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BRESSES AT THE PHILADS: PHILADS: POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-

FOR JUNE WAS \$2,857. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1915.

Humanity makes mistakes-trapic mistakesmakes apologies in one age for the wrongs it did in a former age and builds monuments to martyrs out of the stones wherewith it stoned them.

A National Duty: Create a Merchant Marine A PRIME duty of Congress in its work for preparedness is to put a merchant marine on both oceans. Its first move toward that end should be to repeal the seamen's law, and with the decks thus cleared, to turn the whole matter over to a special commisgion of experts,

There isn't an lots of doubt about the need for a big merchant marine in peace; the last year has driven home the further lesson of its essential value to a nation at The only question is now one of method. How can the question he best hanfiled by Congress; how can the end settled upon be best obtained?

Creating a merchant marine is a technical question. It must be settled by men who bnew all the many economic and commergial factors contributing to it. Therefore, Congress must take the whole thing out of politics. A policy must be framed along nonpolitical and therefore non-contentious lines. There can be no battle of local self-interests, such as wages over the tariff. National needs cry imperatively for satisfaction. It is up to Congress to put them in the proper

The New Germanic Union

COINCIDENT with the triumph of Teudiplomatic tentatives toward a new Germanic union. Meagre as the accounts are, they are unquestionably more significant than even the fall of Warsaw.

German diplomats are at work perfecting a new customs-union to embrace the two central empires. So far only a union insuring identical tariff regulations in Germany and Austria-Hungary is suggested. Already the Hungarians of the dual monarchy are in protest.

If national integrity is precious to Hungary, the protest comes none too soon. Since 1815 Prussian consolidation has followed close on the formation of precisely such unions. At that time Prossin wiped out sixty-seven different fariff schedules. In 1833 the Zollverein was formed and established a single schedule in the thirty-six boundaries of what is ow the German Empire. By 1842 Austria and two interior provinces alone were outside the union. So it was that when Bismarck began to shape his empire the elements were already grappled to each other with hoops of commercial steel.

That is the new ideal-to embrace Austria and Hungary, to win to the Adriatic. But ft will need a second Bismarck for its achievement.

End of the Tragedy of Errors

WHEN Mr. Wilson was inaugurated there was an organized government in Mexico. Protection of our interests in Nicaragua and other Central American Republics had induced respect for the flag. Mr. Knox's diplomacy had put an end to much of the persecution of Americans. The Wilson Administration at once substi-

tuted for a strong foreign policy a milk-andwater program. It began to argue about American rights, to beg instead of demand, to advise instead of order, and within a few months there was chaos south of the Rio Grande. Our Utopian method of helping Mexico assisted in making a shambles of the country. "A fool friend," said a philosopher, "la more dangerous than any emony!"

The President, it seems, realizes the futility of his former program. With the aid of other American nations, peace in Mexico is to be re-established. Good! But what a pity that the clenched flat instead of the supplicuting palm was not used long ago!

No Time to Talk of Peace

THO TALK of peace for England and France and Beigium and Italy now is to credit those nations with a contemptible willingness to be enslaved, to ahandon the principles of civilization, to sink into mere satraples and to hand the world over to a military casto whose entire purpose is pitorly antagonistic to the ideals toward which humanity has been struggling for

The Allies may be whipped, but they must be sure that they are whipped before they give up. There must be left in them no noner of resistance, no hope of preservaraim, before they can even consider acquiescase in the rape of Relgium or recognize the assendancy to Purope of the Kalser. First have to choose between the extrement rifices and degradating subordination, between national existence and an intelerable pennan hegemony. Better to be wiped off gile earth entirely than to succumb under

For an what is German success up to this time based? Not on superior bravery, on hetter morabs, on any of those virtues in which great peoples rejoice. The Germana are not herrer fighters; they are better predary l. Theirs to a menhanical superiority. as recession of a greater number of the laare mounts of war. It is a nation that has uninted its enormous industrial espacity

into military achievement while other nations have been utilising their factories for the praceful purposes of mankind. It is a frightful handicap, but not one which it is impossible to overcome; and overcome it must be, no matter at what cost in blood and treasure.

Peace must be dictated not from, but in, Herlin:

Butter Your Own Brend

BE A MAN, not a goat. Do your own thinking. Find out what sort of city you live in. Search your mind and see if that is the kind of city you want. Is it giving you a just return for your money? Is it making life better for your wife? Is it doing its best for your child, in sanitation, in milk inspection, in schools, in playgrounds, in parks? Is it watching after your interests every minute of the day? Is it looking forward further than your eyes are capable, building for your future and the future of your family?

