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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-CULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JULY WAS 181,000.

Philadelphia, Thursday, August 17, 1916.

Virtue alone outbuilds the Pyramids: monuments shall last, when Egypt's fall .- Young.

cause the senior Senator is so successful in putting things over? Teuton enthusiasm for Poland's independence becomes more pronounced

the harder the Russians push. It is good news, if justified by the facts, that the infantile paralysis epidemic

has reached its crest and is now subsiding. The progressive faction in the So cisty for the Prevention of Cruelty to

against torturing the bull moose. Things are sometimes so old that everybody thinks they are new. We note, for instance, a reference to "America First" in the New York Columbian of

Now that the limit on the weight of fourth class mail has been raised to 20 pounds for all zones, it is possible to send to the boys in Texas all the good things that are good for them.

When thirsty for a cocktail don't drink for an hour and then take water, is Judge McMichael's advice to tipplers. But suppose a man can't wait an hour; may he not drink water any sooner?

The Bureau of Municipal Research wants to know if Philadelphia is always to be the "goat" in the Parkway matter, and emphasizes its point with a fine array of figures. The answer to the question seems to be yes. There is no answer to the figures.

A silly bank run provided a spec tacle yesterday and dwindled away when the business men of the neighborhood began an equally impressive run of deposits. The run is interesting as a phehow futile are the efforts of reason in the human carnival when something really important is at stake.

British have begun to blacklist South American firms having German connec tions. Yet it is not a crime for a citizen of a neutral nation to do business with Germany. When the time for reckoning comes, Great Britain is likely to discover that she has accumulated a big load of liabilities which it will not be easy to

The city can take what land it needs by the right of eminent domain, but when the land is black and broken up into small pieces for burning in fur naces it is powerless, according to the City Solicitor. How would you like the city to go into your cellar and seize your coal in order to get enough to run the pumps at the water works? The local government should surely be as forehanded as the prudent householders.

voluminous reports printed since the beginning of the week concerning the progress of the Entente offensive? Those re ports could have been held up, in most cases, at London. Yet they were allowed to come through virtually uncut, and their tenor is singularly monotonous. There is no chance of breaking through, the offensives have reached the point of stagnation, there is no danger to Germany. The only thing left to chance is a grave disaster to Germany on the eastern front. The similarity of these reports, their prejudice in favor of Germany, the suddenness with which they all arrived, are all suspicious. It looks very much as if the London press bureau is preparing to "plant" something. Perhaps this something is enthusiasm over fresh advances reported today.

inquiries is the spreading of an exaggerated sense in the community of its own wickedness. On a per capita basis there is probably a greater percentage of persons living immoral lives in small was than in great cities. The big city draws the most successful and ambitiou men and women from the country dis tricts into an atmosphere of keen com petition which the rural community does not provide. There is neither timnor energy, however much opportunity, at the disposal of the hard-working city dweller to give to dissipation. The vices of cities are really the prerogative of a solal class, the fallures, where in rural life it is too often true that the success ful people, as well as the fallures, suc nb to excesses "because there is nothbug clas to do." Especially is this true hard drinking, of which there is a great deal more among the well-to-do of was than of cities." Half a dozen and will give such an impetus to the inplaces around the fifty thousand mark in orivants seem to have vied with rine will be in a fair way to assume its is other to be known as "the worst" old place on the same.

town in the State." The very fact that vice inquirles are undertaken in large cities so much more often than in small ones is, perhaps, the best proof that there is a more constant demand for a keeping up of the moral tone in the more populous and more active communities.

### THE PUBLIC IS THE GOAT

THE immediate danger in a nationwide railroad strike is the paralysis of traffic and the resultant menace to the lives and business of the people. There are some things inherently so awful that we believe they simply cannot happen. But they do happen, as did the great catastrophe in Europe. Nevertheless, in the present crisis there is reason for hoping that the President, through the vast powers resident in him, will be able to avert the threatened calamity, although it is doubtful if he will be able to do so without shifting to the shoulders of the great multitude additional burdens which they ought not to bear.

