WAR ON 3 FRONTS KEY TO SUCCESS

Editor Favors Concentration Upon Dardanelles and Balkans.

KILL TURKEY; THEN ON

Teutons More Vulnerable on South. Flanders Offers Most Stubborn Line of Resistance.

By J. L. GARVIN,
Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

London, Aug. 7.—Whatever may happen afterwards in Flanders—and the keenest appetite for events is yet to be satisfied in that quarter—the way to relieve Russia, neutralize the effect of the fall of Warsaw, destroy all the hopes of the enemy in the East, and speed up the whole war is for the western allies, and Great Britain above all, to concentrate their full energy and strength upon the Dardanelles expedition and upon the whole Balkan problem. There lies the sure key that will unlock the gates of destiny. Success in this quarter would be salvation, and failure would be unforgiveable on the part of some who are responsible for the diplomacy and arms of the allies.

There has been a lamentable loss of precious time through reluctance to face sooner the necessity for steps that were bound to be unavoidable in the end. A good deal of the incompetent obstruction has been cleared away and we are getting at the real meaning of the terms. No one pretends to regard the Dardanelles expedition any longer as a secondary undertaking. We must regard it, however, not only as a major operation, but second in importance to no enterprise whatever in any of the fields of war.

Facile and shallow minds, which are always taking the obvious for the true, have tried to confuse us with their parrot cries about Flanders being the principal theater.

No one locality in the east or west can be the principal theater; the war throughout Europe is one war and we have to look for the best line of solution. The best line solution for the allies in the first instance runs into the more vulnerable of the central empires from a base formed by the Straits and the Black Sea, by Constantinople and the Balkans.

Flanders, on the other hand, is the line of the most resistance, where any given expenditure of effort on our part is likely to have the least effect until the whole German plan for the war on two fronts is fatally beaten by a full and deliberate development of the allies' initiative on three fronts.

War on Three Fronts.

But that is not enough either for us or for our allies. Our common purpose demands for its decisive issue a larger plan of direct attack, which shall unite all forces of the allies in a war on three fronts, and, after disposing of Turkey, assail Austria-Hungary from the south.

In tackling the Gallipoli problem with our full means and resolution we shall be laying well and truly a foundation of stone for an immense edifice; we shall not only be establishing the military power of the grand alliance upon the middle front whence the enemy's positions both east and west ought to be compromised, but we shall enable concerted action of all the allies to move upon one vast continuous line stretching from England to Flanders, through France, Italy, and the Balkans into Russia.

That conception is a mighty one, but it is also practical. It is magnificent, but it is also war.

Centering in Balkans.

Von Hindenberg is evidently working with might and main to bring off the idea of his dreams, which hitherto has failed. He hopes to turn the inner line of the Vistula and the Bug, as he has now turned the outer line of the Vistula. He undoubtedly is throwing every man he can muster into the Balkan provinces, far above the Polish triangle, and means to strike at the Grand Duke's railroad connections with Petrograd. The chief junctions aimed at are Vilna and Dvinsk. His main forces are not within sixty miles of each. The country is so shaggy, shodden and broken by lakes and other kinds of standing water that it is more dangerous than other sections the Germans have worked in.

Let there be no mistake. This act of the drama is far bigger than anything that has gone before.

Warsaw is a bagatelle by comparison with the enormous military issues still at stake. We may take it for certain that Von Hindenburg is working the German frontier railways at top pressure in hurrying his battalions and squadrons from other quarters through East Prussia to the northernmost wing, where he still craves, after being baffled so often in the last twelve months, to strike the Grand Duke in the flank with a thrust as near as may be to mortal.

VALUE OF WIRELESS IN WAR BEING PROVED

Expert Says It Is Specially Useful in Concentrating Troops Operating in Vast Territory.

By EDOUARD BRANLY,
Early Inventor of Wireless Telegraphy.

Paris, Aug. 7.—Wireless telegraphy is of great use in war, for example, in ordering the concentration of troops operating over a vast extent of territory, especially if such troops are separated by intervention of the enemy's forces.

Cavalry corps, notably, should be equipped with transportable wireless posts. The Germans are already making this use of wireless in Belgium and Northern France.

Dirigibles and aeroplanes all should have radio telegraphic apparatus. They could send messages, but, of course, could not receive because of the noise of the motor. Submarines can use wireless, but only when the antennae are above water.

