

WHERE BRITISH RESPECT GERMANS AND GERMANS RESPECT BRITISH

Tom Daly's Column

Who's the Philistine?

It's a foolhardy thing to attempt to handpick success. It can't be done. The achievement, the basic fact, will emerge from the ruck and wiggle derivate fingers at you amid the laughter of a numerous public, always ready to admire the end, regardless of the means.

Elbert Hubbard is reported to have accumulated not less than one and a half million dollars in 29 years or so, and he is known, beyond question, to have achieved a certain reputation as a man of letters. Now the man is dead—his passing having been as dramatic as he himself could have wished—and it isn't well to speak unkindly of the dead; but there are things that must be told.

We could wish that all this might have been brought out while the chief actor was still alive, but during his life time there was no occasion for publishing what here is set forth. For while

Hubbard was not at all well considered the original Philistine, he was rather careful to make no such sweeping claims for himself as his friends have been making for him since his death. The founder of the Philistine and the Roycroft community was Harry Persons Tabor, a native of East Aurora, N. Y., and at present engaged in business in Wilmington, Del. into which quiet cove he has come after as varied a life as any newspaperman ever had—and survived.



The beginnings of the Philistine were in the old City Hall—in the Police Department—of Denver in the winter of 1895-96. The police reporters of the city newspapers, who, perforce, were there the greater part of the time, had a typewriter—and handwritten—sheet, which was pasted on the wall for the edification of the patrolmen, and even the dignified Chief Farley and good old Sam Howe, then chief of detectives, Johnnie Leyden, now chief of detectives, was on the force at the time, and he helped to furnish news notes for "The Daily Copper."

The men who furnished the material for the paper sassed everybody who needed sassin', and the sheet became somewhat of an institution in the days when "Soapy" Smith ran his gambling house and the regular evening tragedy of murder and suicide was part of the day's work.

Finally, it was proposed that a magazine be published in which those of the boys who thought they could write could say just what they pleased. That their efforts found no response from the editors of the regular periodicals is neither here nor there, but when it came to a showdown there didn't seem to be enough money in the bunch to finance the proposition, so it went away from there.

In March, 1893, it became necessary for Tabor to go to his native town of East Aurora, N. Y. There he achieved an interest in the East Aurora Citizen, a local newspaper, with Newell W. White and Harry S. Waggoner. The print shop was run under the name of the White & Waggoner Company. The old idea of the magazine which had been proposed in Denver was still current, and with a printing establishment at his disposal the carrying out of the plan seemed an easy matter to Tabor.

The proposition was made to the late William Mackintosh, then the managing editor of the Buffalo Evening News; David Gray, of the Buffalo Times; Mark Hubbell, City Clerk of Buffalo; Eugene Richard White, John and Frank O'Brien and a few other Buffalo newspapermen. The idea met with approval and the first number of the Philistine appeared on June 1, 1893. Tabor set it all in type with his own hands and printed every sheet of it with the help of his brother. To this number Elbert Hubbard contributed a short essay.

Five thousand copies of the first number were printed—and then came a fatal mistake. Instead of sending the little magazine out through the channels of the American News Company, it was sent out to individual newsmen through apparently an instant success. For repeat orders poured in, and the July edition was something more than 10,000 copies, still distributed through individual dealers. This was kept up for three or four months, until there came a time when the promoters had more than a thousand accounts due them, ranging from 50 cents to \$5 each. These are pretty difficult accounts to collect, and late August brought the publishers to the end of their financial rope. It became necessary to raise money to meet current bills.

Mr. Hubbard had often expressed a wish to get into the game, and when this crisis came Tabor went to him with a proposition to take an interest in the business. He consented to take the affair over if he could become the sole owner of the periodical, agreeing that Tabor was to remain as editor-in-chief and keep a half interest in the business. As the crisis was real, and there seemed to be no other way out, Tabor agreed to this and things went on as before. Mr. Hubbard taking care of the financial end of the business. This continued until February, 1896, when the split came. This was brought about by Tabor's refusal to print an essay of Hubbard's which he did not consider a proper article for a magazine of the type of the Philistine.