It is obvious that the reads cannot increase wages without correspondingly increasing their rates for service. That thought runs through the entire discussion in Washington. But the roads cannot increase rates without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which takes months and years to reach a decision, during which interim the roads would be flirting with bankruptcy.

Granting, however, that the roads Is the Penrose ferry so called becould immediately increase their rates and so pass the added cost on to the general public, the settlement of the issue by this means would be nothing more than a rank outrage. We do not believe that the millions of workers in this country who are neither capitalists nor members of unions should forever be the goat. Whenever there is any prosperity there is an instant demand from a special group of workers for increased wages. They Animals is not supposed to be protesting usually get some increase. They have forced their wages up and up until it is quite obvious that there is no large class of employes in America receiving such fair and generous remuneration as the railroad men who are now demanding more. The issue, therefore, is not simply whether there shall be a paralysis of traffic or not. It is the larger issue of whether the people of the United States. shall have a wholly unnecessary tax imposed on them without their consent. To grant wage increases amounting to \$100,-000,000 annually is simply to tax the nation that amount of money, in addition to the enormous extra taxes which are about to be levied by the United States under due process of law.

> It has been perfectly clear for months and even years that the railroads of the nation need encouragement instead of discouragement. They have been legislated against until it is almost impossible to get new capital for desirable railroad enterprises. If at the very moment when the roads, after a period of poverty, are at last showing profits, they are to be held up and those profits taken from them by the arbitrary decision of their em ployes, the development of the country is in for a setback that will be absolutely

The men are entitled, we believe, to an eight-hour day, but that does not seem to be what they want. The extra pay for extra time is the snake in the grass howl if the men were actually prohibited from working more than eight hours a day. It is just as bad for the unions to charge all the railroads can bear as it is for the railroads to charge all the traffic

The President is confronted with double duty. He must, first, prevent a strike; and he must, secondly, prevent the shifting to the shoulders of the people of an annual tax, of \$100,000,000, to be paid by ordinary workers to a special class of workers who already are exceland fair standards.

The public is just a little tired of always being the goat.

### THE SHIPBUILDING BOOM

THE House of Representatives has no I gone far enough in concurring with the Senate amendments to the navy bill. Its indorsement of the building program was patriotic and not partisan. All but fifteen of the Republicans voted for the onstruction of 157 new vessels. These ships are needed. The plan to build four battleships and four cruisers within the next three years commends itself to thinking men-

But when the House was asked to prepare for building them it balked. The Senate bill contained an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for equipping the navy yards for building capital ships, and provided that the yards at Philadelphia, Norfolk, Boston and in Puget Sound be equipped at once. The House refused to concur

The private shipyards capable of building battleships or any other kind of ships have all the work they can do for the next two years. It will take them two years to do work contracted for. It yould be a mistake to delay two years before laying the keel for a new battleship. The Philadelphia yard could be put in shape within a few months to begin work on a warship of the largest size. The competition of the public yards will accure favorable bids from the priyate yards without injuring their busi-

ness at all. The contracts to be awarded

to the shipbuilders will keep them busy after they have finished the merchant ships on which they are now engaged A millinery shop at Front and Dauphin streets advertises: dustry that the American merchant ma-

# Tom Daly's Column

"TODY" HAMILTON

to man, who originated the florid above increased and at Baltimore August 1 and 10 years.)

The shore is out. The big top's down, And silence comes apace, For him who lavished verb and noun On tumbler, rider, queen and clown

We spare this little space. \* The Old Reporter I see the Naval Rookies are off for a title spiel. Did I ever tell you about the uise the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves

ok with Cap'n Jack Philip? It was back in the early 90s. The Naval Reserve had Just been organized the year before and Robert K. Wright was com-mander, with George Breed, I think, as vice commander. The first cruise had been made on the San Francisco the summer be-fore, but this year the cruiser New York

was assigned for practice duty.

