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SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1915.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

"Nothing venture, nothing gain"— That's a proverb old and true. Even failure's not in vain. If it brings the truth in view. So, my brother, rise and dare! Plunge right bravely in the fray— Prizes rich and laurels fair. Lushly lie along the way. Waiting for the souls that cohere. Up the pathways venturesome.

New York can find diamonds in turkeys, but Washington is satisfied with its pearls in oysters.

Even if Richard Canfield, the gambler, left \$1,000,000, that doesn't show that it pays a man to gamble.

A New York detective was rolled of his bankroll while on duty on Broadway. It was such a shock he woke up, caught the thief and recovered his money.

During the recent cold snap a Boston man used a big muff to keep his hands warm. Of course he has the right to use a muff, but it may be he could not get a pair of gloves large enough.

Looks as though New York has another serious problem to solve, that of preventing some of her citizens from selling cocaine to school children. The ducking pond or a stout club might help some.

President Poincare, in his New Year's address to the Diplomatic Corps in Paris, said: "I do not doubt that next year, at this traditional reception, we shall celebrate together the establishment of a beneficent peace which, solidly based on rectitude and respect for international treaties, will give necessary security to the nations." It surely is to be hoped the President is right.

In the campaign against tuberculosis \$30,500,000 was spent last year in the United States, according to a tabulation made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. New York expended \$3,286,838 in public funds and \$1,728,269 from private sources, a total of \$5,015,107. The second State was Illinois, with a total of \$2,325,528. Pennsylvania's total is \$2,111,536. Let the good work go on.

Patrolman James Dauman, of Brooklyn, was always willing to try anything once, but he has changed his tune since he tried to fox-trot over an interfering rug. He went through the window. The sash and glass tried to check his airy flight, but he insisted on carrying them with him to the pavement, eight feet below the window. An ambulance surgeon advised the policeman to remain in the hospital a few days to recover from the mental and physical shocks of his fox trotting.

It is not to be expected that the immigration slump of 1914 will be permanent. The general impression is that the close of the war will be followed by a rush from war-torn Europe to this happier land. The extent of that exodus will, however, depend on the duration and outcome of the conflict. The decimation of the population by war, the necessity for reconstruction and making up what has been destroyed or lost, may so increase the opportunity for labor in Europe for the time that it may check to some degree the looked-for flood tide this way. But even with that there is sure to be a return to normal figures, more particularly if there is any considerable making over of the map of Europe which places nationalities under new masters.

If New York City is in possession of 600 pairs of shoes and 1,000 pairs of socks donated by a charitable body for the needy, and if red tape prevents their distribution by the city, the Sun wants to know if there is any law which prevents the donors from giving them away on the city's premises, lent for a few hours for the purpose? At worst, is there any reason why the proposed beneficiaries should not be allowed to help themselves with a strong armed policeman near enough to see that no one mistook himself for a centipede? There should be some possible solution even for an intricate sociological and municipal problem of this sort without an appeal to the board of estimate or the legislature.

The Lobbyist's Enemy.

When I was a correspondent in Washington there was the usual talk of insidious lobbyists. I asked Senator Tom Carter what was the best protection against the lobbyist.

"You're one of 'em," he answered. "I mean that newspaper publicity is the highest barrier the lobbyist has to overcome. Maybe the lobbyist doesn't care what the papers say about himself, but a Senator has to care what they say about him and the lobbyist."

Long ago some poet fellow wrote: "You're one of 'em," he answered. "I mean that newspaper publicity is the highest barrier the lobbyist has to overcome. Maybe the lobbyist doesn't care what the papers say about himself, but a Senator has to care what they say about him and the lobbyist."

Unfortunately for his own case, the shame of the million-dollar misceant warrants newspaper publicity, whereas the shame of that Nobody family lacks interest for the reader, and so isn't published.—Girard, in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Calamity Howling.

The man or organ who carefully and exactly analyzes unhappy industrial conditions with a view to pointing out a remedy, may perform a public service, particularly if his remedy is efficacious or within the reach of the public.

There is little analogy between such an instrumentality for publicity and the "calamity" howling man or newspaper. One of the most pernicious of recent instances of calamity howling appeared in a New York newspaper of repute yesterday morning. A strikingly executed cartoon portrayed an elderly man, evidently fallen on hard times, standing on the end of one of the New York docks. He holds in his hand an extra hat and coat, evidently picked up from the end of the dock. A line under the picture reads:

"Bill said he'd do it if he didn't get a job." If our esteemed contemporary can point out reasonable possibility that this greivous cartoon will accomplish ought of good to offset the ill it will work through suggestion to thousands of unfortunate unemployed in New York alone, we may revise our opinion as to calamity howling.

