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Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 24, 1913

IT MIGHT BE WORSE

ONE of the first things which a visitor to Philadelphia in summer hears is that It is one of the hottest cities in the country. This is pardonable as an expression of local pride in the climate, but it is hardly in accord with the facts.

Men who have lived in other cities discover after a season or two here that Philadelphia pride in its torridity is un founded. Boston can give it cards and pades so far as heat and humidity are cencerned, and then beat it. New York on a hot day makes Philadelphia seem like cool grove on the bank of a running brook, and Chicago-well, the less said about its summer climate the better.

General Hyll is one of the leading commanders of the German armies in France Perhaps his sector is the Chemin-des-Damns.

THE COLONEL'S MISSION

COLONEL, ROOSEVELT, in declining to become a candidate for the governorship in New York, has without doubt strengthened himself with his party in that State. An attempt was made to use him to defeat Governor Whitman for renomination. The Governor has been indorsed by a large majority of the leaders of his party. The Colonel was asked to run by men who have been his bitter political enemies. He has refused to be their catspaw, but in such a diplomatic way that they cannot be offended and the friends of Whitman must inevitably be grateful.

It would be easy to say that the Colonel was playing politics. But we prefer to take his letter of declination at its face value and to credit him with the expressed doaire to devote his whole time and energies consideration of the war, the internaoblems of peace and the social and Industral problems with which we shall be confronted when the war ends. He is a leader of great force and he is evidently preparing himself to lead in the reconstruction work of the near future. The states men of all parties must be engaged in the same kind of study as that which is now occupying his attention if we are to meet the problems with intelligence when they must be solved.

not suppose the Colonel harbors any delusions about the presidential campaign of 1920. He may even agree with the view expressed recently by Major Genoral Francis V. Greene that the successor of Woodrow Wilson is now commanding some military unit - great or small - in

The opening of fire hydrants to give the children a chance to get cool in the poorer districts may cause a "waste" of water, but even the fuel administrators would hardly complain against such "waste."

SHARP SHOOTING AT BIG BIRDS HERE are in General Pershing's army a lot of young men who have handled a rifle from their early youth and can hit the bullseye almost every time. So when a lot of German airplanes began to fly low over their trenches one of them asked permission to take a shot at the airmen. He almed his rifle and the airplane came turnbling to the ground like a stricken bird with its pilot dead. Another riflieman in a neighboring company, seeing what had happened, also took aim and brought down another plane, and the rest fled to a safe distance.

The Germans have a lot to learn about the Americans who are fighting against

The 10 per cent income tax will not worry the men getting less than \$2000 a

WAR GRAFT AT LAST

DESTILENCE on the one hand and graft on the other used to be twin scourges of most armies in times of war. Science has eliminated the progressive disease epidemics that used to menace soldiers in the fold. But even science is helpless for a ime against a grafter.

A member of the Council of National De tense is under arrest charged with participating in a system that supplied hunfreds of thousands of worthless storm ceats to our troops in France. General hing has reported that the coats fell part after they were exposed to a few owers. Disclosures of wholesale bribery meng Government inspectors, of the inmidation and bribery of quartermasters' sectors and of political meddling are

romised. The men who didn't care whether our idiers suffered with the cold and rain so ong as they themselves could wring exitant profits out of the situation should treated as enemies of the country. And Department of Justice can brace itself meet the cumulative anger and resents of the country if such men and those so aided them are permitted to escape maximum of disgrace and punishment. least deserving of consideration are army officers who may have permitted

AMERICA AND ENGLAND'S MAN-POWER PROBLEM

Extraordinary Suggestion

Political Situation Which Gives Rise to an

AN AIR of restraint and repression was in Charles H. Grasty's cable report to this newspaper yesterday relative to an impending internal crisis in England. This was due not so much to the censor, perhaps, as to the correspondent's exacting regard for a situation which he recognized as uncertain and perilous. His dispatch referred to a movement of opinion in England for the incorporation of American military contingents for indefinite periods as parts of British commands. By some such means, apparently, Lloyd George and his associates would hope to relieve the confusion which has followed upon their recent handling of the man-power issue at home and in Ireland.