Meanwhile, Tabor had established the Roycroft Printing Shop for the purpose of making books after the manner then much in vogue, and of which attitude William Morris and his Kelmscott Press were the chief apostles. The only hand-picked book ever turned out of the Roycroft shop was set in type by Tabor and printed on an old-fashioned hand press by Tabor and his brother. This was Mr. Hubbard's "Song of Solomon."

DOMINION DAY DRIVE
That the first sweeping advance against the entrenched enemy was made by the British army on our Dominion Day will be to the British people's credence. Was the movement timed as a celebration of Harper's centenary and the war of independence special tribute to the valor and service of our troops in the 1780s? However that may be, the 1st of July has now a new



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A Suggestion That We Meet the British Blacklist With an Embargo. Careless Motorists—Discourtesy of Philadelphia Men—Other Matters

EMBARGO VS. BLACKLIST
To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
The least bit of England's matchless arrogance is such as to occasion indignation among thinking people, and one would think that it would occasion action on the part of authoritative people. But as yet the only concrete and tangible result of the British blacklisting of American firms has been to bring forth sundry good articles in the newspapers eloquently disavowing the injustice that England has displayed in this action.

Diplomatic notes and lengthy protests against the haughty and contemptuous treatment that England has accorded, in the face of its own demands, in the face of the only concrete and tangible result of the British blacklisting of American firms has been to bring forth sundry good articles in the newspapers eloquently disavowing the injustice that England has displayed in this action.

The Government at Washington has exhibited an inferiority in the face of conditions which might have justified—or, at least, palliated—a hasty, incorrect action. But there is only one course to pursue, and that is to meet, in no vague, uncertain terms, that goods of American manufacturers, ships of American merchants and correspondence of American firms, that is to say, all goods and materials which she so urgently requires.

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IRELAND'S SEVENTEEN
To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir—I wish to pay my tribute to Ireland's famous 17 martyrs. Here it is: We need no coins to raise your monument, Ireland has raised a monument substantially, by you ere you had quit this mortal scene. You raised it better than we ever could. We might erect something in marble, stone or lasting bronze, to tell into posterity your ideal and your hopes for Ireland; but you surpassed by far what we might do.

BLIND-ALLEY NAVAL POLICY
Debate in the Senate on the navy bill is throwing up some extraordinary ebullitions of statesmanship. Senator Swanson, for instance, declared that the United States must become and remain unquestionably the world's second naval power. Good, but what political objects shall this second largest fleet be used to serve? The Senator enumerates many, to one of which he attaches the greatest importance.

BATTLE SLEEP
Somewhere, O sun, some corner there must be
Thou visitest, where down the strand
Quitting the graves go out to slumber
From the green fringes of a pastoral land.

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What Do You Know?

Quizzes of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which will be published in the next issue.

QUIZ
1. Who are Anaxars?
2. Are the deliberations of the Grand Jury open to the public?
3. What is meant by "windage" in military parlance?
4. Where is the island of St. Thomas?
5. Where in Philadelphia is Great Street?
6. What is the meaning of "Erethi," which is part of a number of Turkish names of individuals?
7. Who are meant by the Fathers of the Church?
8. What is meant by "lares and penates"?
9. What difference is there in the administration of the oath on the Bible between the practice of the British courts and that of the American courts?
10. What is an aerodrome?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUIZ
1. The area of Philadelphia being 139 1/2 square miles, it is only about 10 miles greater than that of the Danish West Indies.
2. Salt is usually obtained from subterranean wells by the process of brine being drawn up and evaporated.
3. Golconda, in Hindustan, famous for its diamonds.
4. A true bill; an indictment found by a Grand Jury.
5. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in Parliament.
6. "Golden rule" money.
7. A Sabbath day's journey; with the Jews this was used to exceed the distance from the long at the no. 12th street, 2000 cubic, somewhat short of a mile.
8. Sanderfoot, a windstorm distinguished by the long at the no. 12th street, 2000 cubic, somewhat short of a mile.
9. Madama Blavatsky, a Russian mystic and occultist, founder of the Theosophical Society.
10. Answer: (generally spoken of as the anniversary of the beginning of the war on Sept. 1, 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia, and Austria-Germany declared war on Russia, the real start of the conflict.)

