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THE AVERAGE NET PAIL DAILY CIR-CULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MAY WAS 122,011

Philadelphia, Friday, July 7, 1916.

a king? A man condemn'd to The public burden of the nation's care.

That supersubmarine must have tried to enter Switzerland by mistake.

Perhaps Mr. Bryan will nominate Carranza for the Nobel peace prize for

Washington has not yet received the congratulations of Berlin on keeping out of war with Mexico.

places, but is always wet inside. The Democrats are rapidly approaching the point where they are in favor of everything about a protective

tariff except the name. Secretary Lansing goes on his vacation today and his place will be taken by Counselor Polk, a name the Mexicans

have not loved for more than sixty years. The estate of Dr. J. William White nounts almost exactly to the sum left by Earl Kitchener. Peace and war have their glories and their salaries, but those who excel in the arts of either are seldom millionaires.

A skirmish in Santo Domingo recalls the fact that this country still holds that Republic, and holds it safe. Have the vocal U. S. A.-phobes of South America, few but noisy as they are, suggested yet that we are trying an experiment in mperialism?

The controversy between critics railroads concerning the transportaof the national guardsmen has nard down to a question of fact. It would be a good thing to drop the matter as soon as lack of intentional discourtesy has been established.

that the waterfront at Pensacola, Fla., was washed away in the recent storm. As a matter of fact, Pensacola has one of the finest harbors in the country, and it is hardly likely that any damage more extensive than the destruction of a few wooden piers was suffered.

Rioting along Delaware avenue brings into sudden prominence an activity which most good citizens know little of and generally take for granted. The longshoremen's strike has already resulted in one fatality. Before the rioting becomes habitual the police and the civil authorities have their opportunity both to prevent disorder and to compromise the difficulties.

The internment of more than half of the 3000 Sinn Feiners arrested in the Easter uprising is a precautionary measure which suggests that the Government does not expect too much enthusiasm over its new Irish settlement. Yet the schedule which has been made public has certainly the elements of compromise, mutual sacrifice and teleration. It demands that Ulster give up its plans for Ireland, and vice versa. It sets Sir Edward Carson in the Irish Parliament. It bespeaks the friendliest intentions for an experiment which is to be passed upon he the grand imperial council, to meet after the war is over. If there can be peace in Ireland without another period of violence, this plan offers a tentative basis. It is not much, but it is more than has been granted Ireland in many years.

Two industrial news items of yes terday can be placed together with a strange effect. The Westinghouse Company announces that the munition plant. having just completed an enormous order for the Allies, is about to close, and the chinery is to be dismantled. The Worth Brothers, who sold their properies into the Midvale company, are about to enter the steel business again. In the first item there are several questions. Are the Allies so well supplied with munitions that they need no American aid, or are they so confident of victory that they have placed no new orders? Are munifirst plants destined to dismantling? Is and possible to wait until the disposius of the United States are made? It be suggested that in the Philadelphia atrice the munition factories are to be aine very bard on more extended are than that of the Westinghouse. h was for but one specification and bland more than a year ago, Philaa is vitally interested in the matter, whatever the determining factor was he Weatterhouse case, this city can et tiself that in the Worth Reothern'

naw plant ma , not be at Coatesville, but one can bardly fancy a Pennsylvania steel manufacturer foranking this happy hunting ground. And, merely in passing, the reason for returning to active affairs is given: "We can't idle our time away." It is singular that those who can't idle should always have the time for idling. And for the Westinghouse, it may be said that those who will not give up usually

EUROPE REBORN IN THE TRAVAIL OF WAR

AN IMPRESSION prevails in Congress and elsewhere that the warring nations will be like the two farmers in the story who quarreled about their line fence. They took their case into court and fought with such paralatence that when the final decision was handed down the lawyers owned the farms and the litigants went to the poorhouse.

