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PRILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

Every bridge should be long enough to reach derosa the stream.

RIGHT WAY TO TALK

CAPTAIN ROBERT L. RUSSELL comes to League Island impressed with the possibilities of its development. He is confident that it is bound to become one of the greatest navy yards in the world.

This is the attitude of mind which will make it a great naval station. Captain Benson, before him, had the same belief in the value of the Government plant. There is ample room for expansion, with space not only for machine shops, but for barracks and parade ground for marine corps. Secretary Daniels is understood to share the views of both Captain Russell and Captain Benson. When Congress is persuaded that the men most familiar with conditions here and at the other navy yards are all agreed that pub-He money can be spent more profitably at League Island than at any other naval station the plans that have been made by the naval strategists will be in a fair way to be carried out.

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE

THERE is no Grand Jury in existence which could convince the people of this city that Mayor Blankenburg victously countenanced Inwiessness. The unparalleled temecity with which he clung throughout his administration to the ideals which he had been preaching for years made him often the butt of practical politicians, who could not comprehend his refusal to take advantage of opportunities, It has been said that the Mayor seriously injured the reform cause by his refusal to be "practical." Certainly he might have strengthened the cause in many quarters had he been willing to yield and countenance lapses from the high principles which he set for his guidance

The Mayor was not well advised in his use of the police on election day, but it would he radical to state that circumstances were not such as to warrant the utmost vigilance in the protection of the bailot. There were rumors of fraud about, and the frauds which already had been committed in the padding of the registration lists rendered it imperative that severe measures be taken to prevent illegal voting. At the same time, the use of the police was unwise and to be regretted. particularly as it might be made a precedent

But there is none, we imagine, who questions the sincerity of the Mayor and the purity of his motives. He was determined to prevent fraud and, in the main, he did prevent it. There is a vast difference between using the police to overthrow the people's will and using them to assure a fair vote and a fair count, whether the law makes any distinction or not.

IN DUMBA'S FOOTSTEPS

THE State Department has found itself in Ta very disagreeable position and has been compelled to take action against official visiters to this country. Captain Franz von Papen, military attache, and Captain Karl Boy-Ed, naval attache, both with the German Embassy at Washington, have been declared undesirable persons by Secretary Lansing. The hope has been expressed to Ambassador von Bernstorff that they will have s pleasant journey away from this place.

It is to be hoped that no person will take this matter too seriously. All that these gentlemen have done is permissible when on country is at war with another. The fact that we are not at war with Germany is an inconsiderable trifle. The German mind is above such things. Our national honor has been flouted and aid has been given to enemies of countries with which we are friendly. Conspiracies against the safety of Americans have been brought to splendidly successful conclusions. American citizens have been threatened by foreign Governments. whole tenor of American life has been changed, and a bitterness has crept into it which years will not eradicate. But that is all. We all join the Secretary in wishing our pleasant voyageurs a happy journey. But quick!

TO SAVE IS TO HAVE

ONE of the best plans ever devised for encouraging thrift is that which has been in operation in a group of banks in this and other cities for the last three or four years It is primarily a device for providing money for Christmas. Those who have adopted it in this city will receive a total of about \$1,000,000 in a few days with which to buy presents for their families.

The plan provides for weekly deposits on which the banks pay three per cent, interest and turn over the total accumulation two weeks before Christmas. It has been arranged that a man may make a first deposit of \$2.50, reducing it five cents a week, till his hast deposit is only five cents. This gives him \$63.75, plus the interest. If he prefers to make a uniform deposit each week, the banks will accept either 25 or 50 cents, which will give him either \$25 or \$12.50 plus the in-

None of these sums is large, but 30,000 Philadelphians, many of whom never saved before, have been induced to make this experiment in thrift to their own delight and profit. They have learned that the way to have is to save, a leasen that cumput he set too early before the youth and that becomes | Claus is plotting just now.

increasingly difficult to learn as the years

pile up on a man's head. If a man can save for no other purpose than to buy Christmas presents he would better lay by for that; but there is no reason why he cannot adopt the weekly payment system of building up a fortune for himself. Franklin, the first distinguished advocate of thrift in America, could have preached a sermon on forehandedness with this Christmas plan as a text which would have moved even the spendthrift winds to husband their renources.

