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Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 11, 1916.

NOTICE.

Readers may have the Evening Ledger mailed to them to any out-of-town address for any period of time. Address may be changed as often as desired, but with each change both the old and new addresses must be given. Subscription rates are printed

The joys of meeting pay the pangs of Else who could bear it? -Rowe.

The protective tariff on dyes can't go into effect any too soon if this supersubmarine escapade of Germany's settles into a habit

It is not the heat that takes the "pep" out of a man-it's not being able to get away from it to the spots "where has been real just the same. We had the heat ain't."

The Mount Gretna camp has "set back" the Government some \$2,500,000. The encampment has correspondingly set forward a patriotic and loyal spirit which makes the expenditure worth while.

These are days of incalculable things. Woodrow Wilson

And inconceivable things, and inexcusable things, and unexplainable things, and, perhaps, intolerable things.

The question of 80-cent gas seems to have been dropped as if it were a hot poker. But this city is going to have cheaper gas just the same, and it is not going to wait until the expiration of the present lease to get it.

At daylight yesterday morning the EVENING LEDGER photographer had his camera focused on the Deutschland, and some of the pictures were in the postscript edition. There was a full back page of them in the succeeding editions. The public today expects not only to be told what is happening, but also to be shown.

latter strikes so directly at German men and German methods of warfare. Retire ment on either front would work incalculable injury to Germany, but defeat in the west would be paralyzing.

WHAT'S WHAT IN THE CRISIS

TIERE is a conspiracy for the pernetuntion of illusionment under way in Washington. The bald, stripped evilence of it is the pending revenue bill.

Democrats may tell the people that existing prosperity is only in part due to the war and will continue under the Underwood bill after the war, but Democrats do not believe any such fallacy as that. They know in what this war had its origin; they know that the power and glory and the might of nations in this era are in its merchant ships, that trade is the grand prize in the lottery of effort, and they know that the returning legions, arged on by the vast debt which has been plastered to their necks, will throw into their trade campaigns all of the brilllancy, initiative, skill and efficiency to which they have become accustomed on the battlefield. They know that this is the land of the Golden Fleece, with milk and honey blessed, and they know that toward this rich field the eyes of all

Europe will be turned These things the Democrats know. They fear the future. So, while they continue to shout the glory of Democratic princlples from the housetops, in the halls o Congress they initiate and sanction a tar-If provision along protective lines, seeking in practice to achieve by Republican methods the thing they realize they could never get under Democratic theory. It is a good thing that these men are not so blind as to ignore the handwriting on the wall. It is a good thing that they are willing to give the country any protection at all. But in the name of all the patriots why keep in power a party that takes a protective tariff as a boy does

quinine, yelling at the same time that there is nothing the matter? A Democrat cannot write a protective tariff any better than a Republican can write a freetrade tariff, and that is something no

Republican has ever tried to do. Long since the theory of a tariff for revenue only has been abandoned. True, the renunciation has been subtle, but it reached a point where a tariff capable of producing sufficient revenue could not be anything but a protective tariff, incidentally protective, it is true, but thoroughly protective. In this dilemma, the Democracy simply foisted on the country the income tax, which it is preparing to double. It changed the proportions and reduced the percentage of the whole revenue the tariff was assumed to furnish. A tariff for revenue only would in fact today be a very heavy protective tariff, if it

furnished the proportion of the whole revenue which import duties usually did furnish until this Democratic dispensation came into being.