Those who are aware of what is going on in Europe know that this is a mistaker view. If the lawyers had been the sons of the farmers the analogy would be about as complete as such things usually are There would have been a change in the ownership of the farms, but the property would still have been in the family,

As a matter of fact, all the obtainable evidence supports the assumption that the belligerents, with the possible excep tion of Belgium and Serbia, will find themselves economically in about the same shape as before the war began. Some students of the situation insist that they will be in better shape. It may be true that the nations 500 years hence will still be paying interest on the war debts, but it is certainly true if liquidation is not accomplished sooner that the men living 500 years hence will be receiving the interest and using it in their business as the men who lent the money in the first place are now receiving it. The immense loans are really little more than a capitalization of the labor and production as the war goes on. That is, the nations are producing the commodities used and the producers are accepting payment in bonds; and the money to meet the interest instalments is raised by a tax on the profits of the producers. The financing The camel is the emblem of the Prohibition party. It marches through dry of the war is merely a problem in the

organization of industry. Enormous quantities of ammunition and guns and automobiles and horses and such things are being destroyed without any productive return. This is what the economists call waste, just as money spent on needless luxuries is wasted. But there are compensations. The war has produced an industrial revolution, oldmethods have had to give place to new and more efficient processes, invention has been stimulated. The economic waste of times of peace is being curtailed, and the workers are being schooled so thoroughly in the arts of efficiency that they will not forget what they have learned when the armies lay down their arms. Lloyd-George, who has given as much thought to the subject as any other living man, is responsible for the statement that these improvements in industrial methods, when combined with the saving resulting from the effective control of the liquor traffic, will fully compensate Great Britain for all the destruction of property in battle.

But even if necessity had not compelled speeding up of manufacturing processes, the stimulus to trade arising from the expenditure of vast sums for war would have gone a long way to save the nations from bankruptey. We know what the war has done to the United States. When it began business was stagnant, but war orders have saved us from disaster. There is a job for every man willing to work. Great fortunes have been made metal workers have prospered. The Wilmington powder fortunes and the phenom enal rise in price of Bethlehem Steel shares are examples of what has happened here. Yet only a small fraction of the money spent for war supplies has come to the United States. What has been happening in Wilmington on a small scale has been happening in England and France and Germany at whole sale. British trade has recovered from the first shock of the war so splendidly that the value of the exports for May of this year is much greater than the value of the exports for the same month in 1914. All the English industrial plants are intact and in better shape for production when peace comes than when the war started. The same is true of the German plants. Only a small part of France has been put out of industrial commission by the invasion of German troops.

The United States has more than a mere kindly interest in the fact that war is not pauperizing Europe. We must compete in the markets of the world and in our own markets with the new industrial efficiency produced out of the necessities of the struggle for self-preservation that is going on. The Allies have already entered into an agreement to protect their own trade against the Central Empires when peace comes. We shall be subject to the fiercest commercial rivalry ever known, not only for the neutral markets but for our own trade here at home. The moral of all this is so obvious that every one but the unmitigated and irreconcilable free trader can see it as plainly as though it were written in letters of fire on the sky.

THE SIXTH DAY

THE sixth day of the Entente offensive I on the western front proceeded as predicted with a heavy artillery bombardment of the inner lines of German trenches. So far have the valorous French pushed their advance that the possibility of a flank attack upon them begins to be foreseen unless the British advance hastens to make straight the line. Enormous reinforcements of the German lines in Picardy are reported. and the obvious necessity new is for a show of offense further north by the Brit-

In that respect the new Russian direction is of the utmost importance. The long German line in Russia thins considerted, and many of them are still erably near Riga, and there, Berlin admits you Hindenburg has been unable to bear the impact of a terrific charge. Save at Verdun, the Central Empires stand at bay, and even there prospects of a great offensive full gradually off. Russia, besides the movement at Riga, has made distinct progress in cutting the Lemberg line, and the flerce concentration against Austria continues to her part with unTom Daly's Column

THE BEDSIDE BREAKFAST The idea that a married woman sits acrostrom her husband every morning at breakfast is a sloupy house gown and her hair is our! paper is silly and out of date. Married women ion ago save up the dustom of gatting up for breakfast with their husbands.—Edgar A. Guest. Detroit Free Trees.

Ah! So you, too, have found that out? Congratulations, Eddle! I didn't think you'd heard about That stunt of mine already, What's that? You beat me to tt! For years-and then some-Ed, I've shared the breakfast on the tray That's served to Ma in bed.

Ofttimes (I don't mind telling you) I've cooked it and prepared it, Which added special unction to Its flavor when I shared it. host o' joya have come my way.