The gentlemen of the press, I remember, arrived very early in the morning just as the big ship was about to slip down the river. We weren't sure until the last minute that we were to be allowed to go. The three of us. J. Henry Wood, of the Puning LEDOER; Tom Moore, of the Inquirer, and I, of the Record, waited, with baggage all ready, for telegraphic permission from As-sistant Secretary McAdoo. It came to us at We secured a deep sea-going ick and flow down Broad street under ful When we got to the League Island ater front we had some difficulty finding a waterman who would dare to take us out to the ship, but we finally got within halling distance of the New York, and were eventually told to come aboard. We each carried a large basket full of carrie ligeons. The sentry permitted us to sit or he quarterdeck, under his watchful eye and there we were when the dawn came up the sky. Fresenity, Capitain Jack Philip, who was then in command of the New York, came up to look us over. He is remembered now for his kindly gentleness and consideration for the suffering of others, and the incident most mentioned by onnection with him is his admonition to fight, "Don't cheer, boys, the poor fellows are dying." But here he was the gruff old are dying," But here he was the gruff old sea-dog. He demanded to know who we were, and when we told him and showed the Secretary's telegram, he wanted to know what we had in the banket, "Pigeons, said Wood, "And cold bottles?" asked Cap-tain Jack. "No," said Wood, "they're to carry messages." "What are you going to eat?" "Anything you give us," said I rash-ly. "I'm not running a hotel," said he, and "See Mr. Chips, the carpenter." said the captain to an orderly later; maybe he'll have something in his mess

those fellows can eat. Mr. Chips proved to be a grand provider, but the best breakfast Tom Moore ever had he got at Lewes, and subsequently lost. We had gone over there in a launch to get mail and other things, and for breakfast we had cantaloupe, oatmeal, bacon and egg), beefsteak and onions, hot rolls and coffee. Returning to the ship, we found that the sea had become somewhat rough and when we climbed up the companion-way Mr. Moore's gills were green. Captain Jack Philip particularly noticed Moore and laid a kindly hand upon his shoulder, you have a good breakfast?" he Tommy neither denied nor affirmed it.
"Don't lose it," said Captain Jack, and
proceeded to tell a story that was calcu-lated to make him. Moore dodged through the superstructure and we found him a few moments later with his head stuck through a porthole conversing with the fishes. Between whiles he was cooing at Captain Jack. Later in the day—oh, much later-he came on deck, and glared angrily at the commander until Captain Jack came and said to him: "You mustn't be angry and said to him: "You mustn't be angry with me. You feel better now, don't you? Well, that's what you needed."

Admiral Meade, who was aboard, may have been a very nice man. I don't remember him at all; but I never will wipe out

my picture of kindly Captain Jack. Makes It Warm For the Dub

Now that the Cobb's Creek Park links are in full swing, would it be proper to refer to the little waterway that forms a hazard there as the "Golf Stream"?

Chats With Famous Athletes

Mr. R. C. James, who thought nothing of trimming Mr. Oswald Kirkby on the nine-teenth green at Merion last fall, says: While I am for the moment not playing trictly championship golf. I am still un ceatable at my main accomplishment. an drive an automobile through the heart of the busy city without for a moment pausng in the detailed description of every shot ore, and I find it entirely unnecessary to stop talking even while executing the most delicate and important putt or mashie shot, while a few words on the downward swing

Pardon, Madame, Come Right in! Sir-Are there no fair athletes? Why not that with me, if I may be so bold? hink I can tell you something worth adding game I indulge in with my cook every torning. She begins it in this fashion: he approaches the bedroom door and nocks, "Come!" I say. She allows one ear and one eye to show beyond the jamb of the door. "Whatamitodotoday?" she says. I look up and catch her one eye with mine, but cannot hold it. It disappears, but the ear pauses momentarily. With my voice attack that, it vanishes. It retreats into the hall. My voice, reinforced, follows, and if I am quick enough my sortic is successful, my last word hitting the enemy as she lisappears down the stairs. game, and I'm always It. THE MISSUS.