It is possible to explode mines or bombs at long distances by wireless projection of electricity, but only after the object to be destroyed, such as a bridge, mine, or fortification, has been prepared to receive the current. Such preparation would mean the installation of some sort of mechanism especially designed. The difficulties in the way are obvious. It is possible also to maneuver torpedo boat submarines at a distance by wireless electric currents, but extremely risky, because of the possible interference of atmospheric accidents. This probably is the reason it has not been done thus far.

Portugal Inaugurates President.

Lisbon, Aug. 7.—Prof. Bernadino Machado, former premier, today took the oath as President of Portugal. His election by Congress yesterday was followed by a great celebration that lasted throughout the night. As a leader of the anti-clerical party, Machado became popular with the Portugese masses, and it was largely due to his efforts that a republic was established.

Quits Command of Dreadnought To Take Charge of Submarine

Readiness of Capt. Grant to Step from Quarter Deck of the Texas to Undersea Vessel an Indication of Importance of Latter Type of Warship.

The feeling among naval officers the world over that the submarine must now have a tremendously increased share in naval warfare has been shown in the ranks of the United States navy, in the readiness of Capt. Albert Western Grant to step from the quarter-deck of the super-Dreadnought Texas, one of the finest above-water war vessels in the world, to the conning tower of a submarine, says the New York Evening Post. Of course, Capt. Grant did more than that, because he is in supreme command of the submarine flotilla of the navy; but when it is recalled that up to a year ago naval officers generally yield with each other in seeking command of the imposing Dreadnoughts, the fact remains that men of the service must foresee the vast possibilities of the submarine, if one of Capt. Grant's character will leave the Texas for the undersea flotilla.

Secretary Daniels set about to find a man qualified to bring the United States submarine to the highest standard of construction and efficiency, and to do it quickest. The combination was found in Capt. Grant, who has a peculiar genius for mechanics in general, electrical mechanics in particular, and torpedo work, and is known throughout the navy as the "greatest horse for work" in it. It is well known that Mr. Daniels makes a practice of consulting the efficient officers who surround him whenever he wants a man for a particular work. When one asks who was responsible for the selection of Capt. Grant, the reply comes back from half a dozen quarters: "We all had a hand in it. No other name was ever mentioned."

Always Hard Worker.

Although Capt. Grant is known in the navy as "a horse for work," his brother officers say his actual horsepower has never been established. When you ask them to tell you some of the chief characteristics of the new commander of the submarines, their first descriptive word is "energy," and then "energy." The younger officers who have worked with Capt. Grant are not ashamed to say that they succumbed in jobs requiring great physical endurance, while Grant went serenely on to the end. According to their story, Grant has never known what it is to be tired.

"Just as an illustration, and a mild one, of Grant's endurance," said an officer, "I recall an incident in Rome. Grant was chief of staff to Admiral Perry on the trip of the fleet around the world, and whenever we reached an important port his duties were many and various. On this occasion he had worked virtually all day and all night, and on the second day in Rome he had stood for an hour and a half in full-dress uniform before the King of Italy, along with the rest of us, with the perspiration rolling off his face in streams, for it was excessively warm. This reception was followed by a dinner, and other festivities which tired us all out. As soon as we could, the bulk of us prepared to return to the ship, but Grant calmly announced that he had been too busy up to that time to go sightseeing, and intended to have a look at the town before retiring."

Native of Norfolk.

Capt. Grant is a native of Norfolk, Va. Across the river from his home town lies the Portsmouth, Va., Navy Yard, and a few miles up the James River is the shipbuilding plant, which turns out battleships of all descriptions, as well as merchantmen. From early boyhood he had a liking for the water and for the navy. He grew up to be a muscular giant, which probably accounts for his extraordinary ability to work. At the Naval Academy he was captain of the crew, and has never relinquished his love for the oar, despite his long association with mechanical propulsion. In fact, a few years ago he trained a crew of midshipmen at Annapolis in a ten-oared cutter, took them to New York for a race with the Naval Reserves of that State, and had the satisfaction of seeing his boys row the fastest mile ever covered by a boat of that class. His enthusiasm for outdoor sports is said by his colleagues to be equaled only by his enthusiasm for the serious work he has performed in the navy. Physically, while he has not an ounce of superfluous flesh on him, it would be hard to find a man of his inches—he is five feet eleven inches tall—who is broader and thicker muscularly than he is.