The British Premier is unquestionably facing a situation not of his own creation. He is caught between opposing forces in English war politics. And it is remotely conceivable that he really might turn to the United States in this way as a last resort, with the hope that we, by some unprecedented gesture of self-sacrifice, might help in solving the question of British man-power.

Englishmen and Englishwomen in the mass feel about the war as Americans do. They have fought and endured in a manner too noble and too magnificent for praise for a cause which they consider universal and above the interests of any one portion of the community. There is an isolated opposing group which still preserves the remnant of its former influence in England. It speaks as a rule through the British Board of Trade. This group still regards war as a matter of trade routes and spheres of commercial influence. Millions of dead men and cripples and a continent in flames have not served to mitigate its logic. And so, while virtually the whole of England is warring to vanquish Germany because Germany is a menace to civilization, some of the men who have membership in the British Board of Trade are out to vanquish Germany because Germany has been and may be again a dangerous competitor in foreign

The British Labor party has waged a furious warfare on this point of view. Lloyd George, himself a Liberal, has felt the necessity of holding all the spiritual and material resources of the country together. He has done his best to please all interests. That has been his great error, since he has been unable wholly to please any.

An isolated group of influential individuals in England, whose prestige has been heightened because the Government required and accepted their services, has managed by insistent interference in public discussions to fill the mind of the British workers with suspicion and to confuse the already colossal tasks of the Premier. A certain section of British labor has opposed the new man-power bill because it was looked upon as an effort of the reactionaries to force more women into the English factories and to eliminate for all workmen under the age of fifty-one the wage benefits that they enjoy in the war industries. The Government was at once placed in a false position which made it appear antagonistic to labor. Lloyd George is still threatening labor and, labor is still threatening Lloyd George. And the Allied nations at this critical phase of the war must support the present British cabinet or face the alternative of a new Government dictated largely by the British Labor party, which will hold the balance of power at the next elections.

The present British cabinet is experienced and conservative. A new Premier, were he to be named or helped by Arthur Henderson's labor organization. would be a Liberal of internationalist tendencies. But the British Labor party has agitated consistently for a statement of aims such as President Wilson has always suggested and it has declared for a war to the end along such lines.

These are some of the outstanding factors in the political problem which faces Lloyd George. In all fairness they ought to be thus stated as a corollary to Mr. Grasty's dispatch. They explain why such an extraordinary suggestion is made, even if it is only as a "feeler" of American public opinion.

The British have given immeasurable aid to this Government in furthering our plans for war. Without their assistance in shipping in aircraft and artillery, to mention only a few items of the count, the United States could not have made the remarkable record it has.

There is no doubt that the mass purposes of the British and the American people in this war are identical. It is only the political expedients which get in the way. America stands ready to supply all the man power necessary to win a victory on the western front, without stint or quibbling. But it is too much to suggest that we supply deficiencies in the British ranks indefinitely. If Lloyd George dare not raise the necessary levies for fear of crippling the industrial war power of the nation as well as, perhaps, upsetting his own ministry, the British lines may be contracted and replaced by American re-enforcements as they arrive. Americans, following the customs of all nations for centuries, will insist upon fighting under their own flag.

Why all this railing about humidity? It keeps the tobacco nice and moist.

MEN AND WOMEN

THE practical men in business and politics who used to find endless diversion in reading florid accounts of the demonstrations made by English suffragists invariably pointed to Mrs. Emmaline Pankburst when they wanted to prove that weren't qualified to vote. Women,

they said, were too emotional. Didn't Mrs. Pankhurst's methods prove the ancient

theory? Mrs. Pankhurst is in this country now She has forgetten suffrage for the time being. She has advised all women to cease agitating in self-interest or for the suffrage principle and to forget utterly their own oncerns until the war is won.

It would be interesting to know how many of the practical men who do not believe in suffrage have found themselves capable of a viewpoint as enlightened as hers-and as unselfish.

Now it is reported that Hindenburg has been ill for a year. The news from the Marne will make him sicker-if that be possible.