You needn't worry about the hot weather lness—Order them from us, and you need orry.—From a grocer's ad in Galves

### Our Blackmail Dept.



Sir—if this leaft your betsiness won't you make it yours, for once? Has the S. P. C. A satirely gone out of business or doesn't it care what happens to the iong suffering horse? The cases of crucity practiced on horses in this cit; are terrible, the police don't seem to want to interfere and it is an impossibility to find an agent of the Crucity Society on the lob. The sufferings of the poor beasts during the ho spell were beyond description. In most case they are driven by mere boys who use the whitestime of the consistency in the condition of the stables down town is awful. Can't semethin be done to wake up the S. P. C. A. T. J. K. A.

Dear Sir-You missed a good one last week when the EVENING LEDOER showed he pictures of grangers. Since we lived in ing very masculine hens, judging from the illustration of the hen the farmer was hold-ing. Is it possible suffrage has something to do with this?

F. L. L. We have referred your henquiry to a

gentleman with long, white hugheskers who frequents a neighboring desk and who looks as if he might be able to answer your agricultural query if not the

These comprise dress hats auttable for York Tribune to reveal the total depravity until shapes. "You will



"GOT 'IM, B'GOSH!"

#### THE EARLIEST COLONIAL DAME

Virginia Dare, First Child of English Parents Born in America, Holds that Record, But No One Knows Who Her Descendants Are

By JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS

BLACK wall of mystery faced the some potatoes, the first of that kind ever A Jamestown colonists when they Raleigh had charged them to seek Virican, and her fellow colonists, upon whom closed some 20 years before. But only of that leafy wilderness could tell whither these lost ones had so strangely vanished, and, until Raleigh's head fell upon the block of the executioner, it was troubled | years. with wonder as to the fate of his "lost Roanoke colony."

Those 150 men, women and children he had sent to Virginia to found an agricultural State in 1587. In three ships they had sailed gaily out of Plymouth on a balmy morning of April, but they did not touch their restless feet to the sands of Roanoke Island until the sun of late July had scorched it. Their governor, John White, brought with him his daugh ter Eleanor and her husband, Ananias Dare. The colonists had hardly hewr their cabins out of the woods when they had occasion to celebrate the birth of daughter to Eleanor and Ananias, and the Governor christened his little granddaughter-the first child of English par ents born in the new world-Virginia Dare, in honor of the new Province and of Britain's Virgin Queen.

Having upon his arrival found skele tons of an English colony that had pre ceded him, Governor White wisely deter mined to cultivate the friendship of the Indians. So Chief Manteo, who lived some distance away upon Croatan Island, was given the title of baron and Lord of Roanoke, thus receiving the first and last peerage ever created on our soil. At the same time Manteo accepted the rites of the Christian baptism, and both his friendship and spiritual redemption appeared to be assured.

It soon became necessary for the ships that had brought the colony to return to England for supplies and Governor White went along to hasten their return He left behind him 89 men, 17 women and 2 children. On his way home he touched at Ireland, where he gave the populace

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

In Australia and New Zealand legislatic In Australia and New Zealand legislation has gone farther than in Canada. Roughly described, the New Zealand compulsory arbitration act creates a number of industrial districts, in each of which is a board of conciliation to which disputes must be referred. If conciliation fails, the dispute goes to a general arbitration court for the islands, the findings of which are final. New islands, the findings of which are final. New Zealand was prematurely called the "coun-try without strikes"; but strikes and lockouts are legal there only if the partie to them are bound by no award or agree ment; and there have been about 50 in the last 29 years. All unions of employers or employes are expected to register under the act in order to obtain its benefits. The effectiveness of the general measures against industrial warfare was demonstrated when in 1912 an attempted syndicated strike on in 1912 an attempted syndicated strike of shipping and railways was blocked by a spontaneous uprising of the people to mar these industries. In Australia a similar law was passed a decade ago, and it also has worked well, though troubles persist-as is shown by the recent Golden Hill strike, endangering the Labor Government. strike, endange-ing the Labor Government. But in neither Australia nor New Zealand would those laws work so well were organized labor not so strong and guaranteed so many benefits under paternal legislation. Minimum-wage laws, factory acts. workmen's compensation, have protected labor interests and eliminated industries not able to comply with them. The compulsory arbitration acts are the capstone to a complex structure of laws such as exists nowhere else.—New York Evening Post.

