War Will End in 1917 Herald Writer Thinks

Balderston Predicts, However, that There Will Be a Fourth Campaign—Impossible to "Starve Out" Germany.

By JOHN L. BALDERSTON.

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London, Feb. 15.—This is an interview with myself, in which I propose to suggest answers to the mighty war riddles over which the world is puzzling.

I write not as a prophet or an expert, but as an American reporter, who came to Europe early in the war without preconceptions, or axes to grind and ever since has been collecting facts and opinions about the wider phases of the conflict. If my present beliefs have any value it is because I have tried to keep from from bias and remain in touch with the best opinion. A reporter should keep his own views in the background; in this instance I depart from the leading rule of my trade with less reluctance—because I interviewed myself in this same fashion once before, on March 11 of last year, and have no reason to withdraw the predictions then made.

When will the war end?

Nothing need be subtracted from, and little added to, the answer to this question given at the commencement of the attack on Verdun. After pointing out that the soldiers measure the length of wars by campaigning seasons rather than by years, I wrote: "The first major campaign of this war lasted from August to November, 1914. Then came a relative lull, and the second great campaign opened in April, 1915, and lasted until the destruction of Serbia in November. The third campaign has now opened and will continue in its turn until next November.

Predicts Another Campaign.

"I believe that while the fighting in the third campaign will not be decisive, successes will be gained on the allied side of great local importance, and then the combats will die down next autumn. The peoples of the entente countries will insist on another campaign. Germany, if her bid for a decision has failed, will then have given up all hope of winning, and will be on the defensive, fighting to prove that she cannot be beaten.

"There will then be, in my opinion, a fourth great campaign, opening in the spring of 1917.

"That the countries of Europe can endure a fourth war winter is inconceivable to me. Starvation, revolution, anarchy in Austria-Hungary, and disturbances so violent as seriously to endanger the fabrics of warring states would be the inevitable result of the agony among the civilian populations in the fourth winter. The fourth winter of war would open in November, 1917.

"My estimate, therefore, is that the war will end sometime between the beginning of the fourth campaigning season, in April, 1917, and the beginning of the fourth winter, in November, 1917.

"If it is asked why the end will not come next fall, in response to the clamor for peace that will undoubtedly arise as the third winter of war approaches, I can only say that I do not think the universal agony will have become so great by that time as to force the statesmen to give up their dreams. That situation will not be reached, in my opinion, before the approach of the winter of 1917-18."

Since the news above was written the Germans have failed to take Verdun, suffered heavily on the Somme, overrun half of Roumania, and inaugurated a ruthless sea warfare which has cost them the friendship of the United States. Nothing has happened to change my views of a year ago; I believe the fighting will stop this year, but probably not before the late autumn or early winter, while the making of a peace treaty will be a task of months that will not be completed until some time in 1918.

Last year the tide turned on the western front, and the Germans were thrown back upon the defensive. This year I expect important allied victories in this theater of war, and I think the Germans will be driven back from their whole fortified trench-line as far as the Meuse—possibly as far as the Rhine. This opinion is given in the light of some knowledge of the numbers and munition supply available in France this spring.

What will happen upon the eastern front depends upon political as well as military factors, which would puzzle the closest observer in London to analyze now. But the feat achieved by General Brusiloff last spring when he overwhelmed three Austrian armies might be duplicated elsewhere and on a larger scale without exciting surprise.

2. What will be the peace terms?

"The war will end in a draw," I wrote last spring. "Theoretically, the war of attrition would result in complete German defeat if continued long enough, but in practice such a war is impossible, for at its conclusion all Europe would be decimated and starving, and the lot of the victors as bad as that of the vanquished." That view I still maintain, but the word "draw" has been much abused and needs explanation. President Wilson's "peace without victory" puts my meaning more clearly.

I do not believe either side can dictate peace terms to the other. In my view, the peace that is to be negotiated will spell failure and Allied success, in this sense, that I believe the major guilt of the war rests upon Germany, and that the Allies will obtain a peace which will spell complete defeat for German schemes of aggression.

Can Claim Success.