The Allies have concluded among them selves a trade agreement. New economic frontiers and outposts are being placed The protection of trade is no longer a debatable question. It has been lifted by fact out of the arena of controversy, The protection which England has for years enjoyed through her control of ocean freight rates is added to and in creased by this supplementary agreement among the Allies. There is for us a ceaseless summons to make ready, a standing challenge to make good. The nation is confronted with a crisis in its conomic history, and economic wars are quite as disastrous and ruinous as military wars. To retain in power Democrats whose spirit is not for protection, men who will have it at all only because they must have it, would be to trifle with the pros perity of the country and flirt with the oup houses. The American public's mouth does not water for that kind of food. The people may be hesitant about military preparedness, but they are never resitant in economic preparedness on a vast scale. Nor are they easily fooled, de spite the evident belief of the Administration that a lamb in a lion's skin is the ame thing as a lion. Mr. Hughes has the great privilege and duty of arousing the nation to a sense of the danger which menaces. He will discover in due time. But the venture is do so, we believe, as effectively as Mr. none the less an amazing example of the McKinley did in 1896, for the situation is scarcely less perilous than it then was. It is, in fact, more perilous because the effort to repudiate American enterprise and industrial stability is not so apparent and war prosperity has dulled the perceptions of thousands of citizens who ardinarily have no difficulty in knowing the right road.

Tom Daly's Column THE DEUTSCHLAND

Out of the silences Noise of a name-Quick and so simple is That we call Fame. Swift as the mild surprise Born in half-heedless eyes Reading the story, On the world's margins rise Gleams of the Glory.

Venus, at birth, arose Bright from the sea Whence? The world only knows

Lovely was she. So this-a jest at most, Or a wild brappart's boast-North Sea took under.

On the Virginian coast Rose a world's wonder!

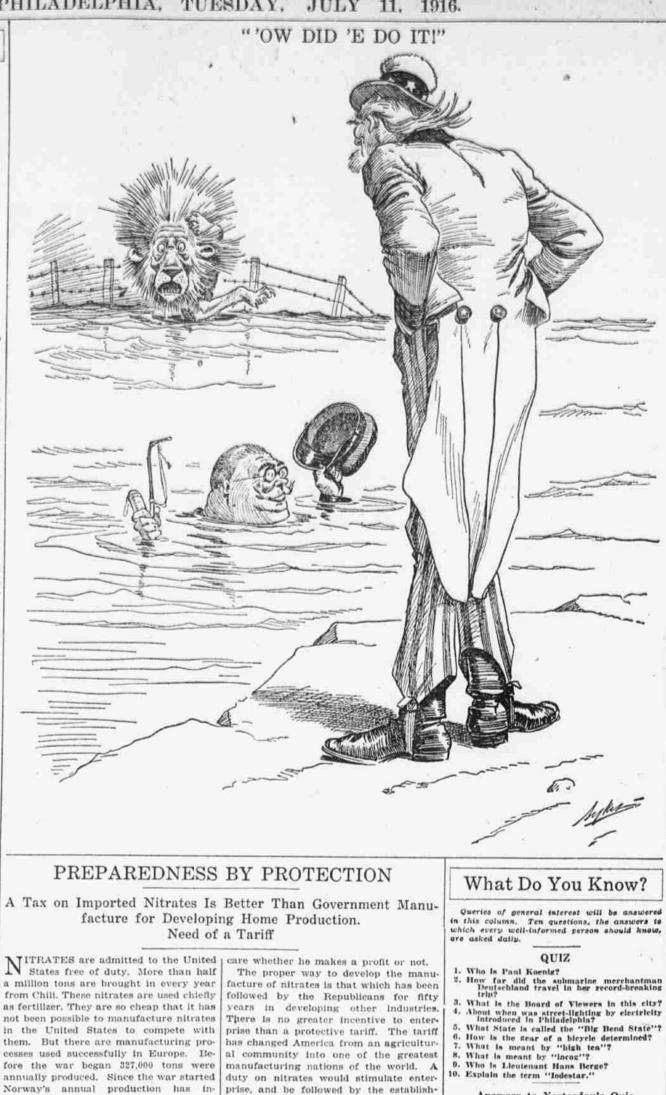
Und Rapitan Rönig fagte: "3ch halte unfere Reife für ereigniflos. Gute Macht!

And, as we said in our commencement ddress many years ago: Unter den vielen pestbeulen welche heute 1 tage die Gesellschaft plagen kommt as Uebel der (censored) erst in der rolls. Es int ein (consored) der die (consored) naemliche (censored) anfrisst. Taeglich zeeht man ueber all (censored) die schaedlichen fusstapfen dieses (censored) uebels.