seen in Europe. He started back with landed in Virginia in 1607. Sir Walter two ships laden with the needed supplies, but after he had gotten out into the open ginia Dare, the first native white Amer- sea his greed for gain caused him to neglect his Roanoke colony, so sorely in the forest primeval had so mysteriously | need of food. He diverted his course to pursue some Spanish ships in search of the pines and the hemlocks in the depths | plunder, but they so badly battered his little fleet that he had to return to England, where the Spanish blockade of British waters bottled him up for nearly three

> Landing upon Roanoke Island upon a hot day late in the summer of 1590, he was appalled to find an absolute desolation. His heart sank. The entire colony had disappeared and even their houses had all been removed. Carved upon a birch tree, however, he found the one word "Croatan." Apparently the Christianized Manteo, Lord of Roanoke, had taken pity upon the starving colonists and brought them to his island stronghold, there to live with his people. The Governor prepared to visit that home of his friend, the Indian baron, but the superstitious crews of his ships, terror-stricken by the sight of deserted wastes around them, refused to embark in that direction. They forced him to return to England with them, and it was his bitter fate to die in ignorance of what had happened to his daughter and grandchild.

One tradition has it that Chief Manteo massacred all of the colony except four men, two boys and Virginia Dare, who became the bride of one of his braves. According to another story, the entire colony was taken up the Cape Fear River, where the whites later intermarried with the Indians of central North Carolina. Captain John Smith, penetrating into the mainland, came upon an Indian village. where he saw a half-breed boy, with yellow hair, and he believed the child to be that of one of his colonists intermarried with a red man. Certain blue-eyed Indians found near Cape Hatteras, along the Cape Fear River, are alleged to be descendants of those lost whites.

The fate of Virginia Dare, our first Colonial dame, remains a mystery quite as dark as it was three centuries ago. (Copyright)

note," he writes, "that the sharks have in every case attacked men and boys with bare legs. Their bodies, covered with suits,

> socks and trousers in the surf may keep off the sharks by stenciling on their bare calves: "This is not a leg, but a limb." Louisville Courier-Journal.

MY DOG When my dog looks at yer friendly outer meltin' pretty eyes.

Sometimes a human bein' judges by yer fancy coat, if yer gloves an' shoes

But a dog, when he looks at yer, doesn't notice little things; A dog-a dog he judges by yer soul!

When my dog looks at yer friendly like he wants to see yer smile, An' jumps upon yer, lovin', when yer call; I'd like yer if yer was alone without a home 'r friend, A burgiar-tramp or anything at all !

Sometimes a human bein' likes yer sur-Yer talk or table manners plays their

But a dog, when he looks at yer,

### 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, are asked daily.

QUIZ

What part of the world is simified by the expression "the Near East"?
 What is the Landsthing?

Why is Pike's Peak so called? What are the Dry Tortugas? 5. What is meant by "log-rolling"?

6. What is a "posse comitatus"? 7. Where in Philadelphia is Vernon Park? 8. Who Is W. S. Stone?

10. What important city are the Italians moving on as a result of the fall of Gorizla?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution provides that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of sex.
 Nagasaki is an important city and scaport of Japan on the west coast of the island.

3. Joseph P. Tumulty is the secretary to the President. Philadelphia produces annually \$22,000,000 worth of carpets and rugs.