LONG LAUGHS
U. P. R.—The longest laugh that we have on record was that of Jupiter, who laughed incessantly the first seven days after his birth. The occasion, pun, quip, contortions or what-not, is not on record. As for those who died of laughter, Calchas, the Homeric soothsayer, was one. The story is that a raged fellow told Calchas that the grapes growing then in his garden would never give him wine and offered to be Calchas's slave if the prophecy were not true. When the wine was made Calchas sent for the fellow and laughed so hard and long that he died of laughter. Calchas, the Homeric soothsayer, was one. The story is that a raged fellow told Calchas that the grapes growing then in his garden would never give him wine and offered to be Calchas's slave if the prophecy were not true. When the wine was made Calchas sent for the fellow and laughed so hard and long that he died of laughter. Calchas, the Homeric soothsayer, was one. The story is that a raged fellow told Calchas that the grapes growing then in his garden would never give him wine and offered to be Calchas's slave if the prophecy were not true. When the wine was made Calchas sent for the fellow and laughed so hard and long that he died of laughter.

F PLOURIS UNUM
Editor of "What Do You Know?"—Can you tell me what the motto of the United States was invented by an Englishman?
H. P. D.
Whether Sir John Frestwick, the eminent English antiquary, ever visited the United States cannot be said. It is certain that he passed on to John Adams when the latter was Minister to France, and Adams suggested to him the motto of the seal. Charles Thompson was then secretary of the Congress and on June 30, 1782, reported his dealings with that motto. The motto had been used as early as 1780 on the Gentleman's Magazine, and it is possible that Sir John saw it there.

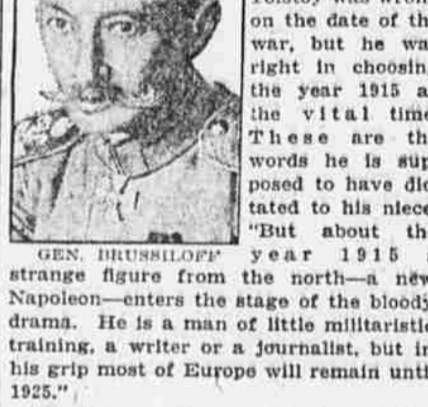
Kuropatkin
J. P.—Yes, the General Kuropatkin now opposing Von Hindenburg is the same who suffered reverses in the Russo-Japanese War.
Some Congressional Records
T. F. H.—(1) In 1885, when Harrison was elected President, the Republicans regained the House by eight majority, having 189 Republicans to 161 Democrats. But in 1890, after the passage of the McKinley tariff bill, the Democrats elected 248 to 524 Congress 250 Democrats to 88 Republicans and nine Farmers Alliance, and in 1892, when Cleveland was recalled to the Presidency, they elected to the 52d Congress 218 Democrats to 127 Republicans and 135 Independents. (2) From 1874 to 1894 the Democrats had a majority of the popular branch of every Congress with the exceptions of the 47th Congress, chosen in 1880, and the 51st, chosen in 1882. (3) The Democrats controlled the Senate, and thus both branches, in the 46th, when they had 43 Senators to 33 Republicans, and in 1892, the Democrats had 44 Senators to 37 Republicans and four Independents.