MILLIONS FOR TRANSIT

FORTY-FIVE million dollars, in addition to the \$6,000,000 already appropriated for transit, is sufficient for the completion of the two projects already under way, the construction of the Darby elevated and the beginning of work on the Roxborough line. If as great savings should be made possible as have already been made in the awarding of contracts, \$51,000,000 would finance practically the entire undertaking provided the operating agreement with the P. R. T. should be

No details have been given as to the uses to be made of the money apportioned to transit under the loan, although it is assumed that the full sums necessary for the completion of the Broad street sulway and the Frankford elevated will be appropriated. The surplus millions remaining, it is assurned, indicate an intention on the part of the incoming Administration to get behind Director Taylor's comprehensive plans and push them through in their entirety, so far as they relate to construction work alone.

it is imperative, however, that funds be instantly available for building a Chestnut street subway, to link together the city lines in the event that no operating agreement with the P. R. T. should be made. This is the big club in the city's hands on which it must depend for an advantageous contract with the existing company, and it should be available for use throughout the negotiations. The enormous investment of the city will be wasted if it sloes not result in a universal transfer system, and the transit problem will be only partly solved if the city is compelled to operate its own lines. would be unfortunate if any part of the city's money should be required for equipment, and the feeling is general that all transit lines should be under one management.

We do not take it that there will be any organized opposition to that part of the loan relating to transit, provided the electorate is assured that the money is to be properly spent. The city is dedicated absolutely to rapid transit, not in the distant future, but at the earliest possible moment. For a number of reasons, therefore, it is wise that the department should be provided with ample funds. Objection to this method is considerably lessened by the fact that the honds need be issued only as required, and the city will not be burdened with interest charges on idle funds.

We take it that if the Mayor-elect selects a Director of City Transit in whom the public has confidence there will be little more than casual opposition to the \$45,000,000 proposal. Certainly it would be received with enthusiasm were it understood that Mr. Taylor was to continue in charge of the department.

EMPTY HEADS

IT IS time that a vigorous movement were started in favor of empty-headedness. The ancient taunt that there was nothing behind the splendid curvature of a man's forehead ought to have died long ago. Even the modern version, which is "I love every bone in your head," cannot reconcile the discriminating to an unjustifiable slander.

The empty head is the only head into which all things can enter with case. He who has no mind is, at least, never absentminded. He is never stubborn. On a summer's day he is the most pleasant of contpanions. He doesn't talk about economics, for one thing, and his chief interest in the war can be explained without the aid of three tablespoons, a sait cellar-just when you want the sait-and a carafe. It is granted that he is an awful fool: but he is such a charming fool that sometimes you legin to suspect that he has the wisdom of the ancients tucked away. You are sometimes right. He may have it tucked away in his beart.

The brain that always works is a nuisance. It is what Tom Daly might call a Pet Pest, The brain that works as little as possible does not regard the flow of milk and honey as merely wasted ingredients of breakfast. dinner or supper.

BOWS TO AUNT SALLY

WITHOUT desiring to start any interna-tional complications, the proprietors of outhern hotels have begun to banish French chefs. An ancient tradition and an ancient friendship are thus destroyed. The pates and glaces and other French delicacies with acute accents and with a tendency to give acute indigestion are to be no more.

And for whom are these culinary chieftains being, if one may put it so ungracefully, fired? In the fair far Southland there is no prejudice. What is wanted is good food, by whatever hand prepared. Those of us dwelling in the painful North who can afford to go South go there with an appetite made keen for beaten biscuit, for chicken just so, for candied yams or sugared sweets. There is recorded the case of a man who traveled 200 miles that he might eat of the omelet souffle as it was practiced by one who bore the sweet name of Lavinia Nobleton, and who prayed over each omelet. To cater to such appetites Southern proprietors tried to import French chefs. They have failed. On Broad street, yes. Below the Potomac, no. The "mammy" has stepped from the mausion kitchen to the great hotel. Brillat-Savarin bows to Aunt Sally.

Bryan is not wanted in England. Northcliffe is enough.

Mra. Ford misunderstands the newspapers. They are not attacking her husband. They are just jollying him.

Senate caucus advocates of cloture have been appropriately trying to exhaust the opposition by talking it to death.

A threat to shoot Wilson and blow up the Westinghouse works is a striking instance of our ability to keep at peace with the world.