 $B^{\rm ROWSING}$ over a tableful of old books outside an old bookshop the other day we came upon a battered copy of James Whitcomb Riley. Idly turning the pages we reached "The Old Swimmin' Hole. The page was solled and had the look also, of having once been drenched with water. It awoke a memory. We looked at the flyleaf, half expecting to find there the name "E. J. Houston," or at least the initials of that gentleman, who was for many years, until his death recently, one of the most popular members of the fac ulty of the Central High School. He was fond of boys and usually they behaved for him. There was one exception of which we were a witness, and it was this that made us half believe the old book was his. At the opening of the public bathhouse at 23d and Jefferson streets in August, 1895, while more than a hundred boys were waiting for the signal to plunge in, Professor Houston undertook to read to them "The Old Swimmin Hole." He got through about six lines when-Splash! Splash! Splash!!--the crowd was in. We can see him yet dazedly wiping the drenched book with his hand kerchief. Dear, dear, how time flies!

VACATION. Vacation comes but once a year. And faster goes than comes; Of days as few as sonnet's lines, Of weeks, as mortal's thumbs.





Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

TRADE, INCENTIVE OF DISCOVERERS

Koenig's Voyage Ranks in Daring and in Purpose With That of Da Gama

TT IS not in the distance traveled--1 3800 miles-or the dangers from hostile war craft that the voyage of the submarine Deutschland is primarily remarkable, for a 4000-mile trip by submarine is on the list of wonders of the year 1915, when several German submarines followed the lead of Captain Otto Hersing and his U-51 from Wilhelmshäven to the Dardanelles. That exploit caused Hersing to be halled as one of Germany's greatest sea heroes. He took his U-boat and the accompanying flotilla through the Bay of Biscay, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean to the Dardanelles. A British fleet had been warned of the trip taken by the submarines and pursued them until they reached their destination. The U-51 arrived off the Dardanelles on May 25 and torpedoed and sank the British battleships Triumph and Majestic and then made a safe passage to Constantinople.

Nor is the Deutschland's voyage altogether unprecedented in point of its being conducted without the guardianship of a "mother ship," Submarines' "mothers" are steamships which remain in the background with supplies and equipment for their "daughters" and were considered Indispensable at the beginning of the war, For then all that was expected of the little vessels was an occasional dash to sea. A trip of 300 or 400 miles unaccompanied was considered an adventurous feat. But the German submarine U-35 made a long "unmothered" trip before the Deutschland when she reached Cartagena, Spain, on June 22 last with a message from the Kaiser to King Alfonso. This trip of 1500 miles, while not so long as the Deutschland's, was yet long enough to prove that the day was not far off when a solitary undersea vessel could safely undertake even longer voyages. It is important to note, in passing, that with these examples of inventive and adventurous prowess so recently, made public, human nature's poverty in sustained faith was great enough to ridicule the idea of the transatlantic trip until the Deutschland was actually bein towed to Baltimore.

For the Freedom of Trade

What the Deutschland's voyage is primarily remarkable for is what the great discoverers' voyages of the past were remarkable for-that it is at once a trade voyage and the harbinger of a great idea. Her purpose is trade, that is to say, civilization, and the establishment of the freedom of the seas even in the time of the most drastic blockade ever attempted. If any ardent pro-Ally is inclined to belittle the importance of this trade and freedom as merely commercial ideas, let him be reminded of one thing-the dearth of drugs which menaced sufferers in this country when the German flag was swept from the surface of the high seas.

Captain Paul Koenig, the "undersea Columbus," seems to have the idealistic temperament of the great discoverers of the past. Hardly had he set foot on shore when he was off on long series of discussions of topics of worldwide girth. His ship was only the first of a submarine fleet which was to restore the trade of the great blockaded Central Empires, he said, He pointed to the key on the flag of the old city of Bremen. "This key is the sign that we have opened the gates which Great Britain tried to shut upon us and the trade of the world. The gates which we have opened with this key will not be shut again."