If it isn't, think out who's to blame. Yourself, first of all, for letting your brain lie lifle. Then your representatives for taking advantage of your decility. Set your thought to work chastening your representatives. Think harder every day over this big probiem of making Philadelphia a better city

Don't let the political boss think for you. He won't think your way. His bread is buttered by your passivity, and he knows it, He will never do anything to wake you up. While you sleep he robs the till.

Don't expect the business man to act for you. He may put your thought into action; he has done so many times. But don't fall back in dependence on stealing some of a busy man's time r d energy. It is you who have the bigger stake in civic righteousness. The business man needs an honest city government; but you need that and something more-an instrument of constructive welfare. The business man has his income, his capital, to keep him and to do his bidding; you have only your fellows. Linked to them by the vote you can forge that sword of protection, that tool of helpfulness, the perfect city.

And if you don't think, If you don't vote, if you only east your ballot for the old conception of an open city till, what about democracy? Can it exist? Democratic government is a failure, a bigger failure than any autocracy that ever ruled over slaves, unless you think its way to triumph.

Munitions the First Requisite for Defense THE Germans have the guns and the

A shells to put into them. The Allies' millions of men, no matter how

well they are trained, cannot win unless they have in their hands the instruments of war. Preparation for the national defense is not merely a matter of training a reserve army or of building a great navy. It is preeminently a question of providing munitions. We should not only have an enormous store of guns and shells to fit them, but factories capable of turning out in prodigious quantity whatever supplies might be needed in case of conflict.

That is the lesson Europe teaches the United States, and it must not be ignored.

Industrial Preparedness

DITTSBURGH'S new Public Health Service Station is out to investigate every possible factory condition that makes for III-health. This government study of occupational diseases will ultimately go into matters of lighting, ventilation, length of urs, dust, water supply and sanitation: but its primary field will be the very interesting and essential one of fatigue. It will study the routine of work in the factories about Pittsburgh, and try to estimate just how the character of different operations, the rapidity and duration, and the alternation with other sorts of work, affect the worker's nervous stamina. From its observations the manufacturers should gain a very valuable knowledge of what methods of organization make for the least strain in their workers and biggest gain in their product. Healthy workmen mean a better output and a better profit.

Healthy workmen mean something more, something on a national scale. Uncle Sam may not realize it, but he is taking a big step toward preparedness by such efforts to protect and better the labor of the country. Keeping up the standard of the nation's health, assuring an efficient working body, was one of Germany's supreme bits of preparedness. Her vigorous, hard-marching army is one of the results of the wisdom she showed in the conduct of industry.

Thomas Mott Osborne: Victim of Success?

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE is in for tribu-Liations. At this distance it is a little hard to determine whether he or the politicians are to blame. Nobody doubts his good motives. Nobody denies the need of prison reform, and for a good deal more of it than most so-called humanitarian wardens are ready to hand out. Nobody can be blind to the possibilities of Mr. Osborne's having raised political and personal enemies by his work at Sing Sing. And yet the tendency of earnest reformers to lean over backward is just as evident.

Mr. Caborne may have made a mess of his reforms; he may be only a viotim of their success. The public cannot say until his accusers present a real bill of indictment. At present mares' nests are more in evidence.

As for this vegetable glut-can it!

Does "A. B. C." stand for "a bas Caranna"?

Haiti seems to be the Red instead of the Black Republic

Chorus of Jack Bull and Willie Hohenzoltern: "He started it!"

Cotton is no longer king, but it is likely to unmake one or two in Europe before the big guns get through firing.

"Fullen" is ultogether too dramatic, sudden and violent term for the gentle and long prepared currening of Waranw,

How pleasent if one might slumber till that distant day when prophecies of the Balkans' entrance into the war come frue

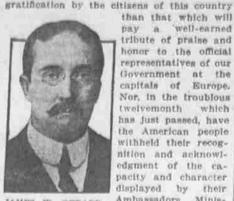
Philadelphia politicians will please recite: Organization is vesstian.
Division to an ead:
Harmony, it troubles me,
And factions drive me mad.

GERARD, A MAN WITH A MISSION

Our Ambassador to Germany Seems to Have Proved Himself the Right Man in the Right Place at the Right Time.