"German Fleet Returns to Base."-Headline. After an overwhelming victory over the cowardly Allies who are hiding in the open

Speaking of preparedness, paterfamilias would be delighted if some one would tell him how to withstand the raid which Santa

Da Granda Nose for Wife

Fina girl, you but my life! No, she nin't so mooch for cook; Yes, she's pretta goods look', Lika most da girls you see Where she's from een Napoli. Hair? Oh, dat'sa black, of course, Black an' shiny like da horse. Eyes? Oh, dey are blacka, too. Wat? Ah, no, she ees no fat-Say, here! What you gattin' at, Dat you mak' da questions so? Eh? You justo wanto know W'ats da "charms she possess Dat ees mak' me love her bes' "? Wal, you gona laugh, I s'pose-But I theenk cet ees her nose.

Pretta? You don't ondrastand Eet ain't how eet look, my frand, But da way she's usin' eet. on as she ees een da street Early een da morn, you know. She ees leeft her nosa Sol-Sneef da air an' sneef agen. Sneef anothra time-an' den' Like bullet from da gun She ees off upon do run! Firsts theeng you know she's foun Where dey tear som' buildin' down An' dere's playnta bigga steeck Of da wood dat you can peeck.

You should see da look su'prise Een dose othra women's eyes. W'en she's home so queeck weeth good Fina, binga loada wood! How she do cet, do you s'pose? Sure! eet musta be her nose.

This'll Do for the Kids' Kerner "We've just installed electric lightning," writes Jane Wunction, "and the other night when our little girl had been tucked into bed she said. 'Now, let me see you unbutton the

THEN there was that other division of 1 the Amish whose adherents held it was quite the proper thing to have a whipsocket in the carriage or wagon. Some years ago a Western automobile manufacturer, who was rushed with orders and was having difficulty in securing quickly a sufficient supply of motor bodies, placed an order for several hundred with a wagon builder in Lancaster County, who had been highly recommended for good workmanship. In due course some of the motor bodies were delivered to the manufacturer. but each one of them had a whin-socket in it. The wagon builder was informed that since these were bodies for motorcars no whip-socket was needed. The automobile man received word by an early mail that he would take the remaining bodies with whip-sockets or not at all. He could cut out the sockets himself if he didn't need 'em, the wagon builder wrote, but they were going to be put in just the same.

do not doubt you are arrayed Like "lilies in the dell"-A village belle-but I'm afraid

That brings me where this cloth is laid For those who, for a spell.

> Col' ham Coffee

Indeed I wish you well, So do not let what I have said Get underneath your shell. Tis only in pursuit of trade, A bill of goods to sell, That I your quiet town invade, And business sure is-well,

Excuse me if my yearnings strayed, On other scenes to dwell. When first your little tune you played

MANY years ago we envied old Bert Taylor, because, as associate editor of "Puck," he was the first to lamp this good

And now we envy him again. How we would delight to have been the first to chuckle over this next one as he did the other day when a contributor sent it in for his sparkling column in the Chicago Tribune:

Str—An Irish policeman came in to buy a phonograph record. "Do you wish to hear some of John McCormack's "I" asid. "Sure and I don't think much of McCormack's soite." he repiled. "Why, he and Alma Gluck are the two greatest ballad singers in the world!" said I. "McGluck's all right." said he. G. W. M.

Which reminds us: Louis Kolb tells :

Tom Daly's Column

You sin't nevva see my wife? Deed you theenk dey would be blue?

WHEN we were up in the Cumberland Valley last week we were told by one who knows about such things that an edict had recently gone forth among the Dunkards or perhaps it was the Amish-stamping the automobile as a vanity and, therefore, a thing to be avoided. This may mean that quite a number of second-hand machines will shortly be for sale in that region-or it may mean the beginning of still another sub-sect among these interesting people. We were once informed by the late William Ehler Hensel, the best-beloved man in Lancaster County, that there were in existence three distinct sects of the Amish whose adherents had split over the question of suspenders. One party, if I remember rightly, believed in "boughten" suspenders, another held that it was proper only to wear homemade suspenders, while the third-the middle-of-the-roaders slung their trousers from one boughten and one home-made gallus. And I was shown, once in the course of a motor ride through Laneaster County, a settlement comprising not more than four or five homes which housed the total membership of three distinct sects.