5. Mothers' Day, which became a national memorial by proclamation of the Fresi-dent in 1914, is the second Sunday in May In time of war the President may seize the railroads for military purposes. The cerebrum is the brain.

8. It is the duty of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation to settle by mediation, conciliation and arbitration contraversies over wages and the like arising between interstate railroads and their train hands.

9. Charles F. Marvin Is the chief of the Gov-ernment Weather Bureau. Frederick A. Muhlenburg, Galusha A. Grow and Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania have served as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A Technical Distinction Editor of "What Do You Know"-"An-

swers to Yesterday's Quiz" of August 15 contains a technical inaccuracy which, I am confident, you will be pleased to correct. No. 9 states: Saturday Evening Post has a larger

dreulation than any other American periodi-

The inaccuracy lies in the fact that the term "periodical" is defined by the postal laws and regulations as a publication issued at intervals longer than one week, whereas a publication issued at intervals of one week (or less) is held to be a newspaper." HARRY I. ABRAHAMS.

The distinction between a periodical and newspaper is made by the postal regula-ions for the sole purpose of putting into definite categories the various publications, without reference to the generally accepted neaning of the terms in common usage. Thus a newspaper which was issued once every two weeks could properly be called a newspaper, though the postal authorities would have to classify it as a "periodical" to prevent evasions of the law. In Answer No. 9 the word periodical was used in its generally accepted sense, and without reference to postal-rule parlance, which in the very nature of the case must draw arbitrary lines.

### Pronunciations

Mrs. M.—"La Valliere" is pronounced as it were spelled "lah vallyare," "lingerie" also ladies with stockings, have not been as if it were spelled "innjery." "decollete,"
"day-cole-tay"; "chauffeur." "sho-fer." the
"cu" being pronounced somewhat as the
"ue" in "guerdon," but there is no English Perhaps those males who refuse to wear vowel or diphthong that is given the same

Promotions in Schools

Editor of "What Do You Know"-(1) when my dog looks at yer friendly outer melitin' pretty eyes.

An' he wags his tail an' tries ter lick yer hand;

Then I don't care wet you look like an' I don't care wet yer been.

Yer good enough for me—yer under—

How many promotions a year do they have in the Philadelphia public schools? (2) is an examination given at each promotion?

And if only one examination is given tell at which promotion it is given. In February or June. LOUIS SILVERSTEIN. (1) Promotions are made in February

and June. (2) Examinations are give both in February and June to those pupil who have not reached that standing in their daily work which the school au thorities think is high enough to justify promotion without examination. me of the pupils are promoted without amination, and others are not promoted until they have passed an examination

Counting the Stars

Editor of "What Do You Know" Can you tell me if an attempt has ever been made to count the number of visible stars coording to any scientific method?

magnitude. Mathematicians and astronomers have guessed at a possible total of between one and two thousand million "light" stars in all, and probably as many more "daris" stars.

## TAPERING OFF THE DRINK HABIT

Decrease in Use of Alcoh Marked Since 1911—Slump 237,000,000 Gallons in One Year

TINCLE SAM is tapering of on drink habit. You might not to so if you compared the consum 1850 with what was drunk in 1915, for per capita consumption of alcoholie of all kinds in the former year was 4.08 gallons. This was made up of gallons of distilled spirits, .27 of a sale of wine and 1.58 gallons of malt he For the fiscal year ending June 39, the total amount drunk, when tioned among the total population, as-19.8 gallons each for every man, and child. There is an increase here more than 15 gallons per capita, or a than a quart a week for each inhabit Every one knows that there are the kinds of liars, including the plain or as den variety. Perhaps it would be up to date to say the golf variety. To come the damned liars, with state closing up the procession, header Beelzebub, the Father of Lies. If and chose to use these figures he could pos to those who do not know better Americans are drinking more than me before. But it would be easy by the more figures to show that he was atten ing to demonstrate what was impos The consumption of liquor in the United States did increase rapidly in the br half of the nineteenth century. It may from 4.08 gallons in 1850 to 16.82 galler in 1899. Then from 1899 to 1907 it a panded until the per capita conson was 22.79 gallons. This was an iscreen in nine years of more than the total per capita consumption in 1860. It amou in round numbers to 400,000,000 malk There was a slump in the next three years, but in 1911 the average amon drunk rose again to the level of 1903. The quantity drunk since then has fee tuated from year to year, but the tedency has been downward. The record of 19.8 gallons for 1915 is lower than for any previous year since 1903, when a was 19.57 gallons.