In the navy Capt. Grant has done every job assigned to him well. He made a specialty of electricity, with especial reference to its various applications aboard modern battleships. Many of the uses to which electricity is now put on these vessels are suggestions arising from his work. He became an expert on dynamos, and then turned his attention to all kinds of mechanical appliances, and finally he became as well posted as any of his colleagues on torpedoes. In placing him at the head of the submarine branch of the navy Secretary Daniels has given Capt. Grant an opportunity to develop to the highest possible state of efficiency his many valuable qualifications for the post. In addition to these qualifications Capt. Grant has a fondness for detail and for organization, more than ordinary executive ability, and is known as a model disciplinarian. While his record in the latter particular shows him to be a man of firmness in his decisions, he knows how to temper justice with mercy, "has a heart as big as a barrel," as one of his colleagues put it, is considerate of his subordinates, but expects them to do their work.

Says What He Thinks.

"He is the one man I know of in the navy who can say what he thinks at all times and all places and retain the love and respect of every man under him or over him," is the verdict of one officer who has served with him from the Naval Academy to the present time.

One of the highest-ranking officers in the navy supplemented this statement by saying that Grant was "universally regarded in the navy as an up-to-date, all-around, A1 officer in all that these terms imply." He referred to the fact that in 1910 Capt. Grant had issued a volume called "School of the Ship," which is regarded as the best authority extant on the handling of warships.

As an example of the thoroughness with which Capt. Grant discharges his responsibilities of evry kind, his brother-officers point to his success in raising a most interesting family of three boys. Although none of the boys has followed his father in the navy, more than ordinary care was taken in their development, both physical and mental, and in fitting them for the careers for which they seemed best suited. One of them is now a lawyer at Norfolk, the second son is employed by a large coporation in Philadelphia, while the third and youngest boy only recently informed his father that he had, without parental assistance, succeeded in connecting himself with a first-class business concern. The independence and good judgment exercised by the young man pleased Capt. Grant immensely.

At the present time, Capt. Grant is maintaining his headquarters on board the old cruiser Columbia, which is now the "mother ship" of the submarines at the Philadelphia navy yard. His principal job there consists in training new men for the submarine service, in order that the boats may be placed in commission as rapidly as they are turned out by the shipbuilders. A number of vessels of this type are completed each year, and Capt. Grant is determined to see to it that none of them shall lie tied up to a dock for lack of an efficient crew.

At the same time, he is directing the submarine work on the Pacific Coast, and as soon as possible will make a personal inspection of the progress there.

Mystery Surrounds Bill for "Treatment To Prevent Dread of Great Bodily Harm"

New Castle, Pa., Aug. 7.—Why did J. N. Fallis, a wealthy retired business man of this city, who died recently, promise to pay $50,000 to Dr. Henry F. A. Meissel "for treatment and suggestion to prevent dread of bodily harm?" This is the question that is being asked on all sides today and the city is agog with interest. The police are investigating the case and interesting developments are expected to follow.

Fallis, who was widely known for his philanthropic deeds, died seven months ago leaving an estate valued at $400,000. A claim for $40,000 was filed against the estate by Dr. Meissel, a prominent physician, who exhibits a note signed by Fallis in 1904 agreeing to pay the physician $35,000 with accrued interest after death.

It is alleged by the physician that Fallis promised to pay him $50,000 in all in return "for treatment and suggestion to prevent dread of bodily harm." Fallis' widow and his friends and relatives have tried vainly to discover the cause of his great fear.

John Blevins, city treasurer of New Castle in 1899 and a warm personal friend of Fallis, was beaten to death by thugs one night and the mystery of his death has never been solved.

Did Fallis know the identity of the man or men who murdered his friend? Was he afraid to tell the authorities what he knew lest he himself be killed? These and other questions have been flying back and forth ever since Dr. Meissel filed his claim against the Fallis estate for the unusual services alleged to have been rendered. So far not the slightest clue has been unearthed by the police that would throw light on the mystery.

At the time that Bevins was killed Fallis was a councilman. It was discovered after that murder that $50,000 of city funds supposed to be in Bevins' hands was missing. What became of this money is another mystery that was never solved.

Mrs. Fallis is trying to break her husband's will because he left her only the $75,000 mansion where she lives and an automobile. She denies that her husband ever agreed to pay Dr. Meissel $50,000 for the purpose alleged by the physician.

"I Am Quitting the Stage to Live in Real World," Declares Julia Marlowe

New York, Aug. 7.—"I am not retiring from the stage because I am ill. That is absurd. I never felt better or stronger in my life. I am simply leaving the stage because there are so many other things in this world I would rather do. All my life I've lived in a mimic world; now I am hungry for the real world, full of genuine friendly people who will talk with me of their homes and small worries and not speak to me the lines some master wrote hundreds of years before I was born. I want to live life—not act it!"