New York's Indebtedness.

Gov. Whitman, in his message, gave a great deal of space to the cost of government. This is of vital importance to New York. In commenting on this grave problem the New York World says that in twenty years the population of the State has grown by 52 per cent; of the city by 90 per cent.

In twenty years, as Gov. Whitman says, the State debt has grown from "practically nothing" to over \$150,000,000. The annual interest charge has become \$6,385,000. The net debt of New York City has increased from \$150,000,000 to \$900,000,000, or 500 per cent. The city's annual interest charge—the interest rates for a time falling, but lately rising—has grown from \$7,000,000 in 1894 to \$38,000,000 in 1914. Include sinking-fund payments, and the service of the debt will cost the city \$60,000,000 this year.

It is total annual expenditure that immediately affects prosperity. Twenty years ago the State spent \$11,200,000 and had about 3,400 employees; in 1913, with over 15,000 employees, it spent \$49,700,000, an increase of 343 per cent. City expenditure from revenues has grown from \$10,000,000 to \$192,995,500, or 221 per cent, while expenditure from new loans may reach another \$60,000,000. Meanwhile, "taxpayers of the United States contribute \$1,000,000,000 a year for the support of the national government."

The City of New York pays more than its statistical share of State and national taxation. To each one of the city's estimated population of 5,625,000 it averages a heavy burden.

He pays in State tax \$4.97; in national taxation more than \$10; for service of city debt \$10.65; for other current city expenses (deducting State taxes, included in the city budget) \$23.53. Against him is piled up \$10.65, more or less, of new city debt. An average family of five persons, therefore, pays some \$29 for all purposes—taxation—besides its share of the excess of taxation paid in the metropolis as compared with other sections, and besides the indirect cost of tariff taxation which does not reach the government. No account is taken in this summary of State borrowings, which are less predictable.

To lighten this burden appreciably in one year, or two years, consistently with safety, is quite impossible. What is possible, and what must be done, is to introduce sane methods of finance that shall stop using up the fixed capital of the city and State for current public expenses. In this respect, the figures, as the governor says, "contain a warning which we cannot longer disregard." They point toward bankruptcy.

The President's Note.

That a little timely frankness oils the wheels of progress even in the course of delicate and momentous diplomatic negotiations may be proven by our relations with Great Britain in the handling of noncontraband cargoes held up by the latter on the high seas.

The fact that no adverse criticism has attached to the note from any responsible quarter—with the exception of the bungling manner in which it was made public—adds to the prestige of the communication. British press comments, while emphasizing the friendly spirit which pervades the phraseology of the note, acknowledge the weight of its contentions. And news dispatches indicate that perhaps already the British government has recognized the justice of our position, and the necessity on her part for expediting the workings of her policy.

It developed yesterday that little danger now remains of continued interference with properly voyaged for cargoes of copper destined for Italian ports. Great Britain stands ready, it is understood, to accept the explanation of the Italian government that her suddenly increased consumption of American copper results from the shutting off of a big German supply previously available. Statistics yesterday indicated that in all quarters the movement of copper had become easier, and New York reported that recent days have brought about a big increase in the shipments of cotton. Dispatches yesterday also announced the release by the British admiralty authorities of three American ships and the probability that the French authorities in the Azores would release immediately the captive Brindilla, taken under a misapprehension.

Later events may prove that the Wilson note already is bearing fruit, as indicated by the most recent developments.

The Washington Baseball Franchise.

In spite of the present baseball war owing to the advent of the Federal League the stockholders of the Washington baseball club have in their possession a holding which would probably bring in open market close to a cool million dollars.

The question has often been asked: "What is a baseball franchise worth?"

First let us answer this with "What is a baseball franchise?" It is simply the right to play baseball in one city with seven other American League clubs.

In New York last week the American League franchise of that city was purchased by Messrs. Ruppert and Huston for a sum said to be \$400,000. The New York team had no ball park of its own and only three players of recognized worth, yet nearly \$500,000 was spent by the Ruppert-Huston combination for a parkless team and no stars of the first water.