The Drummer to the Waiter Maid

O! waiter maid, O! waiter maid, I wish you very well, But I am weary and would fade From this here Jay Hotel,

It's just the supper bell

Must eat the fare they can't evade And hear your song so swell

Of "Steak Roas' lam' Stude weal Ur tea."

O! waiter maid. O! waiter maid.

And started in to tell Of "Steak Roas' lam' Stude weal Col ham Coffee Ur tea."

joke, sent in by a contributor:

Hoy (reading). "The horse was goin," Teacher-Don't forget your "g," Willie Boy-"Ges! the horse was goin."

AL IS ALL RIGHT

story of a question asked by a little girl, the answer to which, he thinks, while perhaps puzzling if the question is put by word of mouth, would immediately become apparent if printed. We don't believe it; and you might try it on your neighbor. This is the little girl's question: "Father, what does v-o-l-i-x spell?"



"THAT'LL HELP SOME!"

SAM HUGHES, THE "MILITIA CRANK"

"Gen. Sam" Is Canada's Kitchener and Lloyd-George Raising Armies and Organizing the Fighting Resources of the Dominion

BEFORE the war I received many letters from a friend in Ottawa and in most of them "Colonel Sam" was mentioned. It seemed that "Colonel Sam" had a penchant -forgive the word-for national defense,

Canadian national defense, and that he was not at all bashful about telling the Dominion Parliament and the public at arge what he thought, He was himself a member of the House of Commons. "militia crank," as he was popularly called, was made Minister of Militia and Defense, He wasn't quite a militarist, it seemed, but he was rather rude in his talk about preparedness, Canada vas, and is, a non-

GEN. SAM HUGHES. military nation. Then came this war. Sam Hughes, major general by virtue of his Cabinet office, became the man of the hour. The military establishment was infinitesimal, but this man, who has won the title of "Sam, the militia crank," was ready to deliver the goods. He has raised and equipped and trained the 165,000 soldiers who have won undying fame at Langemarck and Festubert, on the battlefields of France and Belgium, and though his achievement has brought him knighthood, the Canadian people are still calling him. from long habit, "Colonel Sam." "Sam" he vas christened, not "Samuel,"

The Dominion Parliament has decided to oring the quota up to 250,000. That is equivalent, in the United States, to enlisting, equipping and training a force of 3,060,000 fighting men. The task across the border is Colonel Sam's. From the beginning he has addressed himself to the work with almost faultless efficiency and with splendid success. Conscription is not in prospect. The first rush for enlistment has passed, but the appeal to patriotism and the Hughes method of meeting the situation are still effective.

On short notice it was necessary to mobilize an army of 39,990 men. There was first the mechanical transport problem. Hughes looked over a list of automobile men and picked out T. A. Russell, Hughes handed Russell a piece of paper a few inches square and covered with notes. The conversation has been reported as follows:

Obstacles Ignored

"There," said Hughes, "That's a memorandum of what we'll need in the way of mechanical transport. I want that looked after and I want all the stuff ready by September 22.

"But, Colonel ----," protested Russell, "it's absolutely impossible. It can't be done."

Hughes looked up. "What did I tell you to come to Ottawa for?" he anapped. "To tell me that?" "But, Colonel Hughes, there are heavy trucks and light trucks, different kinds of bodies, different types of motors required, repair shops to go with each unit, spare parts, spare -

"Never mind the list," retorted Hughes, "I wrote it myself. I know what it says. What want is the work done. It must be done by the 22d. That is all. Good morning."

Everything was ready on schedule time. It was the same way with railway transportation. Soldiers came pouring into the training camp at Valcartier at the rate of 10 trainloads a day. There were problems of lighting, draining and equipping the great camp. For each branch of the work of mobilizing and getting the soldiers ready for service Hughes called some able man to his assistance, refused to listen to objections and treated him as a colossus of capability to whom nothing was impossible. He took it for granted that every demand could be and would be fulfilled. And so it turned out. Hughes left details to others, inspiring them with his own industry and determination. To his subordinates he yields the praise. He is not a boaster, but a worker. As for red tape, as we have indicated, he doesn't know that such a thing

Hughes Bids the Boys Good-by

One of the great problems connected with raising a volunteer army and sending it off to fight is the problem of officering it weil. We have spoken of Hughes as a "militia crank," The results of his crankiness came in bandy last fall. He hadn't given Canada a standing army establishment of any considerable proportions, but through a small establishment he had trained a goodly supply of company and regiment officers. Perhaps one reason why the Canadian troops have shown up so well on the fighting front is this very fact.