Thus did Julia Marlowe yesterday deny the persistent rumor that ill-health was forcing her retirement from the stage at this time when her star of fame and power is at its zenith, says Ruth M. Byers in the New York American.

Julia Marlowe retiring in her prime! All incredulous world will not believe it. But as I saw the happiness in Miss Marlowe's face mirrored in those wonderful dark eyes of hers that seemed to have caught a new youthfulness, I knew that she meant every word she said.

We were talking of the announcement Miss Marlowe had just made in the den of the actress' beautiful summer home in the Berkshires, in Litchfield, Conn.

"I feel as though I were seeing a new world with the unaccustomed eyes of one who has been in a far distant land," she declared. "I want to enter into the things other women have been doing all these years I have been giving my life to the theater. Oh! I have it all planned out. You shall see. First of all, I am going to have my home."

"Do you know what home is going to mean to me?" There was a curious wistfulness in Miss Marlowe's voice. "It's going to be something stationary. It isn't going to be on wheels that grind and get on my nerves. It can't be shunted up side tracks. My home is going to be far from bellboys and meun cards.

"I want my books and my great open fireplace; a couple of dogs, a few good servants, my friends, and peace. I have earned a rest. That's what my home shall be—my rest. The last time Mr. Sothern and I were en tour we lived in thirty different houses in one season, trying to keep up a pretense of home.

"Only a very strong woman could keep up a repertoire such as mine and retain her health," she said. "And I am not willing to pay the price. I am so well now, I want to always enjoy life with the same unhampered joy I have put into my work. I shall travel leisurely with long stops—not one-night stands. I shall read—for hours at a time."

Miss Marlowe smiled whimsically. "That's just what it will mean. Reading hours at a time until I catch up with all the books and plays I have missed while I worked. I want to live much out of doors. Woman's club life interests me, and perhaps I shall spend some time with suffrage."

Subcommittee Chairman David S. Potter has received proof of an engraved card of invitation to be sent members of Congress, governors and other distinguished citizens for the encampment.

PAUPERS GET CHEAP BURIAL.

Fort Worth Will Pay One Cent for Each One.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 7.—Sink or swim, survive or perish, live or die, to be or not to be—Harvey F. Spelman, undertaker, has settled this or all these problems forever and aye, at least in Fort Worth. The answer: It is cheaper to sink, perish, die or not to be in Fort Worth.

Spelman offered the city commission to bury paupers at 1 cent each and to charge the same amount for each ambulance call. He got the contract over two other bids, which were $1 each for burials and $1 each for ambulance calls.

LEAVES MATE FOR ONE OF 85.

Young Bride Deserts Husband, Aged 79.

Waynesburg, Pa., Aug. 7.—The fight of Oliver J. Ruse, 79, to recover his bride of 21 from William Pitcock, 85, is causing gossip throughout Greene County. Ruse and Pitcock, both well-to-do farmers, have engaged counsel. They were friends, and shortly after Ruse's recent marriage, he and his bride went to Pitcock's farm to visit the aged widower.

When Ruse announced the visit must end, Mrs. Ruse refused to go. Pitcock declared it was her wish to remain with him. After two weeks of futile pleading, Ruse had Pitcock arrested. Justice Patterson discharged the defendant.

Ambassador's Daughter Spends Honeymoon in the Astor Home

PHOTO BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

MRS. CHARLES GREELY LORING.

Plymouth, Aug. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greely Loring are spending a portion of their honeymoon here at the residence of Maj. Waldorf Astor, M. P., who has placed it at their disposal. Mrs. Loring was until last Wednesday Miss Katharine Alice Page, daughter of the American Ambassador. Her wedding in the Chapel Royal was attended by Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and the diplomatic corps. Later Mr. and Mrs. Loring will sail for New York and afterward take up their residence in Boston, the bridegroom's home city.

OFFICIAL WAR STATEMENTS

RUSSIAN.

Petrograd, Aug. 7.—On the Narew there was stubborn fighting on Friday in the direction of Ostrov. After sanguinary engagements the enemy succeeded in advancing and gained more territory.

On Friday at daylight the enemy, after a heavy fire and the extensive use of asphyxiating gases, began to storm our positions at Ossowiec. He succeeded in capturing the fortification at Sosno, but by our counter-attacks was dislodged everywhere.

The enemy has attacked our advanced positions at Kovno and on the left bank of the Niemen, but our batteries have maintained an energetic fire everywhere.

Energetic attacks by the enemy in the region of Serok have been repulsed.

On the Vistula there was an artillery duel. On Friday night our heavy guns successfully bombarded the enemy's bridgeworks.