Should the Washington franchise be suddenly offered for sale the stockholders could offer a plant worth \$425,000 (including ground and stands), and a pitcher, Walter Johnson, for whom any

manager in the big league would buy for \$50,000 or more.

It is doubtful if anybody could buy the Washington baseball franchise for a penny less than \$1,000,000.

One Danger of Sympathy.

By JOHN D. HARRY.

SOME time ago a lawyer told me of an experience that I thought amusing. He saw no humor in it, however. As he spoke he showed a good deal of bitter feeling.

"I went down to the country a little while ago on a railroad case," he began. Then he told me something about the case. He was against the railroad and he had for associate a distinguished attorney.

"When we got down there," he said, "we were having everything our own way. It happened that on the other side there was a well known man that lived near by, a very delightful and a very rich old gentleman. When the noon recess was called the old gentleman invited my associate and myself to go to luncheon with him. I made an excuse. So did my associate. But the old gentleman insisted. 'There's no place in this one-horse town,' he said, 'where you can get anything fit to eat.' Finally my associate was won over. Then, of course, I had to go, too, or else to be unappreciative and disagreeable. This luncheon proved to be far more elaborate than even that rich man would usually have. I suspected that it had been specially prepared. We started with cocktails, we went through several courses and we topped off with liquors and with expensive cigars. During the whole proceeding I was very uneasy. For I saw that my associate was thawing out under all this geniality. It happened that it was he who was to conduct the examination of the witnesses that afternoon, and among the witnesses were two guests at that table, both railroad men, with attractive manners and suave address, and our genial host was himself to be called to the stand. When we went back we were all on the best of terms. No one to see us, talking and laughing, with cigars in our mouths, could have suspected that we belonged to two camps. The result of all this geniality was that when those three witnesses were called to the stand my associate treated them with such respect that he got virtually nothing out of them. There were several searching personal questions that he ought to have asked, questions that would have made those men very uncomfortable; but he didn't ask them. Consequently our case was seriously injured. We lost. But for the handling of those witnesses I believe that we should have had an easy victory."

We have lately been hearing a good deal of criticism of judges. Once judges were immune from criticism. In the change many people profess to believe there is grave danger.

Judges, as a rule, are very impressive men. Of course those in the lower courts are sometimes commonplace enough. I have heard them speak ungrammatically. I have seen them chewing tobacco. But somehow these very habits make them seem close to the people they judge. In observing them I have had the feeling that perhaps they were as good judges as could be found. If they were far away from the everyday people there might be no genuine sympathy between the delinquents and themselves.

The judges in the higher courts are much more impressive. Nearly always they are men of great dignity. When they wear robes it is fine to see them at court. No actors could carry themselves more effectively. And as they take their places on the bench, they sometimes seem almost to turn to granite. In one sense they seem more than human. In another sense, they seem less than human. Often they look like noble statues.

When people approach these judges it is always with the deference that might be paid to a king or to a god. Nevertheless, I have seen those granite men talking. And I have seen them become flesh and blood and unbend. And nearly always such a change has taken place in the presence of men like themselves, well-dressed, dignified, the men sometimes described as pillars of society.

It is plain that between dignified judges and men of wealth and dignity there is a strong bond of sympathy.

It is only lately that we have realized the danger of this sympathy. For we know that the sympathy of even the higher judges should be with all the people, not merely with those like themselves, but with the illiterate as well, the ill-clad, the grimy, the vast majority.

We know that where there is sympathy with one kind of people and lack of sympathy with another kind of people there is likely to be favoritism, unfairness.

Lately the public consciousness of this danger has been so vigorously expressed that some good people consider the noise scandalous.

Mr. Wilson on the Stump.

What seems to be an inspired announcement of Mr. Wilson's political intentions forecasts a series of speeches in defense of the domestic and foreign policies of his administration to follow an address at Indianapolis on Jackson Day. It was only a very few weeks ago that the President suppressed a design of some of his followers in New Jersey to adopt resolutions in favor of his renomination; and at that time he shrank from deriving any political advantage from the state of war in Europe and the escape of his country from a conflict with Mexico.

What has since happened to cause Mr. Wilson to abandon his admirable attitude of common sense and magnanimity? Will there not be risk to any political ambition he may cherish in discussing Mexican conditions in Indiana and the Middle West and in trying to demonstrate that he holds the scales of neutrality with sensitive impartiality? Can he talk about the delicate question of relations with England and not give offense to either England or America? It would seem to be rather a time for silence and watchful waiting for a vindication.—New York Sun.

