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A SUBMARINE TEST AT WAR

A British supply ship bound for Archangel with munitions, whether sunk by mine or by torpedo, must suggest the same thought. It is that here is full opportunity for a supreme test of the Von Tirpitz submarine as a weapon of real warfare.

The English are delivering arms and ammunition at Archangel in the hour of the imperative need of the Czar's armies. Under the waters that course to Archangel is as free to the German submarines as over the waves it is to the British merchantmen.

So let the submarine give over fighting the trans-Atlantic liners, the ferryboats, and the fishing smacks and go to the test of shutting Archangel off from supplies of munitions for the Russian armies.

Nothing that the submarine has yet done has been of the slightest value to the German cause. But if all arms and ammunition could be shut out of Archangel by the submarines they would have vindicated themselves to a degree as weapons of war, and they would have delivered at Russia a more terrific blow than the armies of the Kaiser have dealt them in Galicia.

THE WARNER EXPERIMENT

Experience at the District workhouse has conclusively proved that the so-called "hobo" can be induced, without employment of force, to work. A prominent Washington business man conceived the idea of selecting a group of men from one of the city's missions, and setting them to work on his country place clearing away timber, without subjecting them to the stigma of being sent to the workhouse.

The verdicts of the skeptical about this plan can be guessed in advance. "It sounds fine to get a bunch of men to work for a while, then invite your friends out to see them at it," they will chatter, "but that does not solve the unemployment problem."

Probably B. H. Warner is not claiming that he is solving the unemployment problem; but his experiment does prove something. Officials at the mission where he obtained his workers thought some of them were too addicted to loafing, and were too weak physically from long abstinence from hard labor, to stand the strain of a day's honest work.

But these weaklings and amemics stiffened under the toil, and every man of them "stuck" on the job, and shows no sign of deserting. Therein lies the benefit of the experiment. And that fact gives the lie to the cynical who are so fond of proclaiming that the workless would not take work if they could get it.

PROPAGANDIST THREATS

Even a greater blunder than Dernburg ever made is perpetrated by the editor of the Fatherland, published for foreigners in this land of Americans, when he warns Mr. Wilson that if he adheres to the attitude of the Administration and the position of the nation he will "lose 92 per cent of the German-American vote."

How could any man in his senses believe that the American people would tolerate such bullying threats from any alien influence? How could he fail to understand, if he is capable of understanding anything at all about this country, that if Mr. Wilson of any President lost not 92 per cent but a full 100 per cent of the German-American vote for his insisting that the slaughter of innocent American life on the high seas stop, the American people would give him ten votes for every one he lost?

How could the stupidest agent in this country of the foreign office in Berlin fail to comprehend about our citizens of German extraction, if he is capable of understanding anything at all about them, that they would answer at the polls that sort of anti-Americanism just as directly and overwhelmingly as, if we should get into the war, they would answer it on the battlefield?

or description. He could not be a man of higher intelligence than the average Berlin propagandist, if he could doubt that exactly as he supports the position of the United States, its people, German-Americans no less than others, will support him against every foreign influence working against this nation.

WAR PRICES IN ENGLAND

Five important articles of food in general use have increased in London an average of 51 per cent in price since the war began; in Berlin, 33.5 per cent; in Vienna, 74.4 per cent. This is the statement recently made by the British board of trade after an investigation of the general subject of food prices, concerning which there is much complaint throughout England.

The fact that Berlin shows the lowest ratio of increase is certainly not surprising, for it has been known since very early in the war that the German government had imposed the most severe conditions on all efforts to advance prices. Indeed, the German increase is not fairly indicated by these figures, for German money of current use has lost considerably in value as compared to gold, and if it were as firmly on the gold basis as is British money the Berlin ratio of advance would doubtless be materially less than it is.

These measures had been planned in advance with great care, and have been on the whole wonderfully effective, as is shown by the very much smaller ratio of increases in Germany as compared to the other two countries. It is not improbable that, when the difference in value between British gold standard money and the circulating media of the other two countries is taken into account, it would appear that the increase has been as great in England as even in Austria.