By ELLIS RANDALL

WHEN the story of American diplomacy during the years of the Great War is finally written, no chapter in all its splendid pages will be read with greater pride and gratification by the citizens of this country



Nor, in the troublous twelvemonth which has just passed, have the American people withheld their recognition and acknowledgment of the capacity and character. displayed by their JAMES W. GERARD. Ambassadors, Minis-

pay a well-earned

tribute of praise and

honor to the official

representatives of our

Government at the

capitals of Europe.

ters and Consuls in the performance of manifold and difficult tasks. The Ambassadors to the principal warring nations have had work to do of big men's size, and they have done it to their own credit and to the credit of their country. They have not, indeed, determined any of the great issues of world affairs, yet they have borne heavy responsibilities with a tactfulness and good judgment which have meant much to all nations. If we remember that it was only the tactful personal conduct of the British Ambassador at Washington which saved the United States from war with England something like fifty years ago, then, perhaps, we shall be more appreciative of the service rendered by efficient, wellqualified diplomatic agents in times of political strain.

There is no doubt that our diplomatic force abroad has been raised as a body to a new place in the estimation and regard of the American public. Events have not accomplished this change of attitude, but men-Events have brought new distinctions to Walter Hines Page, stationed at London; Herrick and Sharp, at Paris: Gerard, at Berlin; van Dyke, at The Hague; Brand Whitlock, who still serves, though Belgium is not But to say that events have made these men is to give undue credit to circumstances.

To deny that circumstances are everything, however, is not to assert that American diplomatic posts in Europe have lacked previous incumbents who may have been much greater than their present successors and who may have rendered more important

Driven Out of France

At Berlin is James Watson Gerard. Whatever the correspondence between Washington and Berlin may bring forth he is destined to figure prominently in public life in future. Ambassador Gerard is still a young man, as young men are reckoned nowadays. Born at Geneseo, New York, in 1867, of a family long distinguished in the social and civic affairs of New York city, he has won his many successes with an ease fascinating to contemplate. But before reciting the story of his rapid advance, let us note that one of his paternal ancestors was driven from France by the persecutions of Louis XIV and settled with his family in Scotland. A later Gerard came to this country in 1780. The Ambassador's father and grandfather both achieved a high reputation at the New York bar. The father was a wellknown philanthropist of his generation, and established the first refuge home for women in America. He also was the first to advocate a uniformed police for New York city. He married Eliza Sumner, a member of the famous Sumner family of Massachusetts.

James Watson Gerard was graduated from Columbia University in 1890. A year later he received the degree of A. M. In 1892 he was graduated from the Columbia Law School, soon afterward entering the law office of the prominent firm of Bowers & Sands. He became a partner in 1899. During his career as a practicing lawyer he was eminently successful and conducted some of

the most relebrated corporation cases of recent decades. Before graduating from college the red blood and active spirit of his race took him into the National Guard, and with the rank of captain he served as an aide on the staff of General McCoskry Butt during the Spanish-American War. Before the mustering out he had been promoted to be quartermaster of the 1st New York Brigade with the rank of major.

His interest in politics was early manifested, and for several years he was on the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall. the primary campaign in New York last fall, when Gerard won the Democratic nomination for United States Senator over Franklin D. Roosevelt, he was known as the Organization candidate, but though his name has frequently been associated politically with that of Tammany, nobody has ever questioned his personal honesty or independence Indeed, on one momentous occasion in the history of New York politics, he repudiated the Tammany indorsement of his candidacy for office, and by his stand contributed materially toward the breaking down of machine methods of nomination and control of candidates.

This occurrence is dated 1907. In that year the people elected him Justice of the Supreme Court of New York for a term of fourteen years, expiring December 31, 1921. Gerard on the bench was exactly the Gerard of the bar, the forum and the field-fine, frank, generous, fearless. He entered upon the duties of his position with a thorough equipment resulting from broad experience as a practicing attorney and with a scholarly understanding of the law attained through long and diligent study. He discharged his responsibilities in a way that reflected credit on the people who by their choice had elevated him to membership in the State's highest tribunal. No criticism ever attached itself to his record as lawyer or jurist, and none has been reported from

An Enthusiastic American

A successful lawyer and a scholarly, fearless jurist, he next became Ambassador to one of the four greatest courts of the world. No qualification better justified the appointment than the earnest Americanism which has always animated this "democratic aristocrat," as his friends like to describe him. Moreover, he is gifted with the crowning grace of making friends without surrendering principle or dignity. This capacity for friendship should prove an invaluable asset to any diplomat, for in this better age the diplomacy of directness and intelligence and courtesy transcends all intrigue and scheming. The personality of the man, his graclousness, tactfulness, high character and common sense are such as to make friends not only for Gerard, but for the country he represents.