HEARST'S CANDIDACY

THE decision of W. R. Hearst to attempt I to secure the nomination for the governorship of New York in the Democratic primaries to be held on September 3 is natural and logical.

He has for years advocated government wnership of railroads and telegraph lines. He has supported woman suffrage and prohibition. The Democratic party has come around to his views. Its leaders have indorsed prohibition and woman suffrage and a Democratic President, acting under authority conferred by a Democratic Congress has taken over the railroads and will take over the telegraph and telephone lines a week from today.

Hearst is the logical candidate for the New York Democrats on these issues. He will carry his peculiar brand of radicalism the furthest extreme possible and line up his party with the radical issues so that no one can mistake where it stands.

Yet there seems to be lack of enthusiasm for Hearst among the Democratic leaders now meeting in Saratoga Springs to adopt a platform and to indorse candidates to be voted for at the primaries. Probably it is because Hearst has been repeatedly and emphatically accused of pro-Germanism and lukewarmness in his support of the President. But no better thing could happen for the country than to have the New York Democracy put itself on record on the issues which Hearst personifies.

It is clarifying to have it definitely stated that candidates must be tested to discover not whether they are loyal to the United States and to its official head, but whether they are loyal to the political and personal fortunes of Woodrow Wilson. We doubt, however, whether Mr. Wilson will be gratified to learn that the issue has been stated so baldly at Saratoga.

The Government ownership issue for which Hearst stands is one on which the Democracy must express itself definitely. and the sponer it does so the better. Three members of the President's Cabinet have already said they believe that both the railroads and the electric lines should remain permanently in the control of the Government. The rest of the country would like to know how the New York Democrats stand on this issue. No better way of testing its sentiment could be found than for Hearst to be a candidate in the primaries. If New York Democrats want Hearstism applied to the conduct of government, the rest of the country cannot learn the truth too soon.

Philadelphians should Nothing have no difficulty in accustoming the mselves to the "skipstop" method of running trolley cars. They learned all about the system during those bleakest days last winter when the trolley cars seemed to skip all stops during the omeward rush hours.

"In every second in this city a cigar is made, in every second loaf of bread is baked -E J. Cattell, City Statistician. But Mr. Cattell forgot to enumerate the safety match that is struck every second-

and does not light.

If the Kniser still Flowers That Bloom, spends his spare time picking flowers on the Tra La battlefields, he is not finding any violets on the Marne front. The only blossoms he can pluck there are burrs

and nettles. Ludendorff thinks the German soldiers talk Fatal Word too much. Which may be the General's gentle way of saying that from his viewpoint too many of them are saying "Kamerad!" above the Marne these days.

"Dog days" are al-A Slight most as unpopular here as they are in Difference France with the Germans. Only they speak of them over there as "Teufel Hunden" days.

"Go West, young man." is not a popu-On the Contrary lar slogan with America's young manhood

When General Pershing told the wounded soldiers that the American people were proud of them he was delivering a message which he had received by psychological wireless from every thinking person on this side of

The armies have reverted to the classic rules of war," says a dispatch from the Marne. The classic rule being, of course, that the fellow who badly needs a licking

"shell game" being worked on him by the American artillery is that he is getting more than his money's worth. The plans for wage standardization provide for standardizing wages upward. This

The Kaiser's chief complaint about the

The Government has taken over the Cape Cod Canal, but it took the sinking of some coal barges using the outside route to force

will mean standardizing prices and the cost

of living in the same direction.

No matter how proud we are of the work of the Americans we must not forget that the French and English are also fighting.

The Johns Hopkins doctor who died of blood poisoning contracted while engaged in experiments for the Government was as truly a war hero as any of the men who have been in the thick of it on the Harne,

THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Instructions to German Editors

Issued by the Imperial Bureau for Preparing the German People for News of Another Victory Great General Penquarters.

Somewhere Not. Too Near the Marne

July 24, 1918. Whenever a German victory occurs which for reasons of strategy it is inadvisable to explain too fully to the public, the following course will be pursued:

A special article will be supplied by the Imperial Mouthpiece for Dissemination of Chit-Chat, Herr Karl Rosner. This article, which will be uniformly cheery and gossipy, is to be given prominent place on the front page.

