber of Commerce has indorsed become a reality this city will have the finest convention hall in America. Its proposed seating capacity of 20,000 will surpass that of any other hall, and so will the floor space for exhibition purposes, while in its architecture it will fit admirably into the program of the Comprehensive Plans Committee, of which Governor Brumbaugh was chairman.

### What Denver Has Done

One of the finest convention halls in America is a monument to the progressive spirit of Denver. It has three uses. It may be converted into a theatre, a music hall or an immense auditorium. As a theatre it will seat 3300, but when converted into an auditorium it will accommodate 12,000 persons, and as such can take care of the largest conventions, political or otherwise. Denver makes good use of it for municipal purposes Equipped with a wonderful pipe organ, Sundays concerts are given that are famous the country over. It was built at a cost of \$605,000, and rents for from \$600 to \$2000 per week, according to whether the theatre or

the entire auditorium is used. Whenever Denver has an opportunity to entertain a national political convention or give it to cause that will advertise the city no rental

fee is charged. The twin cities of Minnesota, St. Paul and Minneapolls, handled the situation a little differently. Both have auditoriums, but only St. Paul's has facilities for a national political convention. This suditorium was built by popular subscription at a cost of \$460,000. It will seat 3200 persons in the theatre, but as an auditorium the scating capacity may be increased to 10,000. The Minneapolis audi-

been wide awake, too. , Kansas City was one of the first to show the country something in the business of building convention balls. This hustling city constructed such a hall in 1899 at a cost of \$250,000, which on one occa sion was said to have accommodated more than 20,000 children. Three months before the National Democratic Convention was scheduled to meet in it in 1900 the hall was destroyed by fire. Did Kansas City give up the convention? Not a bit of it. Instead they began work at once on a new convention hall, and had it completed in time for the convention. This building seats 15,000, and can be converted into a theatre with a seating capacity of 6000. It can also be used for exhibitions, horse shows, etc. Milwaukee like Kansas City, has a spacious municipal auditorium capable of taking care of the largest conventions.

Chicago has the Collseum, which is big enough to house the most important conventions in addition to the spacious auditorium. Cincinnati has to use the Music Hall, which has a seating capacity of only 3650. Cleveland has no convention hall, but for such purposes is obliged to depend upon armories

### West Is Ahead of the East

On the Pacific coast, Los Angeles has three splendid auditoriums, and can take care of conventions of virtually any size. Shrine Auditorium has a seating capacity of 10,000. The Trinity Auditorium will seat 5000 and the Temple Auditorium 3000. Moving up the coast we come to Portland, which has to depend upon an armory with a seating capacity of 2200. Seattle has available two auditoriums, both at the University of Washington. One is a natural outdoor amphitheatre, where 20,000 or more can assemble comfortably. The other is the University Auditorium, where 3000 can be seated,

There are no municipally owned convention halls in the big cities of the East, Madison Square Garden, while not owned by the city, is available for nearly everything that will advertise New York. It has a seating capacity of 12,137. But New York has five other auditoriums which can be used for cenvention purposes. The largest is the Grand Central Palace, with a seating capacity of 5000. Then there is the Manhattan Opera House, which will accommodate 3800; the Metropolitan Opera House, 2900; Acad emy of Music, 2500, and Carnegie Hall, 2300.

Boston has three good-sized auditoriums, Mechanics' Hall, Exhibition Hall, in the same building, and the Arena. Of the three, Mechanics' Hall is the largest, and has a seating capacity of more than 5000. Baltimore has no convention hall, and is obliged to use the 5th Regiment Armory, where the last Democratic National Convention was

hall, but does have Exhibition Hall, which with a seating capacity of 6500. Atlanta leads all the Southern cities with a convention hall managed by a committee of Councils. It was built at a cost of \$250,000, and

Prom the Washington Star.

Dr. Anna Shaw has managed to get a great deal of excitement out of her automobile without any wear and tear on the tires.