It is, of course, obvious that in so far as these circumstances are concerned, Germany is in much the most favorable condition among the three nations. But there are compensations for everything. England had a sound money system and is transacting a great share of her regular business in the regular way. There are people in England who are making immense profits out of the war, and out of general commerce.

There are mighty few such in Germany. British workmen are getting higher pay than in time of peace; and getting it in good money. The nation is fighting to save its gold standard, and will probably succeed in maintaining it even when the period of reckoning comes after the war. In Germany, on the other hand, because such a great edifice of economic artificiality has been reared, it may well be doubted whether the gold standard will be able to survive, save after a period of suspension and ruinous liquidation. In the long run, the thing that is utterly artificial is difficult to maintain.

England, however, is being mulcted by some of her wartime profit makers. There is told the instance of one big British milling concern that in the year ended last February earned over \$1,800,000 profits, against \$440,000 the preceding year. Such cases are multiplied so extravagantly that "business as usual" in Britain sounds more like "profits for whoever can grab them."

It is not very apparent what benefit the average Britisher gets from keeping the sea ways open if he is to be mulcted in such fashion while the thrifty and forehanded German nation calmly declines to be victimized. It is far more important, socially and economically, that all the nation shall live, than that a favored section of it shall make profits out of the misfortunes of the rest.

They are now discussing with new gravity the question of England taking on some definite program of control of foods and prices, somewhat after the German fashion. It is a fearful difficult thing to do in a democratic country. But when the life of the nation is at stake, extreme measures may be justified that would not have a chance in ordinary times. So we see the leaders of what has commonly been the conservative party in England now demanding the very measures that, in time of peace, they would most bitterly have resented.

A HOPEFUL SIGN OF SENSE

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, supposed to be representing important influences of both business and political character, is urging some compromise with the United States that may meet this country's demands concerning submarine warfare. The room for compromise with any policy that permits continuation of high-seas murder is not very wide; but the Berlin newspaper shows symptoms of excellent

sense in its admission that the time has come for German jingoism to wake up and come out of its whiplike-world trance. It even sees that there is another than the present German side to the question of shipping arms and munitions to belligerents; and it indulges some unkind allusions to "typewriter heroes, far from the front, preaching war to the knife."

It is to be hoped that the changed tone of this and other German newspapers may represent a new realization of American public opinion. It is time that Germany begin to understand that the United States is not hopelessly divided, that it is not bluffing, that its people stand squarely behind the humanitarian position taken by the President, and, finally, that this country is not safely to be set down as a negligible figure if it shall be goaded into war.

There has been in Germany, as well as in France and England, some very sincere disagreement as to whether the United States would be of much or of any aid to the allies if it were forced to side with them. On one side is the idea that America might suddenly adopt a policy that would keep its munitions and supplies at home for a long time while the army and navy were being equipped for real business. That would leave the allies, meanwhile, in the lurch for the necessities of war they get here; and if it should happen, Germany might greatly profit. There are Englishmen and Frenchmen not a few, as well as Americans and Germans, who think this a very possible result.

But suppose these forecasts should prove mistaken; that the United States should settle down to do the things that would be most helpful to her coadjutors, by supplying them with unlimited credit on which to get munitions, and then by multiplying its capacity for the production of these? Suppose that the producing and financial capacity of this country—twice as rich as the richest now in the war—should be turned loose to help support the war by the most genuinely timely and helpful measures? It is very certain, in that event, that whatever side had sniffed at America as a factor would discover, when too late, that a pathetic mistake had been indulged. Seemingly Berlin opinion is beginning to realize the possibility of just these things happening, and the realization is producing a most desirable modification of the tone of the German press.

The present crop of immigrants from the old country are remarkably intelligent. The fact that they are leaving Europe is proof enough of this.