They are well officered. The first contingent sailed from Hallfax. Hughes was there to see his boys off. "God be with you, boys!" he cried; "I can't go."

A Canadian has lately written that "the Colonel Hughes who in times of peace occupied himself with all the minutiae of military work, attending rifle matches and presiding at meetings of small arms committees and ro on, is not the same man you meet under that name today. He was a man out of place except when war-such as the South African war or the present titanic strugglegave him an opportunity to serve. In South Africa his impetuous gallantry and daring was unbelievable. Now in the work of organizing the resources of the Dominion in the present struggle he has found his metier." He's a man "who thrusts out his splendid jaw, draws down the corners of his tight, yet humorous mouth, sets his rather good and aggressive nose straight in the face of public disapproval and blazes away with as fine a pair of snapping, defiant and intelligent Trish-Canadian eyes - gray-blue - as ever shamed the devil."

The accomplishment, his and Canada's, is something of which Canada may well be proud. The difficulties were enormous. Time was short, the results were big. Poster advertising helped. That was a part of the recruiting campaign. The favorite picture on the billboards was, and maybe still is, the Highlander in his kilts. There aren't very many opportunities in the fighting service for wearing Highland costume, but somehow or other the tilted little tasseled cap and the bare knees have proved excellent as inspirers of military ardor. The reason therefor may be left to psychologists and philosophers. Here we record the mere fact,

Major General Sir Sam Hughes is now busily engaged in making artillerymen. This isn't any harder, probably, than making good infantrymen, for the latter need at least six menths' training before going up for their degrees on the battlefield. Canada's army, we must remember, is not an army in the national sense, for an army has all sorts of 'arms." Preparedness means something different to Canada from what it means to this country, and we shall be wise if we don't count too much on what can be done in raising a volunteer infantry force and what can be done by such a force in actual warfare.

In .h. Boer War

Colonel Sam would like to be over where his boys are fighting, but-"I can't go." The boys like him. It is related that in South Africa, while out all night with a small scouting party, his men, worn out and tired, Hughes, whose bodily strength is a byword, whiled away the time telling his all but discouraged men bits of stories from Canada, and reciting to them odd pieces of poetry he had memorized. When the crew were ready to turn in it was Hughes who took the hardest watch of the night, and-because he knew he was in better condition than the othershe took two watches without telling any

one." Colonel Sam was recently asked about the enlistment of Americans in Canadian companies. "You don't think I am going to use force to keep them out, do you?" he replied. He added that he had received letters from prominent Americans so unneutrally worded that he had been tempted to burn them to prevent future embarrassment. Perhaps since then he has done so.

THE MAN WHO GAVE HIMSELF

John Jacob Hoffman, 73 years old, was a few days ago taken from his hare, cheerless little rented home to a hospital in New Orleans in a dying condition. While he lay on a cot with life ebbing his story became known to the

In 1861 John Jacob Hoffman became a clergy-In 1861 John Jacob Hoffman became a clergy-man. Twelve years ago, old and poor, he opened a little mission in a poor district in New Or-leans and there went on laboring until death beckoned him away. It is suid that "he was a friend of the poor and needy"; that "no one was ever turned from his door when appealing for aid," and that "hungry men and women were fed daily and shelter and clothing given to the destitute." Yet the aged minister was without means save such as humble donors afforded him. Of the pittances he received he saved him. Of the pittances he received he saved nothing for himself. When taken away to die he had no food or fire in the bleak little building where he had so long and so unselfishly

labored.

It may be said that his method of helping was crude, ineffective, useless; that he destroyed his own power for larger good; that by inflicting suffering on himself he did little to lighten the burdens of others and nothing to leasen the suffering in the world. All this may be to a degree true. But there is yet another side too fine to be passed over without notice. For this humble man's life was consistent with his beliefs. And if the material aid he was able to give was but small, he gave himself, than which no man can make a greater self, than which so man can make a greater gift for the uplift of the world. Such gift must be a seed. Somewhere, some day, the world will see the flowering, and it cannot fall to be both great and beautiful.—Detroit Free Press.