His friends call him a "democratic aristocrat." His family is blue-blood, he has wealth, he is known as a "society man." He is a member of many exclusive clubs. But he's a hard worker and no shirker of the obligations which he feels are his as an American citizen, without regard to wealth or social position. His wife, who added her splendid fortune to his own ample inheritnce and joined to his equipment for social and political success the physical and mental gifts, graces and accomplishments which have doubled all his triumphs, was Mary Daly, daughter of the famous copper king, Marcus Daly.

BELIES HIS NAME Despite his Scotch name, when General von Mackensen makes a drive he doesn't even call "fore."-Boston Transcript.

EXEMPT

From the Hartford Courant. A son without toes on either foot and having only three fingers on each hand has been born to Mrs. Petrosky, of Passaic, N. J. Mrs. Petroaky will not raise her boy to be a soldier

THE TELEGRAPH BOY

Death bids his heralds go their way On red-rimmed bicycles today. Arrayed in blue with streak of red, A boy bears tidings of the dead,
He pedals merrily along,
Whistling the chorus of a song:
Passing the time of day with friends,
Until the journey almost ends. A boy bears tidings of the d Until the journey almost ends.
Then, slowly down, he scans each gate
For the doom'd name upon the plate.
That found, he loudly knocks and rings,
Hands in the yellow missive; sings
His song. The maid says at the door,
"No answer!" and he's off once more.

No answer through the empty years! No answer but a mother's tears!

--Edward Shillito, in the London Nation.

LIVELY COMMENTS ON TIMELY TOPICS

Settling the Ancestry of an Expatriate - That Forbidden Road Again. Weather and Such.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger; Sir-in the very interesting article on American expatriates, by George W. Douglas, in a ent issue, I was particularly attracted by account of Albert Kirby Fairfax, now Baron Fairfax

As his mother, Mary Kirby, and her sisters and brothers were acquaintances and friends of my youth and later years, I am able to give some additional facts of the Baron's ancestors,

my youth and later years, I am able to give some additional facts of the Baron's ancestors, which may be of interest to your readers.

About 1788, Jacob Jennings Brown, son of a Quaker farmer, of Bucks County, Pa., having purchased land of an agent in New York city, which was an unbroken forest, in what afterward became Jefferson County, N. Y., near the east end of Lake Ontario, made a settlement there and married Pamela Williams, of Utica. The history of his achievements is another story, but by a succession of events, he became on the death of McComb, the commander in Chief of the Army of the United States. His eldest daughter, Eliza, married Major Edmund (not Edward) Kirby, who was afterward colonel, and made a notable record in the Mexicar War. His monument, in Brownville Cemetery, recounts his prowess in five wars. His second son, Edmund, went from West Point, in 1861, was fatally wounded at the battle of Chuncelloraville, and was buried in the same cemetery with the rank of brigadier general, though only 2 years of age. Colonel Kirby's youngest son, Reginald Marvin, was an Episcopal clerayman, who was offered the hishopric of Utah, and declined it. He died some years ago. The colonel's cidest daughter, Pamela Williams married her cousin, William Evereit, a naval engineer, who invented the paying out apparatus of the first Atlantic cable, and supersintended the sanire trip successfully, but the close application to this task so undermined his apparatus of the first Atlantic cable, and superintended the satire trip successfully, but the
close application to this task so undermined his
health, that it was never fully restored. Another daughter, Leila, married the Rev. Henry
Darby, an artist of note, who became chaplain
of St. Luke's Hospital, New York city. His
daughter, Virginia, married a cousin, once removed a VerPlanck, or VerPlank's Point, famous in the Revolutionary War in the Andre
capture. All these cousins were of the Brown
clain. Mary Kirky, as stated above, married
Lord Pairfax.

Lord Pairtax.