## THE YELLOW STREAK?

cannas contain a variety named "Roosevelt."
It is a crimson rad with a yellow streak in it.
Here is another chance for a libel suit.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Reader Prescribes for International Peace—On the Trail of "The Purple Cow"-Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-The present tremendous war should bring freedom and peace to the world for all time In this formidable etruggle, contradicting as it does, in the fullest manner, our so-called civili-zation, the Allies have the good wishes and moral support of almost all the noncombatant States, and the public conviction is that the Allies will defeat the combined powers of Germany, Austria and Turkey. In that event the question arises: Will the

victory of the Allies bring freedom and peace to the world for all time? or will it be a mere settlement and adjustment of States, leaving the world face to face with future wars and devartations? And what measures and reforms will bring and give to the world freedom and Here are a few vital reforms, roughly

eketched, which will, if adopted and carried out, achieve this most desirable end, viz.; The declaration and bestowal of full free-dom to the civilized human race.

The declaration and granting of full free trade over the whole world, which abould in-clude all the minor free arrangements, such as free open markets, etc.

2. The declaration and granting of freedom

to all peoples calling themselves a distinctive The declaration and carrying out of free

nmunication of one people with an-The declaration and use of one intercomnunicative or one commercial language.

8. The universal equalization of weights and

7. The universal equalization of all moneys The disbanding of all armies and navies and the destruction of all forts and fortresses.

b. The abandoning of all terms, such as "race," 'nation" and "empire," and the human family to be spoken of as "the people of this country" and "the people of that country," and

18. The creation of a supreme council, the members of which should be delegated or elected by each elvilland (lovernment, This council to supervise and regulate the greater and wider questions pertaining to universal

ii. The people of the different countries to have kings, queens, superors and presidents, as they may wish, but no armins or navies.

If There should be established two police forces in all countries, an executive and a civil force. The executive police to bear arms for the enforcement of the people's laws, the civil police to discharge all the duting pertaining to the administration of civil life.

12 Armed cruisers, in order to keep down pracy, to be jointly maintained bytall the civilians.

he Universal manhood suffrage.

How pleasant to read about the success of a special and the wooderful described on a new dye and the prospective special and the wooderful described on the first on a new dye and the prospective special and the wooderful described on the first on a new dye and the prospective special and the wooderful described on the first on a new dye and the prospective special and the wooderful described on the first on a first

torium will sent 2500.

The other cities of the Middle West have

and theatres.

Pittsburgh has no municipal convention has a seating capacity of 5000. Buffalo has what is called the Broadway Auditorium,

## CHEAP EXCITEMENT

## From the St. Louis Star.

The Missouri Botanical Garden's collection of

in the interest of universal peace and freedom.

what would these great reforms do? They would give more ample freedom to all civilized peoples, and ultimately to the whole human race. They would simplify civil life and remove from every civilized land the vast taxation under which the people now suffer.

This is the propitious moment in the world's history for all civilized peoples to declare for and demand these reforms for freedom and peace upon God's earth and for God's human family upon it, without any distinction what-This indicates a full and perfect cure for

the social ills from which our civilization is suffering, for there can be no true civilization where there are armed forces of men in ex-istence. Let them be abolished in all civilized THOMAS FOY 18 Commons street, Dublin, Ireland, July 14. THE "PURPLE COW"

## To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
Sir—St. George Bolton in the Evening
Ledger last night refers to Gelett Burgess'
"Purple Cow," which he characterizes as the
best satire on freaks and freakishness that
was ever compacted into four lines. He evidently assumes that everyone is familiar with
it. I must confeen, however, that I never saw
the quatrain and am curious to get it. Will you
be so kind as to print it. I am sure others,
who are as young as I, would be slad to see it.
NAZARETH HALL. Williamsport, Pa., July 31.

(The Evenino Ledona will gladly do its share o give a new lease of life to the lines. Here

DID GREELEY SAY IT FIRST?

I never saw a purple cow. I never hape to see one:

I never hope to see one:

But I can tell you anyhow,

I'd rather see than be one.

Editor Evening Labour.]