A Question.

What would be the attitude of Representatives Bartholdt and Vollmer on his war munitions question if Germany, not England, were now in control of the sea?—New York Herald.

Three Face Criminal Trials. Former New Haven Directors' Pleas Overruled by Judge. New York, Jan. 2.—John L. Billard, James S. Elton and William Skinner, formerly directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, must face trial on indictments by the Federal grand jury on the charge of conspiring to monopolize commerce in connection with the recent dissolved New Haven combine.

Judge William L. Grubb, of the criminal branch of the United States Federal Court, today overruled the pleas of immunity interposed in the interest of Billard, Elton and Skinner, to the indictments. The maximum penalty if they are convicted of violating the Sherman anti-trust act is one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000.

The plea, are three of twenty-one of the "old guard" of the directors, who the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended be held personally responsible for the losses suffered by the New Haven. It was charged they held office during those oracles of high finance which wrecked the New Haven, the Boston and Maine, the New England investors, and the New England traveling public to the verge of disaster.

Sends Decision in Letter. Judge Grubb heard the arguments on the pleas of Billard, Elton and Skinner, word of the overruling of the immunity plea and the sustaining of the government demurrers arrived today by letter to William Leary, clerk of the United States District Court, from Judge Grubb, who is spending the holidays at his home in Birmingham, Ala.

Judge Grubb stated that his opinion which he reasons for denying the pleas would be sent later. William Skinner and James Elton asserted in their pleas that they were entitled to immunity from prosecution because of the testimony they gave regarding the affairs of the New Haven company as witnesses before the Interstate Commerce Commission at its hearings into the wrecking of the railroad, which was held in Washington.

To the charges that they criminally conspired to monopolize interstate commerce, Skinner and Elton answered: "That the names of the grand jurors who heard the evidence and charged them with criminal violations of the law were drawn by a deputy clerk instead of the clerk of the court."

That the deputy clerk lives out of the Federal district—New Jersey. That two stenographers were unlawfully present in the grand jury room during the hearing of the case. That the term of the indicting grand jury had expired and should not have been convicted. Billard denied his claims to immunity on the ground that he testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission at its investigation of the affairs of the New Haven.

Much of the testimony given by former President Mellan, of the New Haven, caused the indignation of the three men, who now must face trial. Of the men and their dealings, Mr. Mellan said: JOHN L. BILLARD. Q.—Do you know why the board of directors of the New Haven permitted Mr. Billard to refund his obligations on a 4 per cent basis instead of a 5 per cent? A.—You would have to know Mr. Billard to answer that. Mr. Billard was always boning me to reduce the rate of interest. He wanted to make the rate as low as he could. That is Mr. Billard. He never paid any more interest than he was obliged. He was looking out for Mr. Billard all the time. JAMES S. ELTON. Mr. Mellan was asked if the New Haven bought some Waterbury Gas

Unimportant If True

By DR. ERITAS

Harry Thaw has been a soft thing for the lawyers. About the hottest time we ever saw was on a cold night.

The fellow who is on dissipation bent will eventually go broke.

Or to put it differently, the President proposes and the Senate opposes.

Christmas neckties were made to be seen, and some can almost be heard.

Still, we don't suppose war is any more terrible than some of the pictures of it.

Christmas week in Atlanta was about as exciting as the same week in Mexico.

We know a man who has been a life-long teetotaler since the first of January.

You have noticed, of course, that a small man can feel just as big as the rest of us.

It is a sad thought, but true, that mother's little lamb may grow up and have a foul tongue.

A man is fortunate if he can make himself believe that he is having a good time when he isn't.

Why War Proves the World Needs a Mother

By CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

This great world and all that is in it belongs to women as much as to men. It is our world in full half share; not to divide and manage separately, but to administer as a whole together.

All our previous history up to date has made the mistake of assuming this to be man's world; and, laboring under this initial error, man has run it all by himself in his own way. Woman meanwhile was carefully relegated to a circumscribed region called home. This, she was told, was her world—all the rest was his. She was the "queen of the home" and he was everything else.

Now, if the home really was a separate world, entirely under her management, our story would have been very different. As a matter of fact, the home was his home, like everything else. "The home belongs to man and woman both; of course; and the whole world belongs to man and woman both."