Ed Guest, since I've been seed, and one is breakfast from the tray That's served to Ma in hed.

Does yours declare she's lasy! Say! It's you and I and others Ian swear, who know their tollsome day, "There are no lazy mothers,"

Oh, take your quail, your wine's bouquet, Your grand Lucullan spread, But give me breakfast from the tray That's served to Ma in bed.

see be made of the various organizations to etermine how many of the men want to adopt military life permanently.—Our Own Dear Howd'yemean permanently? American

or European plan?

JOHNNY KEATS was in the habit of making new verbs out of nouns when the old verbs didn't fit the poem he happened to be building, and Dr. Austin O'Malley will tell you that proves Keats to have been a Kelt-or a Celt, if you prefer. At any rate they're still doing that thing in Ireland. Witness this from the Tuam Herald's account of the annual meeting of the Tuam District Council:

Mr. Costello thanked the Council for the renewed confidence they had placed in him by re-electing him their vice chairman. He did not ambition the position, but as the work was very light, in view of the fact that their chairman attended promptly and regularly, he (Mr. Costello) was left very little to do.

There's a poetic phrase for you!

And a writer in this same Tuam Herald, bad 'cess to him! says: T. A. Daily was never in Ireland. If he were he'd probably be called a shoneen, a toady, or a duraccy, or some great matter found to explain his conduct. Yet Thomas Augustine Daily sans about the virtues, the joys, the failings of the race he was of as he met them, and if he laid particular stress on the jealousy of the Irish racs in no finer way could it be expressed than he did h, and the syll trait was pointed out that Irishmen might avoid it.

T. A. Daly was in Ireland (for just 12 hours of a September day); otherwise the statement in the Herald is probably abso-

Dr. Scott Nearing, who was dropped from the stage of the University of Fennsylvania because of his persistent advocacy of free speech, etc., th.—New York Times. THEREBY, suggests F. L. W., escaping from the horns of a dilemma. Still, Nearing's Socialist friends say he simply

> Folk Out o' Focus Hush! do not cry



'passed the buck."

children. The picture's bewild'rin' At first, we admit but the point in it grows. It isn't real reel But just how you feel When a tiny red pimple comes

out on your

nose.

OUR own Mr. Ben Raleigh's young reporting gentlemen are a clever lot, but the public never gets the whole story from some of them. For instance, if we hadn't accidentally talked to one of these lads the other day you'd never have heard this, which happened some months ago when politics was or were more effervescent than it or they is or are now One of our young men called at the Mayor's house to see what news was new. The Mayor came up out of the cellar. where he had been fussing over the furnace or something. "Look at me!" said he. "You ask me for news. Does this look as if I'd been associating with politicians this morning?" "Your hands are pretty dirty, Your Honor," said Mr. Raleigh's young man.

> MR. KERSHAW will continue to de PAPERING at his home address NO. 905 WEST NINTH STREET. D. & A. Phone, 6432-W. Je24-lwk.

-Ad in Wilmington paper. That little ad is a lineal descendant of going out whitewashing done here,"

BUT the last time the streets of S. F. indulged in skidding and slipping, we seem to recall, the weather was quaky

rather than damp.

decollete at the upper end.

NOT necessarily, One-half the world may prefer to wear the garment

Oh, Sure! That's Herb's Pen-chant DEAR TOM-Cosmo Hamilton, writing in the London Academy, would have it that Herbert Kaufman has invented a new kind of pen. Cosmo says:

Would you say from this that Herb's pen is not only mightler but noisier than

the sword? And could you call it a

musical pen? R. E. R. ROBERT CARTER makes nice car-But occasionally-or, let us say, semioccasionally-we don't quite get him. For instance, on Wednesday his "Forward" showed the British lion and Russian bear harging along, shoulder to shoulder, which, if we haven't been wasting time looking at war maps, means that one o them was turning tail.