To the Editor of the Ruening Ledger:

Bir-in Samuel Harris' article on "The Unnitygated Vacationist," in the Eventure Ledger of
Friday, he attributes to Horace Grealey the
famous remark concerning the resumption of
specie payments that "the only way to resume
is to reside." Now I always understood that
the crisipator of that remark was the late
John Sherman, of Ohio, and that he made it
in the course of a debate in Congress after the
close of the Civil War. I know that Horace
Greeley said a great many wise things, but
when illd he make this remark, and was John
Sherman a plagfarist, or did he quots Mr.
Greeley with proper credit?

JOHN HOGERS. To the Editor of the Evening Ludger:

JOHN HOGHRS. Germantown, July 31.

GEORGE POINSETTE'S ANCESTRY To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Siz-1 have seen something in your paper about the first man killed in the Mexican and American war. George Pomesto. Is he as American or an Italian! They say that his granulation due in the American and Maxican war. I am not sure if it is right or not.

Doubletton N. J. July 20

# "THE NATIONS' AIRY NAVIES"

Splendid Record of Achievement of the Newest Weapon of Modern Warfare-Guardian Angels of the Armies Spy Out the Land and Prevent Surprise Attacks.

THE astounding development of the aero- | unwise, whether justified, was proved by the I plane, both for scouting purposes and as an offensive weapon, is one of the most striking features of the first year of the great war.

Military men, as a result of the year's lessons, consider an army not equipped with aeroplanes as absolutely at the mercy of a similar force using air scouts. It is a blind man fighting a man who can see

At the beginning of the war all the principal combatants had big air fleets, those in France and Germany having been paid for largely by popular subscription, because sufficient funds were not available in the usual way for this untried weapon. The British air fleet flew in a body to France to join the expeditionary army.

But the air forces of a year ago were insignificant compared with those of today, No figures are, of course, given out. But it was officially stated several months ago that Great Britain had increased her aeroplanes tenfold, and there is talk in London of raiding Germany with a division of 10,000 flying machines.

Larger aeroplanes are coming into use, Great Britain is following the Russian Sikersky idea in constructing giant machines capable of carrying 20 men, while Germany is said to be about to bring forth a tripledecked machine armed with four machine guns and a revolving cannon.

### Superiority of the Biplane

The great, costly Zeppelin dirigibles, while proving of some utility, have been thrown nto the shade by the cheap, quickly built biplane. The latter has proved superior to the monoplane, because steadler, and the military air pilot cannot choose his breeze,

According to the German account, the war opened with a flight of French aeroplanes over certain German towns, on which bombs were dropped prior to a declaration of war. This is denied by the French. However it may be, the new military arm was not long in demonstrating its worth.

The Germans began to correct the fire of their batteries with aeroplanes flying over the enemy's positions, and dropping smoke balls or streamers of tinsel as signals. While the Germans had prepared for this first, the Allies were not long in imitating their example.

Aeroplanes raided railway junctions, fortified towns and encampments, dropping explosive bombs which often did great damage. On these raids many civilians suffered. Special aeroplane squadrons were organized to protect Paris from visiting airmen, and these were finally successful in checking German activity along this line. The French brought out a new weapon in

sheaves of short steel arrows, which, dropped from the height of half a mile, would easily pierce a man from head to foot. The Germans imitated these arrows in a few weeks. marking on them, "Invented in France, but made in Germany."

Every German column on the great march into France was accompanied by its aeroplane flying overhead, like a guardian angel. The Germans undoubtedly had a superiority over the Allies in the air at the beginning of the war. Especially was this true in the Eastern theatre of war, where many Russian reverses were attributed by the Germans to their enemy's lack of aeroplanes or to ineptitude in their use.

## Airships Like Flocks of Birds

While single aeroplanes were the rule in the early months of the war, the British and French are now sending out squadrons to accomplish important work. Such air fleets attacked the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshaven, on Lake Constance, and the chemical works at Ludwigahaven. Accounts of damage done on these raids are conflicting. The French asserted that large fires had been caused.