The marked decrease is of recent es gin. When the total consumption for the five years from 1911 to 1915 is comp with the consumption for 1915 we be that the decrease amounts to 751,97210 gallons, or an average of more than the 000,000 gallons a year. The figures for 1915 consumption in detail follow:

237,673,474 gallons less than in 1914 217.925,170 112.856.935 39,758,129

751,972,372 gallons decrease in five year. The whole country drank only 296,006. 00 gallons of all kinds of liquor in 17th or only about 59,000 gallons more than the decrease of 1915. In 1914 we draw on an average .52 of a gallon of wise In 1915 the amount was only 31 da gallon. We drank 20.54 gallons of ber apiece in 1914 and 2.3 gallons less the next year. The falling off in the und spirits was equally marked, for the be crease was from 1.43 gallons in 1985 1.25 gallons in 1915. Spirits are take off in popularity, for in 1850 the averaamount used was 2.24 gallons, while the we drank only 1.58 gallons of beer per capita. Heer is still the most commen drink, as it has been since 1860. In cely two of the eight years from 1907 to INL clusive, did the average amount drust fall below 20 gallons. This makes the

slump to 18.24 gallons in 1915 most re-We are not drinking wine in anything ike the quantities we did a few years are It took only 32,900,000 gallons of imports and domestic wines to supply the III demand, whereas 52,400,000 were needed

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW And the American people are as capable meting out their indignation to lake officials who sacrifice the pu terest by a refusal to arbitrate as to leperious corporation officials equally per blind,—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A railroad strike such as threaten rould be a shocking blow by one brand Strikes bit f wage earners to another. the workingman harder than they cap tailsts.—Syracuse Journal.

The Kaiser reminds his troops that the spite of the events of the last two year. "the strength and will of the enemy as not yet broken." We might hear mich the same thing from any of the Estern Allies. Glad there's something in the war upon which every one is agreed.—

That expresses the country's opinion of Hay. But, neither the Seventh District Ca State of Virginia nor the nation will see have a chance to get at him. He will see have to face his constituents in Nov The benevotent Mr. Wilson has looked shifthat by appointing him a judge of the Osst of Claims. Thanks to the President to Congressman has found a harbor of relational is comfortably interned. Hay is all -Providence Journal.

AMUSEMENTS

STANLEY MARKET Above 1972
11:15 to 11:15
VIVIAN MARTIN "THE STRONGER LOVE"

PALACE MARKET STREET MARKET BORD

B. F. KEITH'S THEATER SOPHIE TUCKER AND HER KINGS OF SYNCOPATION Eva Taylor-Lawrence Grattan & Co.; 1416-5 Cowboys; Berzac's Circus. Othera Today at 2, 25c & 56c. Tonight at 8, 25c ts &

Globe Theater MARKET AND JUNIFER OF JUNIFER MATTIE CHOATE & CO.

"THE GIRLS FROM KOKOMO" MARKET ABOVE OF Victoria Douglas Fairhands
THE HALF BREEN
Added—Max Figman in Microbas
Tomorrow—GOD'S HALF ACRE

Arcadia W. L. BENNEY LINE THE STATE OF THE S

WOODSIDE PREE AT ALL THE SHANNONS STREWOOKS EVERY PRIDAY NUMBER

ADAMS SANITARY SWIMMING