On the other hand, a German who since he really believes that this is a war of aggression against the Fatherland will be entitled to claim that, from his viewpoint, Germany has succeeded, since the designs he imputes to the enemies of the Fatherland cannot be carried out. Each side, then, can declare that the predatory designs of its neighbors have failed, and that it has therefore won the war; rival historians will squabble for generations over this point.

Eleven months ago I wrote: "If I am right about the draw, the following are pretty sure to be among the terms of settlement:

"Creation of an independent Poland as a buffer state, with its own army and neutrality guaranteed by Russia, Austria and Germany.

"Evacuation of Belgium, with reparation for the damage done.

"No indemnities.

"Evacuation of conquered territory by both sides, excepting in the Balkans. What will happen in southeastern Europe I refuse to predict.

"Return of the German colonies."

There seems no reason to withdraw any of these guesses. But I have not the hardihood to add others. Now, as a year ago, "I ignore the all-important problems of Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, Constantinople and Asia Minor, as well as the Balkans, "but I am more inclined to think now than then, that most, if not all, of those issues will be settled in accordance with the wishes of the entente.

In England, complete allied victory is sometimes spoken of as the White Peace; German triumph as the Black Peace. My view remains that the real peace will be a Gray Peace, but the shade of gray will be a light one, approximating nearer to white than to black.

3. What part can America take in the war?

If the United States declares war on Germany our part in the struggle depends upon our own wishes in some measure, but it is also true if the war ends next winter that America can take no important part in the land fighting, even if she desires to do so. A small expeditionary force sent to the western front for moral effect, like the Russian force that almost circled the world to fight with the French in Champagne, would be the most we could do, for we could not train a large army for service before next spring.

Need Sub Chasers.

On the sea, if we cared to send our battle fleet to the North Sea, it would be a welcome re-enforcement to Admiral Beatty, but it is not thought here that this would be done in any case. The great need of the moment is light craft to hunt submarines, and American aid in this work while much appreciated, will be less effective because our navy is weak in fast destroyers and oil-burning cruisers, such as are employed with most success against the U-boats.

But while soldiers and sailors are not much impressed by the prospective aid of America, financiers rub their hands. Finance is getting to be a serious problem in the entente countries, which are obliged to keep up their credit abroad, and in the event of war the American government would probably withdraw the restrictions that make difficult. American participation in allied loans.

Munitions, too, could be supplied in greater quantities if American factories were organized for war upon the Anglo-French system, and the preparations made during the past year for doing this in case of war, have been closely watched on this side. Then, if the submarine warfare against England meets with greater success than is anticipated and the food situation here becomes serious, it is thought that the United States, with her great stores of food, could send over groups of foodstuffs.

If it is sometimes a little galling to American pride to observe the limited role which opinion in England and France assigns to us in the event of war, so far as our armed forces are concerned, an American here is often embarrassed at the weight given to the moral judgment of the United States.

British Are Hopeful.

The mere breaking of relations seems to have tremendously relieved and cheered that great section of British liberal opinion which sees in American idealism the greatest hope for world peace in future, and looks to America to guarantee the coming settlement. If it is true, as Napoleon said, that morale is three-fifths of war, I think we have already a staggering blow against Germany, and in behalf of the entent powers.

4. How will the submarine war result?

Germany expects to starve England into peace within a few months; if she did not she would not have broken with the United States and allenated all neutral countries by throwing over all sea law.

I am conversant with a great many things about the submarine war that cannot be discussed; in fact, the U-boats are the bugaboo of the reporter, because of the number of "good stories" that are practically common property but cannot be written. And after examining the submarine problem from the German, as well as the British, point of view, I cannot see the slightest chance that Germany can win the war with her torpedoes.

The food situation here may become serious, but looking at the matter from the worst possible angle, and assuming that none of the many means now being perfected to curb the U-boats proves effective, I do not think England can be starved, or that her war efficiency can be crippled, within the length of time that I believe Germany has at her disposal to effect this aim.

Teutons Would Starve First.

Germany and Austria, all information available here tends to show, would starve before England; and if Germany is proceeding on the assumption that Britons cannot endure sacrifices and privations, as well as Germans, but will cry quits when they have to tighten their belts, then Germany is making another of her world-shattering misjudgments of national character.