Between the Vistula and the Bug there was obstinate fighting in the direction of Kurow and Kotsk and also on the right bank of the Vieprz north of Senchni.

Between the Ovina and the Niemen on Friday the fighting continued without substantial changes.

On the Zlota Lipa, Dniester and Bug the situation is unchanged.

ITALIAN.

Rome, Aug. 7.—In the Plava sector the enemy, on the night of August 6, made two attacks supported by numerous artillery, which was silenced by our guns.

Yesterday, in Carso, stubborn fighting lasted the whole day. We progressed on the center and conquered the valley toward Deberdo, making 140 prisoners.

The enemy bombarded our left, toward Monfalcone, threw bombs and started a fire in an endeavor to prevent our troops advancing. We succeeded in putting out the fire and limiting its damages.

TURKISH.

Constantinople, Aug. 7.—On the Dardanelles front, near Ari Burnu, we repulsed a feeble attack which was intended as a counter-attack against our left wing. Near Sed-el-bahr, on August 4 and 5, there was an artillery and infantry duel of unusual violence.

An enemy cruiser, torpedo boats, and land batteries threw 400 shells unsuccessfully in the region of Altschie Tebe and Siglun Dere.

On the Russian front, on the morning of August 4, we expelled the remaining Russian troops from Alashkert. Feints by the Russians from time to time in order to cover their left wing have resulted in serious losses to them. On August 3 in the neighborhood of Olty, we captured a number of prisoners, including a captain.

AUSTRIAN.

Vienna, Aug. 7 (via Amsterdam).—Between the Vistula and the Bug fighting continues. South of Lobartow the Austro-Hungarians penetrated the enemy's lines and northeast and northwest of Lecza the Germans penetrated the enemy's front. Otherwise the situation in the northeast is unchanged.

Italian theater: In the region of Gorizia, east of Polazzo, Redigbuglia was heavily bombarded this morning and afternoon by many Italian batteries.

In the coastal region and on the Corinthian and Tyrolean frontiers there were only artillery engagements.

GERMAN.

Berlin, Aug. 7.—One of the forts defending Novo Georgievsk, the last remaining fortress of the Russians on the Vistula, has been reduced by the big mortars of the Germans. It was Fort Dembe.

The Austro-German troops investing Nova Georgeievsk have penetrated as far as the Narew River.

The Vistula as far south as Blenkow has been reached.

German airships bombarded the railway stations at Novo Minsk and Siedlee east of Warsaw in an effort to break the line of communications between Praga and Brest Litovsk. The former is twenty-four miles from Warsaw, the latter fifty miles.

Between the Bug and Vistula rivers, southeast of Warsaw, the Germans and their allies have stormed the Russian positions near Ruskowola (Konskowola) and Leutschna (Leaszna).

Eastern theater: East of Ponewjesh the Russians have retreated beyond Jara.

To the west of Kovno we have made further progress. Five hundred Russians and two machine guns were taken there.

The armies of Gen. von Scholtz and Gen. von Gallwitz, after stubborn fighting, have broken the resistance of the enemy near Lomza and in the vicinity of the mouth of the Bug River.

As a result of the fighting from Aug. 4 to 5, we captured 85 Russian officers and moe than 14,000 men of the rank and file as well as 6 cannon, 8 mine throwers and 89 machine guns.

Our troops beleaguering Nova Georgeievsk have penetrated as far as the Narew.

Fort Dembe, one of the works defending Novo Georgievsk, has been taken.

"From the south the Teutonic allies have penetrated the Vistula region as far as Blenkow.

In the immediate sector of Warsaw the situation is unchanged. The Russians continue to bombard the city from the eastern side of the Vistula.

Our airships have dropped bombs upon the railway stations at Novo Minsk and Siedlee.

Southeastern Theater: Near the north of Ivangorod our positions are unchanged. Between the Bug and Vistula rivers Germans troops stormed the positions of the enemy near Ruskowola (Konskowola) and south and east of Lubartow; also northeast of Leutschna (Leczna). We forced the enemy to evacuate some of his positions in that region.

Western theater; In Flanders the Belgians were driven out of some of their advanced positions on the Yser near Hernisse and south of Dixmude by the effectiveness of the German artillery fire. South of Nancy we repulsed attacks made by the French with hand grenades. East of Luneville our advanced patrols easily repelled an attack by the French. In the district north of Meunster, in the Vosges mountains, nothing of importance has taken place.

SERBIAN.