Colonel Kirby, was a descendant of Ephraim Kirby, of Connecticut, a family noted in Colonial history, Another daughter of General Jacob Brown, Pamela, married Captain Brock-unbrough, of the navy; one, Catharine, married Captain Larkin Smith, United States Army, a Virginian; one, Madeleine, married Captain Vinton, United States Navy. The despendants of all these children have, in military, havai and civil life, shown the talent and the patrotion which distinguished their ancestors in Fennsylvania, Connecticut and New York To robate in detail the achievements of this notable family would fill a beach. I mersty wish to call the latentice of the Eventure Ancestry of the

"12th Baron Fairfax of Cameron" is distin-guished by all the traits which history inscribes on her records as worthy of the imitation of patriotic citizens.

patriotic citizens.

General Jacob Jennings Brown had three sons, two of whom were drowned, one in the treacherous waters of Black River at Browns-ville, and one in the Great Pedec River. The third died of disease, none of them leaving any heirs.

A. ELIZABETH WAGER-SMITH. Philadelphia, August 3, 1915.

"THE FORBIDDEN ROAD" To the Editor of the Evening Ledgar:

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Was very much surprised at an article in the Evening Ledger, which would apparently indicate that the writer indorsed the action of the Automobile Club in its efforts to have automobiles allowed to use the Wissahlckon Drive. What do the owners of automobiles want? Apparently they think that every one must get out of their way and give up all the rights belonging to the public. They say it is perfectly safe for automobiles to go along this drive, and that occupants or drivers of same should not be deprived or prevented from enjoying this beautiful scenery. What a selfish should not be deprived or prevented from en-joying this beautiful scenery. What a selfish statement to make, and one that comes pretty close to the line of a deliberate falsehool or at-tempt to deceive. Or course, it is safe for the automobile, but how about the people who are walking along the drive? There are almost 2,000,000 people in Philadelphia and probably 18,000 automobiles that are used for pleasure. Wissahickon Driva is the one road in the Park

Notes automobiles that are used for pleasure. 10,000 automobiles that are used for pleasure. Wissahickon Drive is the one road in the Park where men, women and children can walk or drive in a carriage or go on honseback without heing in danger of being killed by an automobile. I have met hundreds of people enjoying a walk on this drive, and if the drivers of automobiles want to view the accency let them do like the rest of us—walk or hire a carriage. Open this drive to automobiles and you deprive thousands of men, women and children of the right that belongs to them. The comparatively few people who own automobiles and belong to their clubs, should have sense enough to not push things too far; they are now onjoying privileges that should never have been granted. Keep the death-deading machines away from Wissahickon Drive, as the majority of their drivers appear to act on the principle of 'the public being kept rafe. GERMANTOWN.

Germantown, August 5, 1919.

SPRING AT THE FAIRS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Elernal spring is the climate hers—not the spring of the spring poet, but moderate heat and cold with need of medium underwear. Baware of light ballriggans.

L. M. TODNG, M. D. San Francisce, July 19.

HAITI: THE PARADISE OF GRAFTERS

Nothing Omitted by Officialdom in the Way of Political Corruption-Export and Import Laws as Much of a Farce as the Constitution Itself.

By CHARLES F. KINGSLEY

bandittl ever since the time when the slave ancestors of the present population bought their freedom from France by driving out the English invaders. The history of Haiti is an almost unbroken story of upheaval and bloodshed. The native inhabitants were practically exterminated by the crucities practiced upon them by their masters during the Spanish occupation which preceded the cession of the country to France under the Treaty of Ryswick. Negroes were imported from Africa to work the mines and plantations. After the emancipation proclamation Toussaint l'Ouverture led the blacks against the English. The French, in gratitude for his services, made him military governor, but he promulgated a constitution which Napoleon treated as rebellion and then began the wars for independence. When the French, busy with other troubles in Europe, finally gave up their hold on the richest of all their possessions in the latter part of 1803, Rochambeau, one of Napoleon's generals, lowered the flag of France. It was at the time of the independence wars that a large part of the French population of Haiti migrated to Louisiana and neighboring parts

of the American South. Since then Haiti has been the scene of one revolution after another. Each succeeding Government has been a military despotism, and the people, even with the constitutional forms established in 1889, have enjoyed no rights whatever. Indeed the governmental forms have fastened the shackles of the new slavery on the peasant population as firmly as ever the burden of the old slavery was bound upon their shoulders. They have systematized the extertionate practices of the official bandits who come into power in the geographical divisions and subdivisions of the country with every change of central authority-that is, every time a general overthrows the existing government and establishes his own.