It is time that the women of the world realized this, and accepted the responsibility. Men tell us our work is nobler than theirs. It is. It is nobler because there is no nobler work than that. But look at the people we make. Are you satisfied with them?

Why should they? It is merely the old brute instinct of sex combat that makes men fight; it is not a human purpose. Men fight to win. They are not interested in the welfare of the world. They are interested in the welfare of their own sex. They are interested in the welfare of their own race. They are interested in the welfare of their own country. They are interested in the welfare of their own world.

What is the world without a mother? It is a world where men have made it. Black with smoke, which need not be shed, with blood, which need not be shed, with noise and quarrelling from top to bottom. Poor world!

The world needs its mother—and its mother is coming.—New York American.

Headless Body Found in Swamp Identified. New York, Jan. 2.—The headless body found in the marsh near Coxsack Island was identified today as that of Rufus A. Dunham, sixty-two years old, of 752 Madison street, Brooklyn.

At the time of his disappearance on December 2, Dunham, the police say, had almost \$10,000 in cash in his possession, representing collections made the previous day.

Dunham, the police believe, was fired to death by a man who shot him, killed and robbed and the body dismembered and tossed into the swamp where it was found.

FILIPINOS UNFIT FOR SELF RULE, TAFT SAYS. (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

make it clear that should the Russian government act upon their extreme contentions in regard to contraband of war, and the treatment of vessels accused of carrying it, his majesty's government may be obliged to take such precautions as may be seen for their delectable and sufficient for the protection of their commerce.

As a result of the British diplomatic negotiations on the subject of contraband of war, the British government is obliged to admit practically all of the British contentions.

Anticipate Greys Answer. London, Jan. 2.—The Spectator says today: "The foreign office will no doubt reply in good foreign office jargon to the American note, but we will be greatly surprised if Earl Grey's answer, when translated into common speech, does not contain something of the following tenor: "We are not going to relax in the slightest degree our efforts to conquer Germany; our must make your people understand that we are fighting for our very existence as a free nation, and we cannot let copper into Germany for that is the real crux of the matter, merely because it is a legitimate profit of 20 per cent above normal anti-bellum profits."

"We do not blame them for grumbling at being deprived of that profit, nor do we wonder at the general malaise felt in the American commercial world as a whole, though it is not as terrible as was our own trouble in the cotton famine of the sixties. "The depression in the United States must be very upsetting."

BOLDEST TOMBOY TAKES POISON. "Mistake" Matters Miss Nellie Elms, Lapsing Into Coma. Los Angeles, Jan. 2.—Nellie Elms, known as "America's boldest tomboy," is dying from bichloride of mercury poisoning here. Miss Elms, as soon as her hair was put up and her skirts let down, ran away from her home in Chicago to Australia where she visited a wealthy aunt and captured a baby kangaroo.

Last spring while sailing to the dock at San Francisco, she astonished everybody on board the liner by climbing up into the rigging to wave a greeting to friends on shore.

Miss Elms when found in her room this morning muttered "take by mistake" and lapsed into unconsciousness. She had been employed as an actress with a sporting picture company, whose studio is Santa Monica.

Mr. Mellan was asked if the New Haven bought some Waterbury Gas

GIVES SCHUMANN LECTURE.

Mason Says His Melodies More Vital Than Mendelssohn's.

Daniel Gregory Mason gave the "Robert Schumann" lecture, in his course on "The Romantic Period of Music," at the National Museum auditorium last night.

The subject-matter of his lecture was the national music, the David Club, the "Mosaic" as a structural type, songs and symphonies, and music of international scope.

Mr. Mason illuminated his discourse with piano illustrations of Schumann's "Romance in F sharp minor," "Aufschwung," "Marsch der Jünglinge," and selections from the "Carnaval" and the slow movement from Schumann's "Sonata, Opus 10, No. 3." In the latter illustration Mr. Mason drew an interesting contrast between Schumann and Mendelssohn's conception of a melody similar in outline, the freshness and vitality of Schumann's as compared with the conventional flatness of Mendelssohn's melody.

The literary character of Schumann's music was dwelt upon and the "Carnaval" was given as one of the compositions supremely illustrative of this side of Schumann's musical genius. In the analysis of thematic material, and in expounding the structural beauty and charm of the "Carnaval" and the "Mosaic" the lecturer's musical lecture last night was of the highest interest and instructive value. "Aufschwung" and the "Romance" were given as examples of Schumann's introspective imagination as exhibited in some of his works.