Nish, Serbia, Aug. 7.—On the Danube front our artillery dispersed a supply convoy of the enemy between Vertehcrova and Orchava on Tuesday. We dispersed with our infantry fire a detachment of the enemy that was entrenching near Chonchka. The enemy's artillery fired a few shells in the direction of the island of Siaglia, but did no damage.

FRENCH.

Paris, Aug. 7.—The night passed quietly on the western part of the front. There were reported only some Grenade fighting around Souchez and artillery combats in the regions of Tracy le Val and Berry-au-Bac.

In the western part of the Argonne a fierce fight continues with petards and bombs. An enemy attack was repulsed in the region of hill No. 213.

In Lorraine, strong German reconnoissance was broken up by our fire near Leintrey.

In the Vosges nothing has been reported.

TURKISH.

Constantinople, Aug. 7.—Our right wing continues to gain ground on the trans-Caucasian front. We have occupied the whole of the Mudar Valley and have occupied Alaschgerd, northwest of Kara Kilisseh.

On Wednesday night on the Dardanelles front the enemy exploded mines in front of the trenches on our left wing and followed it up with attacks, which we repulsed.

We counted a large number of dead bodies

Hanging of Americans Is Urged By the Mexican Revolutionists

"American Note Was the Work of a Clown Who Has Never Been Able to Cope with Any Condition," Says Speaker at Secret Session.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Minutes of the secret session of the convention of revolutionary leaders held in Mexico City, to discuss the Mexican note of President Wilson were given to the Washington Herald correspondent today by Arthur J. Baldwin, a delegate to the constitutionalist convention.

The record of this session was sent to Mr. Baldwin by a personal friend, an American now residing in Mexico City. As expected, the revolutionists are violent against any proposals for United States intervention, and are insulting in their references to the American people and President Wilson.

Mr. Baldwin is the law partner of John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, and formerly Attorney Geneal of the United States. He vouches for the authenticity of the record. The revolutionists write as follows:

"Vuevada, who was vice president of Mexico, presided at the secret session. Sot y Gama was the principal speaker. He characterized the American note as the work "of a clown who has never been able to cope with any condition." He referred to the United States as a "conglomeration of adventurers."

The report of his speech contains the following quotations:

Work of Cientificos.

"The American note is the work of the cientificos and the readtionaries who have sold their properties to the magnates of the United States, who are influential in the trusts and therefore in politics. These influential Americans, who have purchased properties from the Porforitas, Huestistas, Clericals and Cientificos, have managed to prevail upon President Wilson to sign that note, which has not the usual tone of the White House.

"The American agent, Duval West, when he was in the South, intimated that Gen. Carranza had offered Silliman and himself several million pesos and very productive concessions if they would make a report to the President favorable to the Carranzistas.

"Gen. Zapata and the indomitable Surlanos refused to give West a single cent, so he became angry with the Zapatistas and allied himself with the miserable bandit foreigners who hypocritically call themselves the 'International Benevolent Society.'

"From the understanding had between Duval West and the adventurous Jews of the International Committee resulted the report which will be an eternal insult and perennial infamy to our revolutionists, who are exposing their lives on the battlefield, fighting against reaction, clericalism, and for our ideals, which are set forth in a democratic parliament.

"Stupendous calumnies are contained in reports by agents of the Washington government. It is stated that the revolutionists are to blame for the famine of the neutral population of the capital—that population which has not yet been punished or expurged of its crimes, iniquities, and insults.

"The foreigners deserve that article 33 of the constitution, pertaining to deportation, be applied to them, and if we really wish to be revolutionists and patriots we should give that bigoted, ill-intentioned, unsuccessful professor of Princeton a severe lesson. The compilers of this report should be hanged from our legendary cypress trees in Chapultepec.

"We should not be scared by this ridiculous and childish American note, which, like all that Wilson has done, is nothing but words, words, words.

U. S. Must Be on Guard.

"The United States must be on her guard, for sooner or later they will be dragged into a war with Japan. For this reason, even should he desire, Wilson will never intervene in Mexico. Therefore the note is ridiculous and meaningless.

"I hope the Yankees will intervene in Mexico. It would spell their ruin. It would be the undoing of the conglomeration of adventurers called the United States. They would lose the Philippines, the Panama Canal, Hawaiian Islands and possibly San Francisco, Los Angeles and Florida.

