

# NO CHANCE HERE FOR ANARCHISTS

Terrorist System Plainly a Mistake in United States.

"WORLD OWES ME A LIVING"

That Best Expresses Mental Attitude of Some of Youths Who Would Pose as "Reds"—Professor Robinson of Columbia University Blames "Idea Glimmerings" For Bomb Attempt.

"Foreigners with idea glimmerings not worked out, with a terrorist philosophy that is a misfit in this country—that is how I would describe the planters of the bombs in St. Patrick's cathedral and anarchists of their type," said John Harvey Robinson, professor of history in Columbia university and an authority on historical-philosophical subjects, in discussing the arrest and frustrated plot of Abarno and Carbone.

"There is no justification for the existence of anarchists in the social conditions of this country," he maintained. "It is hard to conceive the motives which impel such actions as theirs. One can understand the thoughts of a Russian nihilist, who is not a criminal in the true sense, but who is working, along the lines of a definite philosophy toward a definite end, or of the terrorists of Paris who engaged in the fight for the Commune in 1871.

"But things are different in this country. I can trace no analogy between conditions before the commune of 1871 and the conditions in this country today which precede what the two Italian anarchists are said to have planned—a commune of anarchy and riot in New York. There is no parallel of cause, and there will be no parallel of effect.

Idea of Commune Absurd.

"The idea of a commune being established here by men of the type of Abarno and Carbone is absurd. Even the most disreputable, the most down and out of the hoboes and the unemployed in the city, would never follow such leaders to wholesale murder.

"The proof that conditions in this country do not justify the actions of the two men and their kind—that anarchy and anarchism are not natural outgrowths of existing society here—is simple enough. Think what would happen if anarchists tied up the subway for a day! The whole city would band together for their suppression. Our civilization is too complex, too delicate, too sensitive, to stand such shocks without retaliation. There are not enough anarchists in the country to succeed in terrorizing New York for any length of time, for the simple reason that the community is constructed in such an orderly manner that no disturbance would be tolerated by it.

"The case of the commune in Paris was different. The country and the city were already in a state of semi-anarchy. Police power and the more certain power of public opinion had vanished from Paris with the capture of the city, the death of her best citizens in the war with Germany and the starvation and suspension of business which followed. It can be said, in a general way, that the struggle of the commune in 1871, during which the Hotel de Ville, the Luxembourg and other public buildings were burned and thousands died before and behind the barricades of the anarchists, was the more or less natural result of conditions in the community.

Conditions Different Here.

"But that cannot be said of any attempted commune in New York nor of the acts of the anarchists later. These can be attributed to misapplication of half formed ideas and ideals, fitted, perhaps, to Russia or even to Italy, but not to conditions in the United States, which are totally different." Speaking more definitely of the mental makeup of the Bresci anarchists, A. T. Poffenbarger, engaged in laboratory research and experimental work with the department of psychology at Columbia university, spoke of the terrorist plans revealed by the recent arrests.

"There is no one positive type of mind that belongs to the 'red,'" he said. "It is always possible to trace the causes of his criminal bent or his anarchistic instincts, if the facts of his birth and his life are known. It resolves itself into a matter of heredity and environment. I have not yet seen Carbone and Abarno, but I have known men of their stamp. Their mental attitude may be best expressed by 'The world owes me a living'."

"It is not surprising that the two are so young. Tendencies which lead to crime usually show themselves between thirteen and twenty-five, or even earlier."

A Matter of Discretion.

"Father," asked the youthful seeker after wisdom, "why is it that you always speak or mother as your 'better half'?"

"Because, my son," replied the tired business man, "I know perfectly well that I better and."—Richmond Times Dispatch.

# THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN GERMANY.



Photo by American Press Association.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg (in the light colored field coat), the Kaiser's leader in fight against the Russians, and his staff. On his left is General von Lindendorff, "hero of Liege."

# ALLIES' FINANCE MINISTERS MEET.



Photo copyright by American Press Association.

Historical conference in the cabinet rooms at Paris. From left to right are M. Bark, Russia; M. Ribot, France, and David Lloyd-George, England.

# HE TREBLES GASOLINE SUPPLY.



Dr. Walter F. Rittman, government scientist, thirty-two years old, uncovers way to add 200 per cent to gasoline production. He also has formulas for making important dyes and high explosives.

Here's a Tangle.

How easy it is to mix up the average business man was demonstrated the other day when the son of a local merchant leaned against his father's knee and innocently asked:

"Daddy, is today tomorrow?"

"No, my son, of course today isn't tomorrow," answered the father.

"But you said it was," continued the son.

"When did I ever say today was tomorrow?"

"Yesterday," answered the son.

"Well, it was; today was yesterday, but today is today, just yesterday was yesterday, but is yesterday today, and tomorrow will be today tomorrow, which makes today yesterday and tomorrow all at once. Now run along and play," and the father collapsed into his chair with a sigh of relief.—Louisville Times.