HANDICAPPED, IT SEEMS

THE MAN WHO MISSED A THRONE

Charles II's Natural Son Might Have Been King of England if He Had Been Prudent-Mystery of the "Iron Mask"

By JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS

what became of him.

after he took leave of his father, at the

speculation. Some authorities believed

that he was followed and murdered by

some one whose black heart fostered

Was He "The Man in the Iron Mask"?

there appeared at Naples a dissolute

swindler and impostor, who masqueraded

under the name of Giacopo Studardo, and

there was a story that this adventurer

was de la Cloche. But inasmuch as that

young man was a plous youth who had

every reason to serve his masters well.

who might look to the west for a throne,

or to the east for ecclesiastical honors.

this theory was absurd. Another was

that the adventurer Studardo was not de

la Cloche, after all, but the servant who

had assassinated him and had proceeded

for part of his journey under his dead

Some have advanced the belief that

James de la Cloche was disposed of by

no less a personage than his own royal

father; that while bearing back to Rome

the news of the conspiracy to recatholi-

cize England he had somewhere com

mitted the indiscretion of confiding this

confidence to some one, as he had con-fided his parentage to the Queen of Swe-

According to this theory, King Charles

n hearing of his son's betrayal of his

confidence, trembled with the fear that

the story might get abroad, that the

Protestants in England might again rise

in their bloody wrath, and that his head,

like his father's, might fall by the ax

Consequently he gave the alarm to his

"great and good friend," Louis XIV, who

had James de la Cloche arrested and

placed in prison, where he became that

mysterious personage, "The Man in the

ANSWER: NONE

But what chance has a political cam-paign in competition with a genuine mili-tary campaign down below the border?—

Shortly after his strange disappearance

assassinated him.

master's name.

Iron Mask."

WHEN that Prince of Wales who riette of Orleans, and Louis XIV of became King Charles II of England France had conspired to wage war was a lad barely 18 he enjoyed a romance against Holland and restore Roman upon that garden spot, the Isle of Jersey. | Catholicism in England. Some authorities state that a secret morganatic marriage resulted, others that the affair was a mere adventure. Whatever its status, a child resulted-a son, who assumed the name James de la Cloche. his own chances of succession thereto. There were persistent rumors that the While proceeding back to Rome he belad's mother was Marguerite de Cartaret, came lost to history, and today no one who, with her brother, Sir George Cartaret, dwelt in the beautiful old Manoir de la Trinite, in the isle above mentioned. The young prince and his brother, the British court, has been mere theory and Duke of York, were entertained there by Sir George, to whom Charles, when King. gave what is now our State, New Jersey, named in honor of that Eden which had

such a warm place in the royal memory. In any event, James de la Cloche is known to have been recognized by Charles II as his son. His royal father had him educated in France and granted him a pension of £500 a year, which was to continue so long as he remained a Protestant-this proviso being more on account of its political effect than any aversion borne by the King to the Catholio faith, for His Majesty was at heart a Catholic.

In several letters Charles II expressed his purpose to one day publicly recognize his son. He further hinted that he might declare that youth his rightful heir to the throne, for Charles II and his Queen had no issue; and neither did the Duke of York, at that time, King Charles stipulated to James de la Cloche that he must not reveal his parentage until his recognition should be openly made, but the young man disobeyed this command by confiding in Queen Christina, of Sweden, whom he met at Hamburg. Subsequently he proceeded to Rome bearing with him a letter written by Her Majesty in Latin and attesting that Charles II had privately acknowledged him to be his son.

Charles Called Him "Our Honored Son" In Rome James de la Cloche chose to further disobey his royat sire and to forfeit his comfortable pension by folning the Jesuit order and entering one of its monasteries when he was 22 years old. But King Charles, instead of seeking to punish his offspring for this defiance, either forgave him forthwith or affected so to do, for not long afterward he sent a secret message to Olivia, general of the Jesuits, confessing that his heart craved Catholicism and asking that the young Jesuit, James de la Cloche, be sent to him to instruct him in the faith. About the same time James received from his father a letter addressing him as:

"Our Honored Son, the Prince Stuart, dwelling under the name of Signor de la Cloche.