"Let us look at the matter in its true light. If Great Britain wins the present war she will follow it up by taking possession of the Panama Canal, for it is the opinion of European statesmen and diplomats that that war is for the mastery of the seas. If Germany wins she will add the Panama Canal to her possessions within a short time. On studying the matter carefully, we will see that the United States cannot come into Mexico, for before their disorganized troops had landed in Orizaba, San Francisco and the defenses of the Panama Canal and their shining Babylon they call New York would be swept by the deadly fire of the Japanese, English and French navies."

The report of the session sent to Mr. Baldwin concludes with these words:

"Delegate Cervantes asked for the floor, as did several other delegates, but as the majority thought the matter had been sufficiently discussed in private the secret session was adjourned."

PHYSICIANS TO DISCUSS HAY FEVER TREATMENT

New York Medical Men Will Give Results of Their Investigations at Meeting.

New York, Aug. 7.—At the meeting of the United States Hay Fever Association to be held at Maplewood, N. H., on Friday afternoon, September 3, two New York physicians who have given particular study to the immunization of hay fever cases will present the results of their investigation. Dr. Seymour Oppenheimer and Dr. Mark J. Gottlieb will tell of their work in searching for a substance that would produce immunity to those who have suffered from hay fever. The subject of the presentation will be:: "Some general remarks on the subject of pollinosis (hay fever), with particular reference to its treatment by active immunization and results, with a demonstration of the methods employed in determining pollen anaphylaxis."

In a recent issue of the New York Medical Journal the results of the work of these two physicians were described. After discussing the causes and symptoms of hay fever the investigators remarked:

"Hay fever is due, as previously stated, to a sensitization of an individual by the conveyance of pollen contents through the respiratory tract. There must be, at the time of sensitization, an abrasion of the mucous membrance so as to make parental absorption possible. In all likelihood there exists in the patient an individual susceptibility to this particular disease, which seems to have some relation to heredity—for this and other allied ailments are frequent in given families."

Next they describe the method of finding just what peculiar pollen affects a given individual. In view of known facts concerning the disease and deductions based upon their theory of an effective method of treating the ailment, the physicians concluded that it should be possible to employ one of four methods—which they enumerate as follows:

1. By injecting a dose of pollen extract just before the hay fever time and repeating the procedure in twenty to thirty days.

2. By injecting a large quantity of immune serum during the attack.

3. By injecting very small amounts of pollen extract at intervals of ten days or less, so that only minute quantities of anaphylatoxin are formed and the patient's tolerance is raised.

(Anaphylatoxin is not the name of a medicine or remedy, but it is the term applied to whatever substance produces a condition of anaphylaxis—which means a condition of increased susceptibility to an infection.)

4. By injecting very small doses of anaphylatoxin made in the laboratory to produce the same results as in method No. 3.

ALL CHURCHES SHOULD ADVERTISE, HE AVERS

Clergyman Says Lesson Is to Be Learned from Commercial World in Saving Souls.

Baltimore, Aug. 7.—In an article in the late[illegible]e of the Baltimore Lutheran, t[illegible]sistant editor, Rev. W. A. Poovey, a[illegible]rs the question, "Should the Church Advertise?" in a way that leaves no doubt as to his convictions in the matter.

His viewpoint is sane and practical and the arguments he advances to show the value and necessity for bringing the church before the public through advertising are strong and well pointed. His article, in part, is as follows:

"Business men know that it pays to advertise, and the one who does the most of it, as a rule, reaps the greatest rewards of his labor. We would be the last to put Christ's Church on a level with a worldly organization, but it appears taht the church can learn much to her own good from the prudence of business men. And the church is in a business—the most important one in the world—that of saving souls, and it must, in order to carry on this business of saving souls succesfully, make known what it ha, and what it is doing as a saving agency.

"There is a certain type of advertising which the church has no right to use; that is the cheap, sensational method such as the theater and circus use in announcing to the public the sensations of the season. To make use of such avertising would be a detriment rather than a help to the church of Christ."

URGES EUGENIC REGISTRY PLAN

Dr. J. H. Kellogg Would Have State Keep Records for Mating Purposes.

RACE BETTERMENT IDEA

Thinks Government Should Annually Inspect Health of Individuals. Unfit Are Numerous.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The world needs a new aristocracy—"a real aristocracy made up of Apollos and Venuses and their fortunate progeny," said Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., in an address today on "The Eugenics Registry," before the second national conference on race betterment.

"Instead of such an aristocracy," Dr. Kellogg continued, "we are actually building up an aristocracy of lunatics, idiots, paupers and criminals. These unfit persons already have reached the proportions of a vast multitude—500,000 lunatics, 80,000 criminals, 100,000 paupers, 90,000 idiots, 90,000 epileptics; and we are supporting these defectives in idleness like real aristocrats, at an expense of $100,000,000 a year; and this mighty host of mental and moral cripples is increasingly due to unrestricted marriages and other degenerative influences at a more rapid rate than the sounder part of the population—so that they are bound in time to constitute the majority unless some check is put upon the increase. Every one of these lunatics possesses the right to vote, even in States where women are not given the right of franchise."