Women and the Old Olympic Games.

One rule of the original Olympic games could not be followed nowadays without provoking serious troubles. Women were not allowed to be present or even to be anywhere in the district when the games were being celebrated on pain of being hurled from a precipitous rock. This rule is believed to have been defied only once, when the offender was pardoned in consideration of the fact that her father, brothers and son had been victors in the games. One particular priestess, however, was not only exempt from this law, but was accommodated with a special front seat on an altar of white marble, and women were allowed to enter chariots for the races, though they might not be present to see them win.

Gun Power at Waterloo.

As to gun power at the time of Waterloo, two facts of guidance: The British drill sergeants of the day taught recruits to hold their fire "until they could see the whites of the eyes of the enemy." That would make the best musketry range, I should say, about twenty-five yards. "Brown Bess" was not of much use beyond sixty yards, judging by all the evidence. As to big pieces, then, as now, naval guns were superior to field artillery, and Nelson loved to get in his broadsides at sixty yards! I believe that 600 yards was counted the limit of effective naval gun fire then. Field artillery range would be less, probably much less. The enormous increase in the effective range of guns since is due, first, to explosives with greater power and more controllable power second, the invention of rifled barrels and breechloading, and, third, stronger alloys of metals.—Frank Fox in London Nation.

Public Elopements.

The Bulgarian is perhaps the most simple minded and industrious peasant in Europe, and, paradoxical as it may appear, his standard of morality is extremely high, although elopements are more numerous than in any other country. But these are generally innocent affairs, being simply the device of young couples to get married without the expense a regular Bulgarian wedding entails. In most cases not only is the consent of both parents obtained, but all friends are informed and assemble outside the bride's house to witness the elopement.

The Black Watch.

In 1730 six companies of Highlanders were raised for the protection of Edinburgh, and the following year were consolidated into a regular regiment, the Highland regiment, and were numbered the Forty-second. On becoming amalgamated the colors on their tartans were extracted, leaving only the dark green ground as a tartan, and from this they took the title of the "Black Watch."—New York American.

# HOOKING BAIT.

It's an Exciting Sport if One Doesn't Mind the Heat.

Fishing for sharks is a popular sport on Palm Beach. You fish with cut bait the size of a spool of thread and a large shark is hooked on your bait. You throw the line and fasten the end of the line to the rail, and then take out your respective shares and read.

Sometimes you get a shark, sometimes you don't. At evening the colored gentleman in charge of the shark fishing on the pier goes around and takes in the lines. That in itself is on rare occasions an exciting sport.

Once a New York sportswoman was standing on the pier enjoying the sunset after a day's fruitless fishing when she heard a shout from the colored gentleman, who had discovered a shark on one of the lines that had been left out. The colored gentleman was having trouble in handling the beast, so the New Yorker went to his assistance. Together they pulled and hauled at the line in vain. Another man on the pier joined in, and then the three braced their feet against the rail and moved for all they were worth. But in spite of all they could do the line slipped gradually through their fingers.

Finally all the slack was used up and the rope, coming taut against the rail, snapped like a thread. The New Yorker has always wished he could have had just one look at that shark.—New York Post.

# MARTEL AND POITIERS.

The Man and Battle That Saved Europe From the Saracen Yoke.

A traveler approaching the city of Poitiers, France, would hardly believe that it was around the site of that small city that the battle which saved all Europe from the Saracen yoke was fought. The man who commanded the French in that great battle was Charles, who afterward received the surname Martel, "the hammer," from his mighty prowess in that fight.

He baffled the Saracen invasion by his great victory at Poitiers. The Saracens had mastered all Asia and conquered Spain. Nothing could withstand their arms, and the Crescent bore death and desolation before it wherever it went. The Mohammedans determined to conquer all Europe in the name of the Prophet. Spain had fallen, and France was next. The two armies met at Poitiers. The strife was bloody, for the Saracens had the prestige of former victories and the advantage of numbers; France had the wisdom of Martel. That wisdom triumphed, and the Mohammedan was hurled back, a broken power. This victory saved Europe from want and desolation, for the brave people would have suffered anything sooner than embrace Mohammedanism. The great champion of Christian civilization lived nine years after his famous triumph at Poitiers and died in the year 741.—Irish World.

Force of Drops of Water.

It seems almost incredible that so small a thing as a drop of rain should injure the propeller of an aeroplane but such is the case. At so great a speed does the propeller revolve—1,200 revolutions a minute as a matter of fact—that a rain drop hits it with such enormous force as to chip a piece of the wood away. Some idea of the hardships entailed by flying through the rain at sixty miles an hour may be gathered from the fact that an aviator who recently went through such an experience, alighted with the edge of his propeller fretted as though it had been gnawed by rats. The rain drops had chipped pieces out of the blades and also bruised the aviator's face, owing to the force with which they hit against his flesh.—London Spectator.