In his Detroit speech the President said: "If we can get what some gentlemen are so loath to give us-a merchant marine, etc." What gentlemen are loath to give is a Government-owned marine. to cost millions of dollars, when there are plenty of investors ready to build ships if the Government will permit their operation under reasonable conditions The Government having killed the goose won't let the egg hatch unless it is the incubator.

Running a few cargoes through a blockade and breaking a blockade are different things, as Captain Koenig will resourcefulness of man. Blockade-running heretofore has never had to be for such tremendous distances. The Confederates had British ports conveniently at hand. "The Germans must travel thousands of miles to reach a profitable and a neutral port.

The descendants of Gideon Howland great-uncle of Hetty Green, are entitled. by the terms of an old bequest, to share in \$1,500,000. "Old Gideon," as Colonel Green calls him, died in 1832, and today there are 17,000 descendants to partake of the melon. The moral of the multiplication is not to be found in this family. Unfortunately, it is not the same and gies and defenses. The country has been hearty alone who are fruitful. The biblical injunction is followed out with a terrible and inexorable logic by the unhealthy, the feeble-minded, the criminal and the insane. Only in recent years has society understood its danger and made efforts to prevent the breeding of dangerous citizens. The efforts are still spasmodic. They should be as continuous as and more determined than the efforts against depopulization by small families For the latter is a danger which humanity can be trusted to conquer on its own. The former is a positive menace.

Nothing short of the capture of Peronne could have elated supporters of the Entente yesterday, but fortresses held by Germans on the western front are exceedingly coy. The Entente advance has been pushed so slowly as to be maddening even to some of the troops enurged, and the untested fresh English ircops have occasionally swept ahead, only to be surrounded and alata or capured. But if slow, the advance has certainly been methodical and unflagging. official German bullotins admit. It has had, to support the direct offensive, Mr. Hughes will be suspect, every word everal amaller movements destined to of the President subject to the closest teep the Garman high command on the scrutiny. It will be considered shameful gul vive at every point of the line, to if either conference a horror of war and revent shifting of troops toward Picardy. worse than terrible if either admits the forwarer, the English line has been suched gradually forward ho that the ingle at the binoture with General Foch on an issue with which peace and war, as a no binger singurunais sharp. It is abatract things, have little to do, in Norue that name of these operations has sember. Then we shall probably forget

DEFENSIVE PACIFISM

YO EXTRAORDINARY has been the S change in public sentiment within the last twelve months that today when a desire for peace is mentioned it must be with immediate reservations, apolo given, among others, the two obvious truths that peace is desirable and that preparedness for war is desirable. And by some perversity of logic not easy for ordinary minds to fathom, the two things which seem, to the ordinary intellect, only two sides on one thing have been actually opposed to each other.

Nothing could illustrate this better than the President's speech at Detroit yesterday. Still speaking of the wrong ness of an aggressive war, the Presiden was not so firm in his implications con

cerning the rightness of an honorable peace. As for the prospect of saying the word "peace" without honorable ad jectives, that seems gone forever. For tunately the necessities of politics play a very little part in the mental processes of the average individual. He knows vaguely, until the crisis comes, that he desires peace and that he is willing to

tolerate just so much or so little before he will forsake the ways of peace and take his chance on the madness of war. Presumably the loose thinking which has made peace a political issue will con tinue for some time. Every utterance of necessity for war. There will be no way out until a President is elected, actually



Here's a sign from old York State Hully jumpin' Jingo! If you would accelerate, Here's the place you kin go.

P. S.-You must see the road to appreciate the humor, as it is very hilly and winds like : make. Old Folks' Department

ARE your teeth and hair calling out? Are the newspapers beginning to mention your "unimpaired mental faculties" and

E. V. W.

the fact that you "can read the finest print without the aid of spectacles"? Ah! let us prescribe a rejuvenator for you-Victor rec rd No. 35,477. On one side you will find "Good-by, Dolly Gray," "After the Ball," "Sweet Marie," "Where Did You Get That "Daisy Bell," "A Hot Time in the Old Town," and on the other "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley," "Two Little Girls in Paradise Alley," "Two Little third " Blue," "She Was Bred in Old Kentucky," Blue," The Was Bred in Was "Comrades," "The Picture That Was Turned Toward the Wall," "Little Annie Rooney," "Johnny, Get Your Gun."