The German argument used to impress their own people and neutrals has been worked out by Admiral von Capelle's press bureau and issued to the German papers.

These German figures are alarming. So are the new German submarines, which are harder to hunt down than the old ones. Arthur Pollen, the naval critic, declared recently:

"The submarine navy is that laid down by Tirpitz in the beginning of 1915. He is entitled to the credit of having foreseen, say in December, 1914, that Germany's only chance for victory lay in undoing the blunder by which Britain had been made a belligerent. It was a blunder that could only be undone by bringing Great Bgitain to her knees. He therefore determined to call a new sea power into existence to redress the balance of the old—the sea power that made us invulnerable."

Just an Experiment.

The submarine campaign of 1915 was undertaken with a small number of boats; it was an experiment only; it was undertaken so as to evolve the principles and learn the elements of a new warfare. The material for this warfare was forthwith put in hand. A year would have to elapse before any of its units became available. Certain qualities the new submarines would have to possess had been made manifest. The nearer the submarine could approximate to the cruiser, the better it could do its work. It would have to keep the sea for long periods; it would have to carry long-range weapons; it must be able to overhaul merchant ships and do so rapidly. It would, if possible, have to fight the armed merchantmen on superior terms. Hence the boats laid down in the spring of 1915 were designed for a radius of action of 10,000 or 12,000 miles, to carry guns effective at 5,000 or 6,000 yards, to have a surface speed of 21 knots and a submerged speed of 12, to have upper works tough enough to stand a few hits (deleted by censor) and to be double-shelled and compartmented (deleted by censor).

The contrast between the February-October, 1915, and the March-April, 1916, campaigns lay principally in this, that the first was carried on with the odd forty to sixty submarines that Germany had ready or was completing when the war began, whereas the latter was the work of new boats, specially constructed and built for the trade of war.

A Fake Surrender.

"The difference between the spring and the autumn campaigns of 1916 is that the first, which ended by Berlin's surrender to Washington, was carried out by such new boats as could be completed in the year, while the August effort began with three months' supply and to these six months' further product must now be added. It is with these resources, less such boats as we have been able to sink, that Germany commences her final struggle."

So much for the German point of view and the weapons they have to enforce it.

The situation is serious. No Englishman denies that. But within the limited time that this war has yet to run there does not seem any danger that the country will suffer for food. The admiralty policy of secrecy prevents answers to the German claim which would prove that the submarines will have to grow much more effective before they can hope to win the war; indeed the present official policy here is rather to dwell on the gravity of the danger in order to persuade people to eat less food and the farmers to grow more. But the following considerations may be put forward for those who think the U-boat may decide the conflict (deleted by censor):

People in England could eat about half what they do and still exist, and exist as well as the unfortunate inhabitants of Austria-Hungary do now. The restriction of food consumption is only now just beginning.

It would be possible if the emergency were great enough to release several millions of transport tonnage now employed in distant operations which are not vital to the winning of the war.

Measures are being taken now which will effect an economy of one-third. Arthur Pollen estimates, in all British merchant transport, by ending the long waits in port and the misuse of shipping formerly rife. This reform alone, carried out by the new director of shipping and Lloyd George, is expected to offset the work of the submarines for several months.

And, lastly, submarines are being sunk, and the royal navy is hard at work and fully expects to solve the problem of curbing the submarines, which is by no means so hard as it looks to the layman. But further discussion of this most interesting phase of the situation would not be permitted.

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New York, N. Y.—Since the remarkable discovery of organic iron, Nuxated Iron or "Fer Nuxate," as the French call it, has taken the country by storm. It is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually are taking it in this country alone. Most astonishing results are reported from its use by both physicians and laymen. So much so that doctors predict that we shall soon have a new age of far more beautiful, rosy-cheeked women and vigorous iron men.

Dr. King, a New York physician and author, when interviewed on the subject said: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron. Pallor means anaemia. Anaemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anaemic men and women is pale; the flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone; the brain fags and the memory fails and often they become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks.