The New Slavery

The species of military feudalism which has ground the majority of the two millions of Haitlans down to poverty and wrecked the agriculture and industry of the country has been described in a previous article in these columns, showing that the improvidence of the people is due in large part to the fact that the peasant can feel no interest in trying to accumulate or improve property when he knows that everything beyond a bare subsistence will be taken from him by his military overlords and their overlords. So the forms of constitutional government mean nothing to the ignorant, oppressed Haitians except a slavery which is more costly in human life than the revolutions which follow one another in such rapid succession. There is no such thing as self-government In the Black Republic, and no reason to think that the people are as well fitted for its exercise as the Filipinos were when they became the wards of the American nation. If conditions in Halti furnish nearly the worst example of "taxation without repre-

sentation" on record in the world's history,

so when it comes to "the crooked alliance of politics and business" you will find it exemplified beyond comparison in the institution of graft so deeply imbedded in the Haltian conception of officeholding and government. Cincinnatos Leconte, President for a brief period a few years ago, took office with a promise of reform, but it was declared on all sides by Haitlans and foreign residents of the country that his Government could not possibly continue long on its initial plane. They were, indeed, the detractors of Leconte, asserting that his chief subordinates, the generals comprising the cabal composed of the heads of the five arondissements, could not be held faithful without connivance at extra-official emoluments; that no foreign enterprise could hope to make an entry without clearing the way beforehand by liberal gratifications, and that, even if a successful attempt were made to administrate the country on a nongraft basis, the numerous disgusted officeholders would soon combine with officescekers to oust so amateurish and unpractical a regime. The institution of graft proved, of course, too strong for Leconte, for Halti is never contented if not corrupt. It is not of least significance that this condition of affairs has been very attractive to foreign exploiters, who divide with Haitian officials the "margin" on nearly every article imported from abroad, from electric light bulbs to grandstands and junk men-of-war.

Political corruption in Haiti, then, covers the whole field of possibilities. Offices, even those which are constitutionally elective, are seldom, if ever, won by the elective method. The Presidency is the reward of military power, but there are usually other elements

SETTLED by French buccaneers from Tor- in the maintenance of supreme authority, From the Presidency down to the lowest office in the land offices are bought and paid for in the coin of favors, gifts, tributes, threats, military aid, graft and bribes. Les gally the taxes are limited to import and export duties, but the Haltian must meet the many exactions of the various officials whom he is watched and harassed. Indeed few offices in Haiti carry a recognizable salary, and it is commonly understood that their incumbents are to find their own remunera-Evasion of Customs Laws It is in the evasion of import and export

duties that the grossest evils prevail. For eign protest has produced little effect, and so long as the custom houses are left to Haltlan officials there is little likelihood that them evils will be abolished. The chief offender until her remarkable career came to an end was Mme. Nord Alexis, the versatile, many sided wife of a recent President. Madame la Presidente used to violate the customa laws at her own sweet will. She would bring in a cargo of shirtings from New York and undersell the Haitian stores 20 per cent., retaining a handsome profit for herself. Her coffee ventures were even more profitable. The export duty on high-grade coffee is extremely heavy, while there is no duty on cottonseed. Mme. la Presidente's way was to buy up all the coffee in sight in certain districts, through agents, pass it boldly through the complaisant customs as cottonseed and ship it to Havre. The swindle was discovered by foreign coffee merchants, who protested to Nord Alexis, but the chief magistrate's only reply was to restore a number of vexatious anti-foreign laws which had been allowed to lapse. The institution of graft has its headquarters in the executive mansion at Port-au-Prince.

Yet Halti, if given a stable government and an honestly managed government, would quickly become one of the most productive and prosperous countries on the face of the globe. Nature has blessed it with wonderful fertility of soil, variety of products and equability of climate. But Haiti is proof sufficient that Nature needs help in the making of a country deserving to be treated

by other nations as a sovereign State. What assistance the United States shall give to Halti is again a matter for consideration. So far as upholding Monroeism is concerned, the question rests chiefly upon the decision of the American President. The Senate has seldom stood by the President in dealings with the troublesome republics of the West Indies. When Grant negotiated a treaty with Santo Domingo for placing the Dominican Government under American protection, the Senate refused to ratify. In 1905, on the ground that otherwise creditor nations would take possession of Santo Domingo, President Roosevelt, by an agreement not ratified by the Senate, put American officials into the custom houses of that republic. Similar overtures were made to Haiti by Taft and by Wilson, but in each instance the Senate drew back,

The "Outs" and the "Ins"

In Haiti the United States has never had even the limited control it exercises in Santo Domingo. The efforts of the last two years have been directed toward obtaining from one of the six successive Governments which, have held office in that period either a treaty giving the United States control over tha customs and the liquidation of Haiti's debts or an invitation to the United States to step in and take charge. These efforts, however, have so far merely served to give the ambitious "outs" an issue on which to start revolution-anti-Americanism-and the United States has failed in each case to take such steps as would keep in control the Government with which it was trying to negotiate.