Genesis

(From the Diary of Samuel Pepys.) [ARCH 14, 1661-Home to dinner. In M the afternoon come to dinner. In tor Knuffler, to discourse with us about his engine to blow up ships. We doubted not the matter of fact, it being tried in Cromwell's time, but the safety of carrying them in ships; but he do tell us that when he comes to tell the king his secret for none but the kings nuccessively secret (for none but the kings, successively, and their heirs, must know of (i) it will appear to be of no danger at all. We con-cluded nothing; but shall discourse with the Duke of York tomorrow about it.

TO A LOVED SINGER The singer sings in chains Till some one hears: Beneath the lark that rains His silver spheres Of music from the plains Above the sun, Must be a heart that drains

The singing one. Not for yourself you sing. Nor for one heart-I, who was listening, Had this one part: I bore the lyric thing

To one athirst, Who freed again its wing, But soothed it first. SAM M'COY

FTWO several cards have we received in as many days, from Margaret Dehand, notifying us that she hasn't received our dollar for "the American Authors" Fund for the Relief of Wounded Soldiers of the Ailied Nations." We sent it when we were first asked, soveral weeks ago; but we're sending another. Which makes cleaser to us, Margaret, the meaning of that old saying, "He gives twice who gives quickly"-or, as us authorst like rue to Summer yet, mether of the allowed to forget by our fellow-nations. to put it, "his dat gut city dat."

creased from 80,000 tons to 200,000, and ment of plans for extracting nitrogen roduction from 57,000 tons to either from the air or from the coal 600,000. The war has consumed this inwherever there was power which could crease in the manufacture of explosives. be used for the necessary processes. It has not been necessary to consider the Greater progress would be made under cost, for Germany had to have the stuff. the incentive of profit held out by the It is probable, however, that under the protective duty than can possibly be stress of circumstances the German chem- made by the Government plant. There ists have improved the processes of manwill be no market for the Government ufacture and have made great reductions surplus so long as Chillan nitrates can in the cost of production. be sold at their present prices and so

long as the present cost of production The United States has discovered that is so great. But it is morally certain it is dependent on imported nitrates not that long before the country had been only for fertilizers, but for explosives taxed to the extent of \$20,000,000, which The Democratic Congress has turned its. is to be spent on the Government plans, back on the most natural way to enwe should be able to make nitrates that courage American inventors and Ameri-

would sell abroad in competition with can capitalists, to make the country independent of the rest of the world, and has those from Chili, that is, if we had any surplus to sell to other nations, adopted a plan which would lead the fathers of the Democracy to turn in their Good Motives, But Bad Judgment

ture is military. It wishes to be inde

pendent of a foreign supply of nitrates

in case of war. The appropriation is part

of the program of preparedness. The pur-

pose is worthy. It is admitted that we

should be prepared to manufacture all

nation as a whole believes in the pro-

tective policy, it is a mistake to ignore

it and turn to the great evil of Govern-

ment competition with private enterprise

of their crops above the cost of the

competition of natural nitrates.

graves if they could be informed of the The primary purpose of the Adminisapostasy of their successors. tration plan for Government manufac-

\$20,000,000 Worth of Discouragement

The plan is Government manufacture, The army reorganization law appropriates \$20,000,000 for the establishment of nitrate plants. Although the President is authorized to make an investigation into various processes of production, the understanding is that he will authorize the extraction of nitrogen from the atmosphere by the electrical process used in Norway. He has authority to take any water power site in the country, whether on public or private land, and erect there the necessary dams for developing elec trical power and to build the necessary mills for converting the nitrogen in the air into an article of commerce. Such of the product as is needed is to be used in the manufacture of explosives, the remainder is to be sold for use as fertilizer or for any other purpose which the purchaser may have for it.

fertilizers used. Nitrate compounds produced from the air can be made at pres-No better way to discourage American enterprise could have been found. If the ent for \$33 a ton. With proper protec men who have been experimenting with thon against competition the cost of provarious processes for the extraction of duction would soon be cut down, and there would follow such an increase in the food nitrogen from the air or from coal or from peat are to be confronted by Gov- supply that the high cost of living would ernment competition, backed by an ap- be reduced and the whole nation would propriation of \$20,000,000, they will aban- be benefited. And all this benefit would don their efforts. It is impossible to come from the insertion of a dozen words buck up against Uncle Sam, who does not | in the tariff law.