Race Betterment Scheme.

Dr. Kellogg proposed a "scheme for race betterment," which he thought should be set in operation as speedily as possible. This included the establishment of a "health registry," on which should be recorded the results of an annual health inspection of individuals made by a bureau maintained by the State for the purpose, and of a "eugenic registry," to accomplish in behalf of race hygiene "what the health registry would seek to do for personal health."

Another suggestion by Dr. Kellogg was a health survey in every community at least every five years.

"In this survey," he said, "notes should be made of all particulars relating to water supply, milk supply, and other public matters which might influence health, but especially with reference to the existence of degenerative disorders and chronic infections, especially insanity."

Burbank on Selection.

Luther Burbank, the plant specialist, delivered an address on "Evolution and variation with the fundamental purpose of sex." He said in part:

"It is becoming increasingly necessary to impress the fact that there are two distinct lines in the improvement of any race; one by favorable environment which brings individuals up to their best possibilities; the other 10,000 times more important and effective—selection of the best individuals through a series of generations. By this means and by this only, can any race of plants, animals or man be permanently or radically improved. When these two lines of action are combined, all the best qualities of any type are brought forth and fixed—and the field for improvement is limitless."

GERMANS TORPEDO 8 VESSELS.

Sink Six English and Two Neutral Boats.

London, Aug. 7.—Six English fishing boats and two neutral vessels have fallen victims to German submarines within the last ten hours. The fishing boats were sunk this morning. The neutral ships, the Danish schooner Hansemil and the Norwegian steamer Vendus, were set on fire in the North sea last night.

The crews of the fishing boats were rescued and landed a few hours after the smacks were sunk. The crew of the Hansemil was put aboard the Danish ship Tyr, bound for Denmark. The fate of the Vendus' crew is unknown. That ship was passed by the Swedish steamer Osterland, but no small boats or signs of life were seen.

PENN GARDENS

21st St. & Penn. Ave. N. W.

TODAY

The Broadway Favorites in "Midnight at Maxim's," featuring "The Pajama Girls," in four parts. Lubin presents a society romance, "The Earl's Adventure." The roaring comedy, Ham and Bud, in "Some Romance." Also Pathe Weekly.

MONDAY

The Diamond From the Sky, Chapter 14; "For Love and Money," featuring Lottie Pickford, Irving Cummings, William Blair and Eugenie Forde. Knickerbocker Star Features present Mary Nash, in a three-act drama, entitled "The Tides of Time." Also the Hearst-Selig News Pictorial.

TUESDAY

Selig presents "The Isle of Content," a three-act drama. Lubin presents Velma Whitman and L. C. Shumway, in "A House of Cards," two reels. Also the great comedy, "He's in Again," Mina Film.

WEDNESDAY

William Fox presents "Wormwood," the dramatic masterwork of Marie Corelli, produced by Marshall Farnum. The cast consists of renowned players headed by John Sainpolis, Ethel Knuffman and Charles Arthur; five acts. Also Pathe Weekly.

THURSDAY

Kalem presents "The Seventh Commandment," in three acts. Lubin presents the beautiful drama, "When the Light Came In," featuring Ethel Clayton, Louis Kauffman and Justina Huff, in two acts. Vitagraph presents "Cutey, Fortune Hunting," featuring Wally Van, Nitra Frazer, Albert Roccardi, Templer Saxe.

FRIDAY

Metropolitan Pictures Corporation presents Edward Connelly, the estimable character actor, in "Marse Covington," George Ade's picturesque romance of the Southland; five acts; 207 scenes. Also side-splitting comedy.

SATURDAY

World Film Corporation presents Eugene O'Brien and Elaine Hammerstein, in "The Moonstone," based on the famous Wilkie Collins' novel, a Shubert feature, in five acts. Also roaring comedy.

SUNDAY

Progressive Motion Picture Corporation presents Harry Carey in "The Master Cracksman," the most thrilling and sensational romantic drama of the day. Picturized in five parts, 300 scenes, with a wonderful cast and a company of eighty. Also Pathe Weekly.

Admission, 10 cents. Reserved section, 10 cents extra. Box seats, 25 cents. Ample parking for autos. Pennsylvania avenue cars to door.