# EXPLODING EXPLOSIVES.

One of Two Methods, Combustion or Detonation, is Used.

An explosive is a body which, under the influence of heat or shock, or both is, speaking popularly, instantaneously resolved entirely or almost so into gases.

Practical explosives consist either of bodies such as nitroglycerin and nitrocellulose, which are explosive in themselves or mixtures of ingredients which separately are or may be non-explosive, but when intimately mixed are capable of being exploded.

Explosives are exploded either by simple ignition, as in the case of black gunpowder, or by means of a detonator containing mercury fulminate. The molecules of an explosive may be regarded as in a state of unstable chemical equilibrium. A stable state of equilibrium is brought about by the sudden decomposition of the original compounds with the evolution of heat. An explosion is thus an extremely rapid decomposition, accompanied by the production of a large volume of gas and the development of much heat.

There are two well defined modes of explosion which can be described as combustion and detonation. In the former case the explosive is simply ignited, and combustion takes place by transference of heat from layer to layer of the explosive. The rapidity with which the combustion proceeds depends not only on the physical form of the explosive, but also on the pressure under which the decomposition takes place. When in the form of fine grains combustion proceeds much more quickly than when the grains are large. Detonation, on the other hand, has to

# HAVE THE MEN; EQUIPMENT POOR

England's Army Grippled by Lack of Arms and Munitions

LORD KITCHENER COMPLAINS

War Chief Says That Lack of War Supplies Causes Him Real Anxiety; He Blames Drink and Union Restrictions For Condition of Affairs—Morale of English Troops Excellent, He Affirms.

London, March 16.—Because the British government is short of ammunition and guns and cannot purchase or secure the manufacture of the necessary munitions the campaign against Germany planned for this spring may be delayed until fall.

The men are at hand and there is sufficient equipment to keep a large army in the field at all times, but the preparations are as yet inadequate for the situation which was prophesied in a remark attributed to Lord Kitchener.

"I don't know how long the war will last, but I do know when it will begin, and that is in May."

Partial confirmation of this information was given by the war secretary himself when he appeared before the house of commons. He said:

"I can only say that the supply of war material at the present moment and for the next two or three months is causing me serious anxiety. I suggest that his majesty at the termination of the conflict confer medals upon the men who have given the government good service in fulfilling war contracts."

Lord Kitchener also gave considerable impetus to the proposal to regulate drinking as was done in Russia and France by saying that excessive drinking had been one of the greatest deterrents in the preparation for continuing the war. Trade union restrictions and strikes of workmen in the iron and steel working lines have also hampered the work.

"It is absolutely essential," declared the speaker, "that the output of ammunition be increased. To do so is of the utmost importance to the operations in the field."

Lord Kitchener added that the government was considering arrangements to meet this situation by which armament firms would come under government control and their employees would secure some of the benefits which the war had brought to the employers.

On the purely military side of the war he said that although only trench fighting has been possible for some past weeks the morale of the British troops had not been affected in the slightest and that the recent victories at Neuve Chapelle and Epinette proved how successfully they could take the offensive. The health of the British troops had been uniformly good, he declared, which was excellent testimony of the efficaciousness of inoculation.

# FISHES WITH ITS WINGS.

The Cassowary Has a Way of Its Own For Capturing Its Prey.

Habits of the cormorant and of our native fish hawk are generally known. Their methods of taking fish are very much like those of birds of prey. But the cassowary fishes according to a method of its own. A well known naturalist witnessed its operations on a river in the island of New Britain.

He saw a cassowary come down to the water's edge and stand for some minutes apparently watching the water carefully. It then stepped into the river where it was about three feet deep and, partially squatting down, spread its wings out, submerging them, the feathers being spread and ruffled.

The bird remained motionless and kept its eyes closed as if in sleep. It remained in this position for a quarter of an hour, when, suddenly closing its wings and straightening its feathers, it stepped out on the bank. Here it shook itself several times, whereupon a quantity of small fishes fell out of its wings and from amid its feathers. These the bird immediately picked up and swallowed.

The fishes had evidently mistaken the feathers for a kind of weed that grows in the water along the banks of the river in this island and which much resemble the feathers of the cassowary. The smaller fishes hide in these weeds to avoid the larger ones that prey on them.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Camels in Warfare.

Camels are a feature of warfare in the far east. Basar was in the year 856 the scene of a fight known as the battle of the camel, in which Ayesbah, the wife of Mahomet, headed the charge mounted upon one of these beasts. And down through the centuries Arab hosts have been led by a girl riding on a blackened camel, singing songs of encouragement to her own side and insult to the other. According to the strict rules of the game, her capture or death meant the flight of her tribe, while in the event of victory she led the triumphal march.—London Chronicle.