UNCONQUERED BELGIUM

invader's heel. It horders on the North Sea, about seven miles, and is bounded by France on the west and south. On the east runs the line of trenches, about 23 miles, the noted points of which are Dix-mude and Ypres. It is nowhere more than 10 miles wide, and every point of it can be reached by the German great guns. In be reached by the version shells clear across it into the French port of Dunkirk. In this fragment of land, as yet free, are con-centrated about 509,000 women and chil-dren, driven from their homes by the dren, driven from their komes by the stress of war. For their shelter 69 estab-lishments have been built, hospitals, orphanages, schools and relief centres for the distribution of food and clothing. They are simply wooden structures, not much more complicated than our tobacco barns. The organisation which supports them, the Alds Civic Beige, consists of Neigian mass and English and American Quakers, and

 Zionism: the movement for the restoration of Palestine to the Jews. 2. The immediate objective of the present French drive is the important town of Peronne.

Peronne. The Important town of Declaration of London: A code of rules to sovern the practice of naval warfare adopted by the International Naval Con-ference at London and promulgated Feb-ruary 26, 1909.

The seesraphical centre of Philadelphia is at 6th street and Erie avenue.

Guatemala and British Honduras are directly south of Mexico. The motorboat is used for coast defense in wrecking submarines. 7. Tennyson wrote "Locksley Hall."

Tobacco has been used as a disinfectant, notably in the cholera epidemic in New York in 1852. 9. Three rivers meet at Pittsburgh, the Ohlo, Mononzahela and Allegheny.

The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne is celebrated on July 12.

School Lights

Editor of "What Yo You Know"-Can you give me any information on how I can intercede to have light of some kind in the Edgar Allan Poe School, located at 22d and Ritner. 48th Ward, city of Philadelphia? H. J. P.

The quickest way would be to lay your request or complaint before the Board of Education. City Hall, or before the Superintendent of Schools, in the Stock Exchange Building.

Trolley to New York

the munitions of war that may be needed Editor of "What Do You Know"-Kindly in the worst extremity. But when the publish in your valuable paper the direct road by trolley car to New York city, and from what place, here in Philadelphia, one has to start out. Also kindly tell me what the carfare will amount to.

Start from the Market street ferries (P. R. R.) and cross to Camden. Outside the station take car to Palmyra. Change there and thereby discourage those who already find it impossible to meet the foreign to Riverton. Your route beyond this point will be through Riverside, Beverly, Burling-ton (Federal and High streets), Bordentown The United States is in pressing need of more fertilizers. It has been esti-(Farnsworth avenue), Public Service June tion, Plainsboro, Dayton, Militown Junc-tion, New Brunswick (Albany and George streets), Mctuchen (Amboy avenue), Woodmated that if American farmers used as much fertilizer to the acre as the German farmers there would be a net bridge Junction, Carteret (Rahway avenue), Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City. Thence by ferry or tunnel to New York. The total gain of \$1,000,000.000 a year in the value

fare from Market street will be \$1.63.

D. G. Phillips

Editor of "What Do You Know"-Can ou please tell me in what way David Graham Phillips met his death and when JENNIE.

JENNIE. David Graham Phillips was shot January 24, 1911. in New York city, by Fitzhugh Coyle Goldsborough, who committed suicide immediately after. Phillips died the next day. It was said at the time that Golds-borough saw some reference to himself in a story of Phillips called "The Fashionable Adventures of Joshua Craig," but the motive of the shooting has never been pre-cisely established.