Los Angeles Evening Express, IS GRAMMAR ESSENTIAL? So, in the autumn of 1668, de la Cloche Sometimes it is urged that formal gram-ar teaches children to write and speak in diaguise and under an assumed name, proceeded to London to see the King, orrectly; but as all Americans have studied formal grammar and, like the worm who does not make a slice. searing with him the belief that he might one day sit upon the British throne should he see fit to leave the militant order of the Church of Rome. But King Charles was not yet ready to acclaim him to the multitude as his son and heir. Indoes not miss a slice or two, no one ever knew the difference.—Abraham Flexner, in stead he wished to make use of him as a secret messenger between him and his

ally, the Pope. WHAT ABOUT HUGHES? The message which de la Cloche was The message which de la Cloche was to bear gave assurances to the Holy See that Charles II, his sister, Duchess Henthal Charles II, his sister, Duchess Henthal Beard.—Chattanooga Times.

What Do You Know? Queries of general interest will be answered

in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know. QUIZ

The Russians are said to have pierced some of the Germans' Riga lines. Where are these lines?

2. Of what country are "the Dominicans" in-3. What is a "bell-wether"?

. Who is Premier of Spain? The month following that of his re-5. How did the camera get its name? turn to England, James left London with

What American aviator was killed in the service of France?

this confidence, whose betrayal would 7. Who were Gilbert and Sullivan? have wrecked his father's throne and 8. In what way is the phrase "Lock, stock and

9. What is a subbatical year?

10. What was the origin of the tricalor of France? All that has accounted for his fate

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz A counter-offensive is a military attack de-signed to offset a forward movement of 2. Stromboll is an island volcano north of

Vinegar is obtained by the acetic fermenta-tion of alceholic products, usually wine, cider or malt.

4. Rhodes scholarships: provided by the Cecil Rhodes for courses at Oxford students of the British Colonies, United States and Germany. jealousy over the royal favor shown to him while he was being entertained at court; others that one of his servants 5. "By bell, book and candle": ancient symbols used in excommunication.
6. Coloridge wrote "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

7. "Gray goods" are the raw product of the cotton mills, the cloth before it is finished or colored. 8. Mrs. Joseph Fels, philanthropist and lead-ing single-taxer.

9. A "common carrier" is a person or company which transports passengers or goods for a payment and whose service is open to the public indiscriminately. can duration of the lunar month, that is the time from new moon to new is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes.

To Huntingdon

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Kindly publish in your valuable paper the direction road, by automobile, to Huntingdon, Pa.

From Philadelphia to Bryn Mawr, Paoli, Malvern, Downingtown, Coatesville, Lan-caster, Harrisburg, Newport, Mifflintown, Reedsville, Bellville, Mill Creek to Hunting

Schools

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Would be glad to know if there is a school or schools in this city where one can study And sends it wherever he thinks it's of use, It's issued to patriots, aye there's the rub, advertising or journalism. Have been unable to find any announcements of such schools.

Try the Young Men's Christian Association, at 1421 Arch street. Many courses at the University of Pennsylvania would be helpful for both the professions you men-

War Question

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Will you please state (1) why the German fleet was so long inactive. (2) why the Boers, conquered by Great Britain, are fighting for her, and (3) why Italy is fighting Aus-tria-Hungary, her former ally? STUDENT.

The answer to all three is that the course pursued seemed, rightly or wrongly, to be the advantageous course. Particularly, (1) the English fleet at the beginning of the war had a great superiority in numbers over the German fleet, was mobilised and took possession of the sea—i. e., assumed the best position—within one day after war was declared. The Germans naturally bided their time and waited for an opportu-nity, (2) Most of the Boers became loyal English subjects. Some joined the Ger-mans, and the lenient treatment of the leaders when caught helped to attach the Boers to their conquerors. Also, it is pos-sible that the Boers nursed some grudges against their neighbors. (3) You will find Italy's reasons for denouncing the Tripi Alliance and bigaging in war agains Austria given in full in her official version of the war controversy. It had frequently been said that the Alliance was unnatural as Austrian and Italian influences were in perpetual conflict and Italy, especially, de perpetual conflict and riary, papered italy sired, to win back the "unredeemed Italy" of the Adriatic. You will understand that in all these answers you have the discernible motives. There may have been others, ble motives. These who commanded the various actions you ask about. They may never be known.

COLONEL TURNER LEADER OF MEN

The Second Regiment Would Gladly Follow Him Through Hell If He Led the Way

By CARL L. ZEISBERG WHO is Turner, leader of the first Pennsylvania infantry regiment to

arrive at the Mexican border? He is Colonel Hamilton Disston Turner, of Philadelphia, commander of the 2d

Regiment, N. G. U. S.-Pa., senior colonel in the State of Pennsylvania, selected by the army heads of the United States to be the first Pennsylvania commander to take his troops to El Paso -an honor that is a tribute to the men he has trained as well as to the man himself.