Commissions have been sent to Haiti, The Fort Commission thought at 2 o'clock one afternoon that they had succeeded and that in order to save itself from bankruptcy and downfall the Government would yield. Two hours later they discovered that the French, German and Italian Governments had recognized the revolutionary Government and that on the basis of this recognition French and German merchants-who by just such practices have won absolute domination of the commercial situation in Haiti-had made a loan to the Government. The commissioners were informed that they might as well go back to the United States. . American aid is unwelcome to the "ins," and violently opposed by the "outs," because both know it would put an end to the present system and its graft for those who manipulate it. This is the real significance of the anti-Americanism in Haiti.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW The material burden of Mexican intervention will doubtless be borne wholly by the United States, while the moral responsibility will be chared by the other republics.—Cleveland Plain

We are at odds with Great Britain regarding matters of moment, but they are debatable, not barbarous. There is no greater difference between white and black or Hyperion and a Sstyr,-Brooklyn Eagle.

T. R. says that there are some nations, like some men, that only a wallop in the eye will cure. Generally they have to stand at Arma-geddon for a while before coming to their senses.—Boston Transcript senses.-Boston Transcript.

For every ton of coal in Spitzbergen there are 16 in Alaska of at least equal quality, closer to a hungry market. The Arctic zone won't make a real dent in the fuel market till our big north-west territory gets in action.—Chicago Journal.

Some kind of plan to train the young men of this country without giving them the militaris-tic disease can be devised. Preparedusas is preparation, and there is only one real kind. The physically capable civilian should be given a course in the school of the soldier.—Chicago Post.

Intervention by the United States will bring to the Mexicans better conditions, social, political and economic, than they can hope for from their own native leaders, but we own it to ourselves to refrain from entangling alliances and from premature or improvident pledges.—Chicago Tribune.

Japan would be favored of heaven indeed if Japan would be favored of heaven indeed if she could adopt a form of government and se-cape new perits while oblaining new advan-tance. She need not fear for the future either of herself, or of cabinet government, so long as scandal brings disaster to the ministry guilty of it.—New York Evening Post.

"STONES OF VENICE"

Leuvella was beautiful and dear to the hearts of Catholics the world ever. The Bhatma Cathodral was historic, and to France what West-minster is to England. But Venice is art, romance, minner, plander, glory, history, postry, all in one. The chance of war that abould shatter

St. Mark's or the Doges' Palace, that should destroy the Rialto and fill in the Grand Canal with ruin, would never be forgiven. It would constitute the supreme infamy, would rank with the burning of the library of Alexandria, the sack of Rome by Alaric. The infamy would endure through ages to come. The name of its perpetrator would be a hissing and reproach, a synenym for monstrosity.

John Ruskin's "Stones of Venice" may yet become a work of archeology.—Minneapolis Journal.

DIAGRAMS FOR PICTURES A new thing in advertisements of steamboat

A new Ining in advertisements of steambest companies is a diagram of the cross section of a steamer, showing its "stability lines." This has appeared in the Chicago papers since the Eastland dieseter. Just now it is probably more impressive than a picture of decks crowded with happy excuraionists.—Springfield Republican.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH Who said cotton was not king? Charles Fran-cis Adams said the Confederacy falled because cle Adams said the Confederacy failed because she couldn't market her cotton and now England says Germany will fall if denied her share of our crop. Why not make the South asstral and let her name the winner of every war?—Florida Times-Union.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE "The Meistersingers"

BANKOFF & DIRLIE; RATMOND & CAVERLETS BURRELS & CALMOUN; GALLAGHER MARTIN. OTHERS Stanley Pauline Frederick

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA und SOLDISTS GRAND STATE BOLD BY ALL S CONTROL OF THE MISSICAL MELLARISM ALL HERIDAY SOCIETY S PORT OF THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PORT O

TROCADERO Opens Tomorrow Might