Mexican Names

K. N .--- The Mexican names of which you ask the pronunciation and some others which frequently give trouble are listed bewhich frequently give trouble are listed be-low. The accented syllable is in capitals: General Calles. KAH-yes: General Car-ranza, Kah-BAHN-sah; Consul Andreas Garcia, Ahn-DRAY-sh5 Gahr-THEE-ab; Garcia, Ahn-DRAY-ahs Gahr-THEE-ah; General Bertanl, Bayr-TAH-nee; General Gavira, Gah-VEE-rah; General Francisco Villa, Viffe-ah; Matamoros, Mah-tah-MOH-rohs; San Ignacio, Sahn-Ig-NAH thes-o; Guerrero, Gay-Ray-ro, C'r' rolled; Nuevo Laredo, NWAY-vo-lah-RAY-do; San Vin-cents, Sahn-Veen-SEN-tay; Presidio del Norte, Fray-SEE-dee-o del NOR-tay; San Elesario, Sahn-Ay-lay-SAH-rae-o; Esnia, AYS-pee-ah; Frontoras, Fron-TAY-ras; Sannta Cruz, SAHN-tah-KROOS; Tubitami, Too-hee-TAHM-es; Sarico, Sah-REE-20; Tubac, Too-BAK.

It was precisely in this spirit that the sea route to India was dreamed of and striven for in the 15th century. The age of discovery synchronized with an age of renewed intellectual activity. "Discovery" and "invention" have been used interchangeably here, but it is only the aceldent that, more or less crudely, every part of the world, even the poles, has been revealed, that has changed the nomenclature. New worlds are still being discovered and are still discoverable, but they now happen to be in the air and under the sea and under the earth and in the mind's possibilities, and so they are called inventions.

Trade and freedom of trade routes were at the bottom of the earlier age of discovery. Trade between India and China and the republics of Genoa and Venice had long been carried on by overland routes-long before Columbus and others went out to look for a trade route to India that would give western Europe the same advantages that southeastern Europe had. The Venetians and the Genoese had become rich and powerful, and trade increased, although the means of transport by land were not improved by the rivalry which each entertained for the other, any more than the rivalries of England and Germany in the last decade have helped modern trade. The rivalry between Venice and Genoa ended in war. 14

Da Gama's Feat

Portugal saw no reason why her great navigators , should not make the overland trade route to the East, which made all Europe's goods pass through the hands of the warring Italian merchants, unneoessary. Tradition told of a voyage around Africa undertaken by the Phoenicians in the dim past; but men were timid about venturing into unknown seas. The invention of the mariners' compass, however, gave them a new courage. Longer and longer trips along the coast of Africa were made. By 1471 the equator had been crossed. By 1484 Diego Cam had reached and partly explored the Congo. Still they were not satisfied. The extreme point of Africa had not been doubled. This was finally done by Diaz, but to Da Gama goes the credit for opening up the eastern sea route. In 1498 he brought back from India a cargo of spices and other lux-

uries. Portugal was filled with rejoicing over what was celebrated as the greatest feat of seamanship that had ever been performed. The cargo was looked upon very much as the cargo of the Deutach land is looked upon today-as a symbol of greater things to come.

And when the next fleet of Portuguese ressels was sent around the Cape of lood Hope they were loaded with goods to be exchanged for those of the East.

G. W. D. nearly all the funds are contributed by England and Philadelph This little tract, defended by Bel and Englishmen, is all that is left prosperous nation whose sole offense

self-defense. It is easy to see that, if Bel-gium ever is independent again, this cor-ner of inviolate ground will be regarded with pride and veneration as the one play

with prime and veneration as the one place that was never conquered. It will rank with Thermopylas, Valley Forge and all the other places where a great defense was put up and human en-durance tested to the utmost. It will also be known as one of the places where it was shown that Christian charity is still a great moving force in the world. Hast great moving force in the world .- Hart

WORTH A FEW VOTES

Mr. Wilson might pick up a few votes by promising, in the event of his re-electics, to fire his whole Cabinet --Syracuse Post-Standard.