COL. TURNER

the army knew of the saying in the regiment when they picked Turner for the "job." That saying is: "We'd follow Turner through hell."

Perhaps the wise men at the head of

Colonel Turner is a heavy man, with a shrewd head set on a heavy neck. His eyes, close together, are brown and searching, with a few wrinkles that make his countenance pleasant to look upon. Fifty years have grizzled what hair remains on the sides of his head, but his closely cropped mustache is brown.

Colonel Turner was born in Philadelphia, November 10, 1866, the son of John S. Turner, a Civil War veteran. He was educated in the public schools, and in 881 embarked in his business, that of patent solicitor.

His military career was begun at the bottom, in the ranks. He enlisted as a private in Company I, 2d Regiment, April 1, 1888, and worked his way up by promotion through the various grades-corporal, sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, first sergeant and second lieutenant. He was elected captain of Company I October 9, 1899, eigheen months after he entered the National Guard, and served in the Spanish-American War. At the close of the war when the regiment was reorganized he was made a major and later lieutenant colonel. On October 16, 1966, he became colonel of the regiment.

Easy-going in appearance, Colonel Turner is a strict disciplinarian, and withal holds not only the respect of his men but their utter devotion. He is like a father to the "boys."

"I haven't any 'method' in handling the regiment," he said when asked if he had a policy. "I just treat the boys as if they were human beings. I'm glad to hear that they like me. I like them."

Colonel Turner is a fighter-not with a chip on his shoulder, but ready to flare up for his men. The troop train that brought his regiment here was the third offered by the railroads. The first two were not "fit for white men" and Colonel Turner would not allow his soldiers to enter them. His heart is full of concern for

One night as the train was creeping around tortuous curves the Colonel stood at the door of one of the coaches, in which some of his men were outlined in spectral highlights from the dim railroad lanterns pressed into use when the gaslight failed. The soldiers, hot and tired, were transforming their seats into uncomfortable bunks. The Colonel thought that he was alone on the swaying platform; he did not see another officer standing in the shadow.

"They're going to bed," he whispered to himself. "Poor fellows."

Colonel Turner was married July 9. 1889, shortly before he became captain. His wife was Miss Dora Stahlberg. They have two children-Mrs. Edna Price, who is the mother of two children, and Mrs. Sadie Euler. Colonel and Mrs. Turner live at 2459 North 19th street.

An American in Mexico has been moved to verse by the situation there. sent his poem to a friend in New York, who in turn sent it to the Sun, which printed it. The author called his verses "God Bless You." because that is the name which the American civilians and soldiers in Mexico apply to the American bullets that the Mexicans are using. The poem

"GOD BLESS VOIL"

The slim little bullet that lays people low Arrives by the shipload in old Mexico. It's American made and American sold, It's bought by the barter of foodstuffs for And stamped on its face as it drops from

follows:

the mold Is "Bless you, God bless you, God bless Carranza receives it on board, Vera Crus,

God bless you, God bless you, God bless Zanata and Villa and I. Salazar Pack them up to the border, it isn't so far, They strike in the night when it's dark as the grave.

Whose sweet soldaderas go out with a tub

And swap with Zapata and Villa for grub-

And they shoot up with Winchesters (though we may rave)
The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave,

God bless you, God bless you, God bless you. Whereat Dr. Wilson, A. B., L.L. D.,

omes just as cross as a teacher can be, "views with alarm" and he "places the On "sinister interests"—that is his claim,

ut he is the one who is back of the game, God bless you, God bless you, God ble On September the eighth, Nineteen Hun-

dred Fourteen, He lifted the lid of the Bullet machine; Then September the ninth of the very same

He summoned to prayer the good folk far and near For the peace of the world that he claims to hold dear. God bless you, God bless you, God bless

That made it all right, though it's hard for For he could have stopped the whole mena by decres. mothers and children and soldiers, the best,

Are going by scores to their very long resi.
There is war is the East, but there's hell
in the West—
God bless you, our Wilson, God bless you.