The strategy of the latest movements in the Marne sector is to be explained according to the following formula: "Our victorious troops have compelled the reluctant French to advance across the Marne. This was done by the French entirely against their will, and is in pursuit of General Ludendorff's theory that it is well to encourage the French now and then, or they would quit altogether and the fun would be over."

If the public shows any disposition to inquire too closely into matters that do not concern it, it will be well to divert attention by another announcement of Hindenburg's death and a graphic description of his last hours. General Hindenburg has given permisson for this to be done, and the announcements will be inserted on the following schedule:

Week of July 22-Hindenburg dies in

Week of July 29-Hindenburg very ill in Vienna. Week of August 5-Hindenburg buried

in Brest-Litovsk. Week of August 12-Hindenburg convalescent in Bavaria.

It may be convenient for the next few weeks to avoid mention of the Marne altogether. If this plan is adopted by the Bureau of Helping Along the Facts due no

tice will be given to all editors. A series of designs and fashion plates illustrating the beauty of the new paper clothes are being prepared and will be syn-

diented to the press. Similarly, this bureau will continue the distribution of the very popular series of comics entitled "1001 Ways to Make Turnips Fascinating to the Fastidious." These are to be run on the women's pages of all newspapers and will take the place of war news whenever there is an important vic tory to be concealed.

Until further notice, absolutely no mention is to be made of the following: The Crown Prince

Chateau-Thierry Doctor Muchlor Maximilian Harden Spanish influenza Devil Dogs.

In mentioning American troops great care must be taken not to exaggerate the numbers of Americans in France. It may be admitted unofficially that General Pershing and his personal staff have arrived also a quantity of baseball bats; but it is well to add that owing to a gross mistake on the part of the American navy most of the American troops have been landed in Africa by mistake.

During the continuance of startling success on the western front it will be well to avoid overencouraging the public by turning their attention to more seemly ice such as the hot wave in An which has caused the death of millions of prominent citizens; and the brutality of the Washington Government, which compels American citizens to continue their tasks as usual, just as though they were not terrorized by U-boat raids along their (Signed) VON BUNK. Deputy charged with the task of interpreting disagreeable matters.

We Sympathize

Doctor Davis, formerly the Kalser's dentist, says that Wilhelm said to him, "You know, I simply can't fight all the world and have a toothache too."

How often we have felt exactly like that.

If they are going to douse all the lights in Fairmount Park, may we call the Parkway the Darkway?

EUSTACE, THE MALE FLAPPER.

An Opportunity for Philadelphia The question of giving to streets and

squares in American cities names inspired by the present war will soon become a timely matter. It would be pleasant if we had the graceful genius for names that is so instinctive in France. It would be natural for a Frenchman to feel himself at home and genuinely stirred in thought on a stately avenue named "Boulevard of the World Made Safe" or "Street of Our Glorious Allies" or "Street of Undefeated Armies." Even half-savage nations outdo us in a sense of the noble suggestion of words. Who has forgotten the "Road of Loving Hearts" that the Samoan chiefs built in memory of their loved Tusitala, Robert Louis Stevenson?

Perhaps no American city would feel quite comfortable in naming a street "The Elysian Fields" or "The Street of Peace." as Paris has done. And yet, why not? It would be no mean thing if we, too, could accustom ourselves to a little more poetry and imagination in the names of our high ways. Philadelphia, where so many streets are charmingly named after trees, would be a good city to take such a step.