Pan-American
Editor of "What Do You Know?"—What is the meaning of Pan-American? Locate the Weiland Canal? When is St. Swithin's Day?
The prefix "Pan" means "All." Its use before the names of nations has different implications in various countries. For instance, in Germany "Pan-Germanism" implies a movement to bring into close political union (under one sovereign) as some use the word all German-speaking peoples. Pan-Americanism, of course, has no reference to any hope of uniting under one sovereignty the States of North and South America. Its implication is rather toward a closer commercial union of the interests of the many republics of the Continent and its only political significance is in bringing these republics into agreement for mutual defense against possible invasion by European Powers. The Weiland Canal is an important Canadian canal about 27 miles long between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Its opening day is July 15.

IS BRUSILOFF TOLSTOY'S HERO?

The Prophet of Russia Spoke of a Man From the North in the Great War to Come

ONE of the strangest prophecies concerning the war is the much-quoted one of Leo Tolstoy. Its authenticity has been questioned, but some of the details it gives of the war have been so far verified that speculation is justified concerning those still in the laps of the gods. Tolstoy was wrong on the date of the war, but he was right in choosing the year 1915 as the vital time. These are the words he is supposed to have dictated to his niece: "But about the



"GEN. BRUSILLOFF" year 1915 a strange figure from the north—a new Napoleon—enters the stage of the bloody drama. He is a man of little military training, a writer or a journalist, but in his grip most of Europe will remain until 1925."
What the world wants to know today is whether Tolstoy was not mistaken in a few places and whether Alexei Alekseyevich Brusilloff is not the great figure from the north. Brusilloff was born in the Caucasus, but he is of Russian blood in the purest. He is a man of long training in military affairs, but of small experience in battle. He is not a journalist, but he is a scholar. And in recent months he has shown himself to be a second Napoleon. He is virtually in sole command of the armies driving Austria headlong across her own frontiers. He is responsible for the evacuation of the Volhynian triangle, for the difficulties of Bothmer and Planzer and Boehm-Ermloff. If Kuropatkin in the north is able to keep step with him, Brusilloff may be the hero of the eastern war. From every report we learn that he is a brilliant commander, a great student and, although a rather unapproachable person, the idol of his army.

One of the reasons why is in this story, which corresponds in many ways to one told of a celebrated German commander. Brusilloff really likes the army. He is an enthusiast for maneuvers, a fanatic for horsemanship. So, when he became commander of a cavalry guard corps, he insisted that training should duplicate, as far as possible, the rigors of warfare. He used to send, and go with, the young noblemen in the corps on long jaunts, night and day, fair weather and foul. Mamma protested to papa, and papa to the court, and the court to the Emperor, and the Emperor to Brusilloff. And Brusilloff answered:

"Very good, your Majesty," he said. "I will discontinue these rides if you will guarantee that the enemy will attack us only in sunshine."
Brusilloff's commands to the men under him are as laconic as those of Joffre. The French commander said, "Jusqu'au bout" (to the end), and Brusilloff said, "Hold out—whatever happens." So it is no wonder that in Russia they repeat the words of a soldier when asked if the battalion had been compelled to retreat. "Retreat? Impossible. We are Brusilloff's."

He is a man thin of face, short, wiry, incredibly strong. His eyes are sad; they look like those of a scholar who has found the last secret of life and holds it cheap. He is not the great bearded, huge, dashing cavalry officer of fiction. But his looks are very deceptive. In the field he is indefatigable, at home charming. The one thing he has never doubted is the outcome of this war, because he is a religious man and, unlike many heroes of this war, cannot fight without faith. The advantage of that is confidence.
So much is the quiet truth about Brusilloff, and it may not go the whole way to justify his identification with the man from the north. The rest of his story, and the final proof, is to be read day by day in the war dispatches. It would seem that the man from the north ought to be a combination of Von Hindenburg and Von Falkenhayn, and Kitchener and Joffre and the Grand Duke. Well, that isn't too hard for a Russian. His offensive rival those of Von Hindenburg, his defensive is equal to Falkenhayn's. His religious hold over his men surpasses that of the Grand Duke and he prepares as steadfastly as did Kitchener. Whether he can include Joffre cannot be said until he arrives in Ypres.