AMBITIONS OF GREAT MEN Villa has said all along that his chief desire is to be a farmer. What have you always yearned to be?—Boston Globe.

A LEADER OF MODERN JAPAN

Every Day but Sunday Is a Busy One of Eighteen Hours for Baron Shibusawa, Millionaire, Philanthropist and Progressive

BARON EI-ICHI SHIBUSAWA, now in the country, is Japan's most distinguished ma of business. His interests and influence an varied and far-reaching. His interpretation of the word "business" includes every activity for the benefit of the pub-

lic. In spirit and is

which today animates

ness, as well as h

America's. In earlier

life he was a political

reactionary, but a

French education

changed his attitude

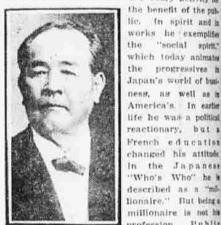
In the Japaness

"Who's Who" he

described as a "mil

lionaire." But beings

millionaire is not h



profession: Public DARON SHIBUSAWA service comes neare

the mark. It was for this that he was raise to the Japanese peerage. Now in his 67th year, he has had a varied and adventurous career. He entered the service of the last of the Shoguns, and on the organia tion of the Imperial Government, in 1900, as cepted a position in the Treasury Department Since his resignation, four years later, on account of differences of opinion with the Minis try, he has not held public office, although I has been offered him often. His activities is the promotion of the commercial, industrial and

civic welfare of Japan have given him a place ublic esteem that a political career to iot have won.

He it was who founded the first national but in Japan organized the first commercial im ing institution in the country and formed in Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. He is enged in many lines of charitable and philanthose

work. He does nothing loudly. Altogether regarded as one of the makers of the On his travels be always carries with him ! copy of the Bible and one of the Rongo of Co-fucius. His interest in ethical and religion questions is pronounced, and one of the object of his present visit to this country is in o

ion with the proposed international Sunday school convention in Tokyo. This is the third time that he has traveled it the United States. He has many friends het and is confident that the good relations be tween the two countries will be maintained an end toward which be lends his great info ence. "It is the constant hope," he says, " every pairiotic Japanese that relations between Japan and the United States will over go warmer and warmer, and we trust that the assembly prevails among Americans." The Barel interpretation of Japanese public opinion and the latest that the lates

But let us see this Jepanese men of affus at home and in office. Fifteen hours a day we works, with an energy which would put may a younger man to shame. Up in the mem at 6, he bathes and dresses, and at 7 is re-to receive visitors. Eight or 10 interviews! assually given between 7 and 10 o'clock, when breakfasts and leaves his suburban home automobile for the city. He often steps into the r four places to fill engagements, then gots to bank, attends to duties there, lunches wi the directors perhaps, transacting business the while, then at 1:36 hurries to his office Tokyo's Wall street. Here he receives white call on business or on matters co with his numerous charitable and philanth enterprises. Usually he has to attend meetings of some kind or other in the even and if he gets home at 10 he considers his lucky. There he mends newspapers and maines in Japanesee and fore gn languages midnight he retires. Sunday he spends his family, resting, visiting and reading, et-that he sometimes attends Christian meets On other days he sometimes hears Confu-teachers. The teachings of Jesus and of C tucius are his special study. He is a of the Kilchikyokai, an association whi at the founding of a new religious be

and progress a faith and a purpose which essentially and predominantly moral. NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW The heavy patronage of the art palace San Francisco attests to the fact that American people are eager for art instruc-and enjoyment.—Washington Star.

bracing elements of all the older religiou

busawa has in his conceptions as social we

gions and ethical systems.

Broad-minded and public-spirited, Baron S

It is a record in the history of world-whumanity that the United States is makes this war. And the Red Cross stands representative of its purpose—Boston Post.

We all need to be made to feel more than a feel at present that we are a part of the determinent, and that our good and happiness at governmental concern,—Richmond Times in

Waterways and defense promise to be list together as surely as a rivers and harbors is introduced. Waterways have been an portant, if inconspicuous, factor in the prowar.-Indianapolis News.

The best means of learning the change conditions and now to meet them the means of taking the tariff out of politics of putting it on a ocientific bass, is to reason anonucliatan, expert Tariff Commission is top Carbo.