On June 15 23 Allied aeroplanes dropped 130 bombs on Karlsruhe, capital of Baden, killing 11 persons and wounding many others. The French stated offigially that this raid was made "in retaliation for the bombardment by the Germans of French and English open towns." That this reprisal was answer of the Germans, a Zeppelin raid o the English coast towns, which resulted to the death of 16 persons and probably a vastly more havec than the Karlsruhe rais This was not the first Zeppelin raid tha

had resulted in the killing of civillans. I the siege of Antwerp, at the beginning October, a giant gas bag had spread terro and destruction by passing over the city a the night dropping enormous high explosive bombs, which rent buildings to bits an killed many persons. Zeppelins also attacks Paris several times, and other French citie suffered. In the general opinion of critics however, the military effect of the Zeppells raids was nil.

The first Zeppelin raid on England, Ger, many's arch enemy, took place January is Six dirigibles attacked nine different towns killing five persons and doing their princips damage in the city of Yarmouth.

The British soon shut down on all in formation concerning the routes of attacking aeroplanes or Zeppelins, giving out th scantiest reports.

The first German raid on London, which resulted in the death of several persons caused the British Amhassador to Washing ton to call the attention of the America Government to the impossibility of defend ing the great city against attacks from the air, because missiles hurled at the assail ants would fall back into the crowded cit and do more damage to the inhabitants than to the Germans.

### "I Am Satisfied"

Some of the most daring feats of the wa have been performed by airmen. When the Germans began to bombard Dunkirk with great gun stationed 23 miles away a French airman went out to locate it. Flying los he proceeded 12 miles behind the German lines, A storm of shrapnel carried away part of his machine and gave the aviate himself a horrible wound. He noted, how ever, the great gun hidden in a deep ditel roofed over with concrete,

Despite the hurts of his machine and him self be managed to reach the Allied lines where he made his report, and a few min utes later dropped dead, saying, "I am sat isfied." The big gun was soon put out o commission. The first aviator to bring down a Zeppell

was Lieutenant Warneford, a white Britis Indian. Happening upon a hostile dirigible while scouting in Belgium, he dropped bomb on it by skilful maneuvering. The ex plosion which followed caused his aeroplan to turn over twice in the air, but he re gained control before landing. The wrecks Zeppelin fell on a convent. Warneford man aged to start his engine again and get to th British lines, but a few days later he wa killed, with an American corresponden while trying some fancy flying.

Italy's campaign against Austria opene with air raids on both sides. Rome reports that the enemy arsenal at Pola was almost entirely destroyed by bombs dropped from a Italian dirigible, and Austrian aviator dropped explosives aimed at points of mil tary importance in Venice, several person being injured.

When the German fortified port of Tain; Tao in China was about to fall a Germa aviator rose above the Japanese and flew great distance into the Interior of Chin He later reached the coast, managed to em bark in disguise, and, passing through the United States, is believed to have entere Germany in safety.

Seaplanes have been of great important

to British fleet operations in the North Se while they have been of assistance in the Gallipolt campaign in directing the fire great naval guns over high hills at fortifice tions entirely out of sight of the warships." Aeroplanes have also proved valuable i locating submarines, the track of which ca be perceived from an altitude over the ocean

and one aviator by a lucky shot managed t destroy an undersea boat. The biggest aeroplane raid of the war too place July 13, when 35 French machine

dropped 171 bombs on the railway station a Vignaalles, in the Woevre.

## WAR AND COTTON

One Year's Depression Cannot Offset a Decade of Prosperity.

From the Review of Reviews, With a supply of cutton about 2,000,000 bales less than that of the past year in prospect, the Southern cotton belt fronts a European situation more acute, perhaps, than that of August 1914, but having now the quality of certainty in one direction that it did not then have. More foreign huyers of Southern cotton are at war, but it is obvious that a considerable quantity of cotton that otherwise would not have been sold because of partial or complete paralysis of mill operations in Europe has been bought for use in the manufacture of explosives or of other articles of wholesale demand in war. Cossation from that use in the ending of the war will tend to revive the normal de-

mand, if not to increase it.