"In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degerminated cornmeal, no longer is iron to be found. Refining processes have removed the iron of Mother Earth from these impoverished foods, and silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down the waste pipe the water in which our vegetables are cooked, are responsible for another grave iron loss.

"Therefore, if you wish to preserve your youthful vim and vigor to a ripe old age, you must supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron, just as you would use salt when your food has not enough salt."

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied both in this country and in great European medical institutions, said: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away habit forming drugs and nauseous concoctions and take nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver, heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which started their disease was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood.

"Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate, or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demand by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prizefighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray; while many another has gone down in inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron."

Dr. Howard James, late of the United States Public Health Service, says: "Patients in an enervated and devitalized state of health, those for instance convalescing from protracted fevers, those suffering from a long-standing case of anaemia, all such people, in my opinion, need iron. Of late, there has been brought to my attention, Nuxated Iron. In practice, I have found this an ideal restorative and upbuilding agent in these cases above mentioned."

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians both in Europe and America. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach, on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in nuxated iron, that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron, and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by all good druggists. James O'Donnell Drug Store and People's Drug Store.—Adv.

G. U. LAW SCHOOL NOTES

The Junior Debating Society is to hold its trials for the final prize debate of the season next week in the auditorium of the Law School Building. The question for the trials is "Resolved, That the Senate Pass the Armed Ship Bill." Robert M. McGauley, president of the society, is to preside.

A Massachusetts society is being organized among the students at Georgetown University Law School from the Bay State. Robert E. J. Whalen is temporary chairman of the society.

A Rhode Island club was organized last week at the school. The purpose of the organization is to make for closer unity of the students from Rhode Island which it is hoped will have the effect of creating a demand for such an organization in the home State, and to make an exhaustive study of Rhode Island laws and practices to make the students better able to begin the practice of the law when they go home.

Weekly meetings are to be held, and several members of the Rhode Island delegation in Congress have offered to address them.

The society is composed of F. B. Condon, Central Falls, president; J. Paul Kelly, Providence, vice president; John A. Enos, Providence, secretary; John H. Di Stefano, Providence, treasurer; R. L. McWeeney, Providence, sergeant-at-arms; Walter M. Sullivan, Newport, press representative; Harry B. Bachrach, Providence; W. J. Crane, Providence; Thomas A. Clarke, Providence; Leo C. Donohue, Pawtucket; Walter R. Gould, Providence; Daniel J. Hefferman, Providence; George Helford, Providence; Edward T. Hogan, Pawtucket; Charles A. Kelly, Cranston; Thomas B. Keville, Providence; Bernard A. McGinn, Providence; John J. McGrane, Providence; James E. Morris, Newport; Charles E. Murphy, Newport; Charles J. Myers, Providence; John C. Mayette, Pawtucket; William A. Needham, Providence; Harry S. Silton, Providence; Joseph H. Trainor, Providence; William H. Smith, Newport, and James C. Watts, Narragansett Pier.

District Attorney John E. Laskey is to assume the chair of lecturer on domestic relations a week from tomorrow, succeeding the late Justice Thomas H. Anderson.

The names of the students of the senior class of the law school were sent to the university last week to be latinized so that those who pass will have their names engraved on the diplomas in June.

The executive committee of the Georgetown University Republican Club met Thursday evening in the law school building and decided to form a permanent organization, with John M. Dervin, president.

The Phi Alpha Delta entertained many visiting brothers during the inauguration at the fraternity house, 1914 Sixteenth street northwest. The fraternity is to hold a meeting tomorrow, when it is expected that plans for the annual banquet after the Lenten season will be discussed. A spring dance is also in contemplation.

The Forum Debating Society is to listen to a paper on Trinidad by Dr. Charles A. Neale next Monday evening. John M. Dervin is writing a history of the society which is to be incorporated in Ye Doomsday Books, the classbook of the school.

On account of the examinations this week the usual weekly meetings of the debating societies have been called off. The trials for the fourth and final prize debate will be held by the Senior Debating Society next week. The subject to be discussed will be woman suffrage. William D. French, president of the society, will preside.