It seems to us that this city has a beautiful opportunity for such an act of grace. The Parkway will in future years be one of the noblest thoroughfares of Philadelphia. Now the word "Parkway" is an accurate and terse label, but it has no particular significance. Why not give it some memorable name that will symbolize the deeper meanings of this war, that will recall for all time the loves and passions that have fired men's souls in an era of many pangs? The Road of Lasting Peace, the Street of All Humanity, the Street of the Love of France-these would be names in the French manner. Perhaps they are too flowery for our brief and busy utterance If so, why not simply Marne avenue, remembering that river that will always live in our hearts and where our own men first

THE GOWNSMAN

66T want my son to be educated like every other boy in England." This was the wish of Mary, wife of the poet Shelley, on her return from Italy after several years of companionship with the radiant genius and ineradicable eccentricity of that inspired rhapsodist. The rhapsodist had just been drowned while sailing a boat off Leghorn, with a copy of Sophocles in the hand which ought to have been busy with rope and sail; and Mary, who was not only the wife of a genius, but the daughter of a philosopher and Mary Wollstonecraft, the earliest of suffragists militant, had lived a life the vicissitudes of which might well cause her to pine for the society of those whose greatest conspicuousness lies in their likeness, each one to every other.

ONFORMITY bids a man to "watch his U step" and tread as the man treads before him. There is almost as strong a counterinstinct which is born of the impulse to be at all events, different. There are the two human motives which correspond to the force of gravitation that holds rock or cabbage to one place, and to whatsoever power of locomotion may be inherent in man or beast, the will to go, to crawl, to swim, to fly, to soar. Conformity demands the maintenance of the type; the impulse to be different insures not only the life of the individual but the improvement of the race. Conformity demands that a man look like his neighbors, behave like his neighbors, go to the schools, to the polls, to the grave as his like, proceed in all these matters, even that he make his way to heaven by a predetermined route, well-guarded with unmistakable signboard directions. Conformity makes cowards of us all. He is a bold man-some would call him a bad manwho will wear a cut of coat not sanctioned by the sartorial consensus of the moment and it is often as difficult and dangerous to maintain an opinion against the current mode of thinking in conduct, politics or patriotism.

THE instinct to be different, on the other hand, often lands us in strange places: Simon Stylites on the top of a column, Diogenes in a tub, Bunyan in a prison, even greater and loftier souls at the stake, on the cross itself. For the instinct to be different may be only a trivial bias of disposition that loves that murmur of praise that accompanies surprise like the shadow its substance. Or it may be the spark of a divine difference that raises among men the leader, the prophet, the seer, a difference which gave the world a Mahomet, a Shakespeare, a Lincoln.

THE GOWNSMAN has an ingenious friend I who has valiantly maintained that all human progress is the work of rebels; whether he would agree that the greater the rebel the greater the progress, is a point on which information is lacking. However, it is obvious that from things precisely as they are we can hope for no motion forward. Nature attends to it that things which do not move, if they have ever been vital, on ceasing to move begin to rot. On the other hand, it is conceivable that there may be a condition of movement so incessant and so violent that the normal growth is impossible Cataclysm and dry rot may be alike de structive, only dry rot is more tedious. The Bolsheviki have been as successful architects of ruin with their semi-ideal, wholly ignorant blundering as has been the moldering rot of a hundred years of autocratic misrule A man may die a violent death, or he may linger in misery and fall off ripe in years and corruption. If nations, like men, must have an end, something may be said for the

or the Romanoff variety of slow-galloping consumption.

A CHANCE TO COME BACK.

HOSPITAL

BUT is all human progress really the work of rebels? The Gownsman must confess that his ingenious friend makes out a strong case, from the novel project of the Tower of Babel, which was impertinently against all precedent, to the rebellious hand that drove the money-changers from the temple and expiated an unheard disturbance of things precisely as they are on the cross for the redemption of mankind. It should be impossible for any American to question the divine right of rebellion, however he cavil atthe brand of divinity which inspires the actions of Hohenzollerns and their villainous like on earth. Moreover, there is such a thing as direction even in a disturbance of the status quo. The impulse to be different may lead us out of stagnation, but it may likewise lead us straight to a very disagreeable place which every decent man should shun if for no better reason than that it is now so certainly overcrowded with Germans.