The next lecture of the series, which Mr. Mason will give on the subject of the Washington Society of the "Pine Arts," will be given February 6. The subject will be "Mendelssohn: a Musical Landscape Painter."

KEYSTONE SOCIETY MEETS. Pennsylvanians Eat Apples and Drink Their Native Cider. Pennsylvania apples and pretzels were eaten and Pennsylvania cider was drunk at the meeting of the Keystone Society last night at Pythian Temple. President Samuel R. Stratton presided.

Genevieve Pyle, Marian Frisbie, Katharine Pyle, Grace Colfax, chairman, Marjorie and Earl Sangston, pupils of Miss Cora B. Shreve, sang and danced. Miss Ida Stalker recited. Vocal solos were given by A. E. Lang, Miss Mary E. Regan, Mrs. Clara Kalstrom and Ernest Behm. The Lutz family quintet gave selections. Piano solos were played by Master Myra Robinson, Miss Louise Reppelt and Miss Hazel Griffith, F. E. Harbour recited.

The entertainment committee was composed of Dr. W. F. Conley, chairman; Robert T. Fraley, Mrs. Fraley, Charles E. Frechefer, Paul S. Gable, John D. Garman, Charles H. Gordon, Mrs. M. M. Gordon, William H. Graham, Michael A. Gruber, Mrs. Caroline M. Gury, Arthur H. Gehman, Mrs. Rosa Hamilton, Miss Helen Harman and Mrs. W. F. Hemler.

MAN SLAIN; \$6,000 GONE. Headless Body Found in Swamp Identified. New York, Jan. 2.—The headless body found in the marsh near Coxsack Island was identified today as that of Rufus A. Dunham, sixty-two years old, of 752 Madison street, Brooklyn.

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NOVELIST ANSWERS CHARGES OF GERMANS. (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

The German service bullet is very similar to the British bullet. Its muzzle velocity is rather more than that of the British bullet, and its weight and size rather less.

Kind of these bullets would cause wounds similar to those inflicted by dumdum bullets, which are so evilly destructive because of their explosive nature, except in circumstances where they are struck by Sir Victor Horsely.

The regulations laid down by the Hague conference in 1864 are not very clear in regard to expanding bullets, but the definition being confined to the prohibition of "projectiles calculated to cause unnecessary suffering."

Based on Two Declarations. These recent regulations were, however, based upon two international declarations, one signed at St. Petersburg in 1864 on the subject of explosive projectiles; the other, signed at the Hague in 1864, which explicitly stated that "bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions" should not be used.

Bullets with soft cores and thin envelopes which are shattered on contact with the human body are not and have not been served out as ammunition to British soldiers during this war.

Such bullets have not been in the possession of British soldiers at any time since the war began. No bullet authorized by the British war office could in its legitimate shape produce the kind of wound seen in photographs distributed in the United States.

Makes Countercharges. It is certainly a fact, however, that soldiers treated in British hospitals during the fighting in German Togoland had been wounded by bullets of large caliber, which contravened the Hague convention, bones being shattered, and in the words of an official memorandum, "irregularly shaped, and of such a nature that amputation had to be performed."

These bullets were found upon bodies of prisoners, both German and British, captured in Togoland, also in bodies of dead native soldiers serving with the Germans.

The British war office has one of those bullets in its possession today, and the officer commanding the British troops made a protest to the German acting governor concerning their use while yet operations were proceeding.

Defends Flat-nosed Bullet. German newspapers also made great play with the fact that our revolver ammunition, marks A and S pattern, are flat at the fore end instead of conical. They say that proof that these are defective international law and that these are dumdum bullets intended to produce ghastly wounds.

The dumdum bullet is not, however, flat nosed. A flat-nosed bullet is as humane as any other bullet. It is, indeed, in absolute accordance with international law. It is a bullet which is not intended to produce ghastly wounds, but which is intended to produce a wound which is not intended to produce ghastly wounds.

The wound inflicted by the dumdum bullet is not, however, flat nosed. A flat-nosed bullet is as humane as any other bullet. It is, indeed, in absolute accordance with international law. It is a bullet which is not intended to produce ghastly wounds, but which is intended to produce a wound which is not intended to produce ghastly wounds.

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