The third prize debate is to be held in the auditorium of the law school building March 24. The subject will be: "Resolved, That Capital and Labor Shall Be Compelled to Submit Their Disputes to Legally Authorized Courts of Arbitration." The affirmative is to be upheld by Edward T. Hogan and Thomas J. Milan, of the Senior Debating Society and the negative by Bernard Shlesinger and John J. Enos, of the Junior Debating Society.

Word has been received at the school that William McCauley Powell, jr., a graduate of the law school, is with the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. The information came in a letter to Secretary Hugh J. Fegan from William R. Helford, the executive secretary of the hospital, telling of the excellent work Mr. Powell was doing.

Ross Williams, a graduate of Georgetown University Law School, was a visitor at the school during the past week.

G. W. U. NOTES

Miss Elizabeth Cullen and Miss Gertrude Metzerott, both of Columbian College, have returned from a business trip to Baltimore in the interest of The Cherry Tree, student year book.

Eugene A. Jones, Law School, '95, is author of a treatise on "Equity Pleading and Practice." The text has been adopted by Prof. Walter C. Clephane in his course in the Law School.

Dean Everett Fraser, of the Law School, has announced that preparations soon will be started for the annual banquet of the Law School.

Miss Billigsley, of the Nurses' School, again is on duty after an illness of two weeks.

Miss Taylor, of the Nurses' School, has gone to Children's Hospital for two months.

Because of the death of her sister, Miss Kee, of the Nurses' School, has not been able to return to her work.

The senior bowling team of the Medical School recently defeated the sophomore team.

Robert Oden, Medical School, '18, has returned to college after a brief illness.

Mrs. Lewis Wright, Medical School, '18, has returned to college after a brief illness.

Miss Helen White is assisting in the practice teaching work at St. John's Orphanage.

Mr. March has registered in Teachers' College.

The George Washington University Chemical Society, led by George W. Phillips, recently inspected the plant of the Washington Gas Light Company. The students were shown through the plant by James L. Young, a student in the university and chemist at the plant.

Frank Loeffler, of Delta Tau Delta, has returned to Washington for a short visit. For the last two months he has been living in Boston.

Wilmarth Brown, Law, '17, has moved into the Delta Tau Delta Chapter House.

Lambda Chapter, of Phi Sigma Kappa, recently held a dance. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, who recently returned from St. Paul, Minn., chaperoned.

The annual Founders' Day banquet of Phi Sigma Kappa will be held at the New Willard on Thursday night. Ralph Duprez is in charge of arrangements.

Kappa Alpha held an informal dance Friday night at the chapter house, 2011 Columbia road northwest.

Kappa Alpha has pledged Messrs. Culligan and Hall, class of '20.

Miss Elizabeth Simmes, of the University of New Mexico, has been visiting members of Phi Mu Sorority.

The Misses Callahan and Cole were recent luncheon guests of Phi Mu Sorority.

Beta Alpha Chapter of Phi Mu, recently held a tea in the chapter rooms.

Miss Ella Gardner, of Pi Beta Phi, has been placed in charge of a training class in playground work at the Wilson Normal School.

The Pi Beta Phi pledges recently entertained the chapter and alumnae at an original comedy given at the home of Miss Edna Tucker.

Zeta Chapter of Sigma Kappa, has announced the initiation of Misses Ethel Densmore, '20; Marjorie Gleason, '20; Josephine Huber, '20; Elizabeth Humphrey, '20; Lenora Kolar, '19; Ruth McBride, '20; Agnes Nelson, '20, and Frances Park, '19.

The annual banquet of Sigma Kappa Sorority was held recently at the Raleigh. Miss Nell MacFarland was cast mistress.

The alumnae chapter of Sigma Kappa recently entertained the active chapter at a supper in honor of the chapter's birthday. A vaudeville program followed.

Chi Omega has announced the pledging of Katherine Trotter.

Chi Omega has initiated the following young women: Margaret Bristow, Florence Goldsworthy, Elsie Broward, Rossmond Harvey, Ada Howell, Nell Morris, Berith Parsons, Emma Reh, Edith Swartwout, Margaret Willey and Katherine Trotter.