Other facts reduce the weight of considerations grounded in the was. There have been other years of lean prices. Between 1891 and 1890 the average annual price per pound, New York, for middling uplands fell from 9.03 cents to 6 cents a pound, the 11,275,000 bales, with the to 6 cents a pound, the 11,275,000 bales, with the seed, of the commercial errop of 1835-39 brought \$186.000,600 less than the \$186,000,000 paid for the crop of 5.663,000 bales of 1850-81, and the average annual value per bale, with seed, in the nine

annual value per bale, with seed, in the nine years was only \$41.29 in an aggregate value of \$2.310.000,000 for \$0.230,000 bales. On the other hand, in the nine years, 1806-14, the average annual price per pound was in no SARILOGO,000 for 10,220,000 bales.
On the other hand, in the nine years, 1906-14, the average annual price per pound was in no year less than 10 cents, and the agardgate value of 117,578,000 bales of tha nine crops, with need, was 18,053,000,000, or an average of 182.14 per bale. Nearly 2000,000,000 a year byought into the cotton belt in payment for the cotton crop was a decided contribution, direct and indirect, to the increase in the tangible wealth of the 11 Sinten at the average rate of about 11,853,000,000 a year, the census cetimate of the true value of property in those States showing an increase between 1804 and 1712 from \$11,851,762,000 to \$17,817,807,000. Of the aggregate in the latter year \$14,818,453,000, or nearly \$5 per cent., represented the value of feel state and improvements, the stock and farm machinery.

Again, it is well to bear in mind the values of total groductins in the 11 States compared with cotton peculicities. In 1213 the value of the agricultural production was not less than \$1,200,000,000. of which \$1,000,000,000 represented cotton and its seed, the value of the mineral sutput was \$115,000,000 and life value of forest producis was \$12,000,000,000. Of this total \$1,550,000,000. Of this total \$1,550,000,000, while the value of manufactures into which such products entered was not less than \$1,800,000,000. Of this total \$1,550,000,000, while the value of manufactures into which such products entered was not less than \$1,800,000,000. Of this total \$1,550,000,000 while the value of manufactures into which such products entered was not less than \$1,800,000,000. Of this total \$1,550,000,000 of this total \$1,550,000,00

in several States of the II, in forests coverin 205,000,000 acres and in farms embracing 205,000,000 acres, of which only 116,120,000 are a present improved.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW So Becker, a good deal of a man in spite of its crimes, passes, and his widow is left dead late and carrying a burden of diagrace. All wi pity her.—Baitimore Sun.

There will never be order in Mexico untiferee compels it. Within no such force exists or is likely to exist. It must therefore comfrom without.—Louisville Courier-Journal. The sinking of the Eastland was avoidable. I scarcely happened by chance. Given the conditions, the disaster was inevitable, but the conditions were under man's full control.—Clevelan

Plain Dealer. Possibly this Government welcomes the Haltian row as an opportunity to demonstrate Mexico what may happen there if condition south of the Rio Grande do not improve—Washington Ster.

Washington Star. Perhaps John Wanamaker resigned the chal-manship of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia chapter of the National Securiti League in order to devote all his time to rais-ing that hundred billion dollars with which the buy Belgium.—Indianapolis News

THE SUMMER SKY The shining Dipper swings
Above my garden gate,
And in the centre of the blue
A gold rosette. Arcturus, hangs.
While Vega dances in the east
With four attendants frail.
The Twins go wandering down the west
To fields beyond our pais,
To dream fields far away!

The sun's last flamings pale and die. And evening spreads her dusky wing; Now printed on the western sky Are spangles and a silver ring. -Chicago Tribuna

## AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE "THE MEISTERSINGERS EW SCHNIC SPROTACLE. THE FLASS ON ": BANKSPY & "CHILLED": RAYMOT AVEILLEY SUSSELL & CALESCIPE and calues. Try a Kella Evoler at the Bar!

Mary Pickford THE Stanley

SAMSHONA OUGHREAST - STORES OLYMPIA DESVALA CO. P. NOWICAL MACCALERY, HESMAN BOKKET & MAKE GRAND