IN THIS matter of conformity to the exist-I ing present versus that discontent that makes for change and progress we can appeal, as so often successfully, to the analogy of the laws of nature. Gravitation holds us fast to the place we happen to be in If that place is not already the lowest, gravitation will drop us a step further. After all, your supinest standpatter is only obeying the law which governs the stone; there in something in lying too low to fall. vithout ballast, to the man without balance to the philosopher who is only heavy at top with overplus of brains, to the "reformer" who is light, not as the beacon is light, but "as the down of thisties which the wind bloweth where it listeth." We can no more subsist on gravity alone than on bread alone But it is better to be wheatless than to hav no weight to hold us to this lovely plane which we are so wasting and desecrating for without the tractive powers that hustlus hither and thither, that leave us rest fo neither body nor soul, that keep us moving and, therefore, living, this earth might be come, even without the help of the Germans a thing as dead, as hopelessly of the past, as the astronomers report to us the condition of the moon.

TO INVOKE the scientists once more, w are told that the direction of any object acted on by various forces is a mean some where between them. Man is a shuttlecock this happagard world of ours, battered and bandled about by strokes upward and downward, forward and backward—and we know not even the hand that holds the battledore. In the complex resultant lies such progress as we make

The Gleam

Philip Gibbs, whose war dispatches seen o many of us the best now appearing in any If, as some students of life hold, war will always happen because life itself is a continual warfare, then there is no hope—all the dreams of poets and the sacrifices of scientists are uttierly vain and foolish, and plous men should pray God to touch this planet with a star and end the folly of it.

A cynic might say, isn't He, perhaps, doing just that? Rut the rest of us know that there must be a world after the war, too. And for the sake of that New World we must keep untarnished some of the ideals we are fighting for; we must not lose sight of all the contrasts we used to note between th German mentality and method and the mine and method of France, or Britain, or our own country. If, as French citizens proudly pro-claimed if its opening year, this is a war against war, let us not forget it.—Collier's.

Clicks On, Clicks Ever Four lightless nights in every week Doc Garfield doth, proclaim. But the gas meter down Will click on just the same There never was a law as yet. To make wild meters tame.

-Brooklyn Standard Union.

HE SAW long lines of khaki form in quiet order, clan by clan; To drive against the blood-red storm Of flame and steel beyond their span-As one might gather for a game Of two-base hits or tackle runs-Until the zero hour came Amid the thunder of the guns.

TO UNDERSTAND

By Grantland Rice

Lieutenant, 115th Field Artillery, A. E. F.

And some looked out with eager eves Beyond the gathering barrage, Unmindful of the sacrifice Or service of their final charge; And some, with faces drawn and gray, Stood ready for their final night.

And one who waited through the night. He saw them forming, row on row. A line that raw hell couldn't stop: Until, against the dawn's white glow

He saw their bodies clear the top;

And then, across the shattered loam

From smashing shell and shrapnel sent, At last-three thousand miles from home He knew what Flag and Country meant. Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association. Evidently Ludendorff meant to take

Paris on the cash and carry basis, but he can't seem to get away with it. Feminine Fancies

A woman never quite gets over the idea that she can cure her husband of anything, from liquor to dandruff, by putting something coffee without his foreknowledge.-

Speaking of Blushing brides, We saw one She had just Stepped on A roller skate Which a little Boy had left Out in front Of a store On Cherry street And turned a And that's why She was blushing.
—Macon Telegraph.

What Do You Know?

OUIZ Where is Camp Hancock? . What is a chef? . Who I: Admiral von Hintze?

4. What are the capital and the metropolis of 5. Name the author of "Hans Brinker or the

6. When is "Bastille Day"? 7. What is meant by a "metropolitan" ecclesiastical sense? s. Who is Major General Radcliffe?

Who sold. "Friends have all things in com-

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Conrevitch: the title applied, during the imperial regime in Russia, to the heir to the

2. Camo Oziethorpe is in Georgia, not far from Chattanooga, Tenn. S. Vice Admiral von Canelle is the German Min-leter of Merine He succeeded Grand Ad-miral von Tirpitz. 4. Columbus is the canital and Cleveland the

5. "The Prairie." one of the Indian romances of James Fenimere Cooper.

6. Monastir: one Cf the most important interior rities of Sepha. Till its capture in Mackensey's drive it was the temporery canistal. It is now in Allied possession.