Chi Omega recently held an initiation banquet at the Kenesaw.

Sigma Phi Epsilon recently held a smoker at the chapter house. Addresses were delivered by Assistant Prof. Hill, of Columbian College, and Prof. Van Vleck, of the Law School.

Sigma Nu has announced the pledging of Frank Little, Columbian College, '20.

Paul Alpheus Noel, a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, from Millikin University, is stopping at the local chapter house while preparing for the army examinations.

Enrollment of the nine departments of the university now is 1,840, an increase of 100 during the past year, according to Prof. Richard Cobb, secretary of the institution. Enrollment in the various departments last year and this year, respectively, follow: School of Graduate Studies, 103 last year, 121 this year; Columbian College, 590, 688; College of Engineering, 198, 207; Teachers' College, 140, 171; Law School, 359, 331; Medical School, 134, 102; Dental College, 102, 125; Pharmaceutical College, 49, 35; Veterinary College, 65, 60.

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Self-Training Is Best, Says Armour.

In the March American Magazine is an article by J. O. Armour entitled "Armour Men Who Got Ahead—and Why." In it Mr. Armour gives his opinion of the qualifications that make for business success.

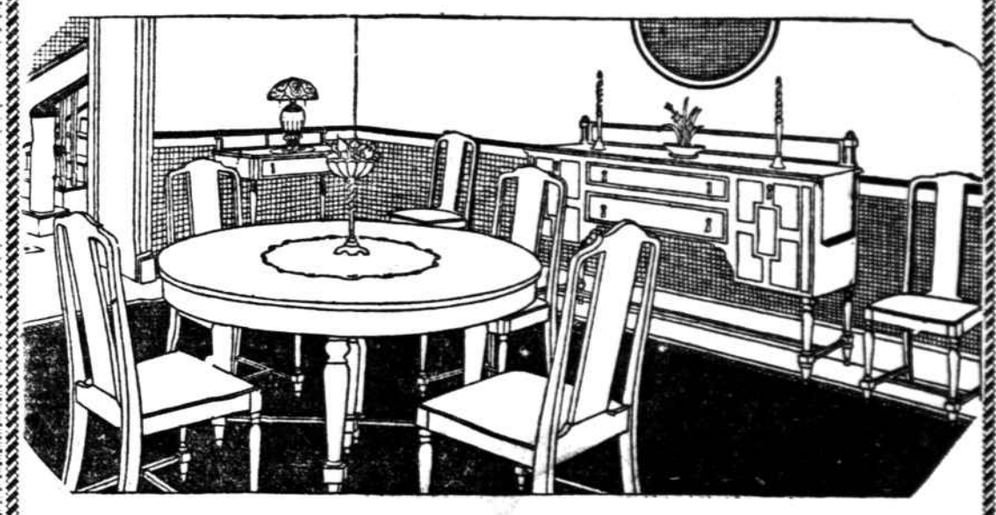
"One of the truest axioms I know," he says, "is the business saying that 'the best trained man is the self-trained man.' It is my belief that no man developed by a formula in a business organization can ever reach the power of one who is put on his own responsibility, knowing that his advancement depends on his own brains, foresight and application.

"By this I do not mean that a business leader should let his men go along blindly. He must always give something of himself; he must teach them the overhand and crawl strokes where they knew only the breast stroke before. But in any office organization the man who has never had to stand squarely on his own feet is never in a position to march ahead."

A KEYHOLE ILLUMINATOR.

Some people, on certain dire occasions in the small hours of the morning, find it difficult to locate the keyhole of their door. An Ohio inventor, however, has come to their rescue with a device for luring the latchkey to the proper place, says the Popular Science Monthly. He accomplishes this with an arrangement which provides for the placing of an electric light pointing geometrically toward the keyhole. The light has a reflector attached to it which further intensifies its illumination. The connections to the light are made through a push-button which has been thoughtfully fitted directly into the door-knob. From the push-button, the wires lead to the batteries through contacts between the door and the door-sill. Push the button and the circuit is closed and the lamp lighted.

So that it will be of convenient size until consumed a cake of soap has been invented that has a hollow waxed paper core.



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