Even with marriage licenses retailing at 10 cents in New York city, few men will be able to afford more than one.

Washingtonians on their vacations should remember that a hornet doesn't know the slightest thing about diplomacy.

It is now extremely probable that Europe is fighting for a place in the shade.

We seem prepared to argue it out on this line if it takes all summer.

Some of these iron rings are getting decidedly rusty.

MAGNA CHARTA MADE JUST 700 YEARS AGO

Today Also Marks Hundredth Anniversary of Defeat of Napoleon At Waterloo.

Seven hundred years ago today the Magna Charta was signed. One hundred years ago today marked the fall of Napoleon at Waterloo. At least one of these events, which makes June 15 notable in history, today will be celebrated by every warring nation, as well as being remembered in the United States and other peaceful nations.

France will join with England in commemorating the signing of the document that marked the beginning of personal liberty for the English-speaking race by the magna charta later formed the basis of the French government. Englishmen, Germans, Russians, and Austrians will recall the defeat of Napoleon.

Moonlight Excursions.

Though the summer excursion season is still young, thousands of persons have already made trips on the river, and it looks like the river will this summer be the popular means of pleasure.

Plays and Players at the Theaters

NATIONAL.

Victor Herbert's music seems to have the quality of making people believe each sample of it they get is the best thing he has done—which probably is true. The production of "The Serenade" last night at the National Theater appears to be the best thing the Aborn company has yet presented here.

As a matter of fact, "The Serenade" is one of the most comprehensive of the Herbert output, musically and dramatically, because it represents about the best there is in American light opera and gives opportunity for the introduction of no less than six strong musical parts with featured solo numbers, together with an unusual number of melodious and inspiring ensembles.

The story of the opera is too well known to need repetition. The many popular songs and choruses have made it familiar to almost every household.

Estelle Wentworth as Yvonne has the best of the parts, and she has heretofore and sang with an abandon and a purity of tone that called for the approval of her audiences last night.

Forrest Hurt was Alverado, the operatic baritone whose serenade caused the trouble in which the characters are involved. The part gives opportunities for singing and acting that Mr. Hurt has filled to the hilt.

Albert Parr as Lopez, secretary of the Madrid syndicate, and George Shields as Romero, president of the same organization, both acquitted themselves in the satisfactory way expected of them.

The three big comedy parts were in the hands of Phil Branson, William B. Coker, and George H. Stone, who were well cared for. Madge North as the mother superior of the convent, and the other parts were filled in acceptably.

The action was intended by Mr. Caine to take place in the streets, the gardens and many famous and historic places in Rome and London. In these cities, and in the Vatican, and in many other places familiar to travelers, are shown. But each scene is a play in itself.

Pauline Frederick, in the part of Romola, which was played on the stage by Viola Allen, has had some of the best dramatic opportunities she has had, and takes advantage of every moment she is given to make her part a masterpiece of reality. Thomas Holding plays the part of David Ross in a virile and most satisfactory manner. Fuller Mellichamp as the Pope, and Frank Loebe as Baron Bonelli.

The setting for the production in the Columbia Theater is most pleasing, and special orchestral music was provided. "The Eternal City" is being given continuously, beginning at noon each day.

Whether it was to demonstrate that sound waves properly proportioned with melody, are able to entirely disperse a sliver heat waves there might be in the atmosphere, or just to show that the audience is still held in reserve, Fritz Schell and her associates on the Keith bill this week provide more real music than any other bill in the city. The program and effectively prevented any one of the theater full of people who gathered to hear them yesterday afternoon from thinking of the summer weather outside.

B. F. KEITH'S.

The enjoyment reflected by the audience might have arisen from the fact that the Keith Theater is really one of the cool spots of the city on a hot day—but the cause for most of it was the way in which the people who appeared on the program sang or sang and danced. Likewise, some of the satisfaction might have arisen from the fact that the actors and actresses also appeared to be enjoying themselves.

POLIS.

These few words to introduce Albert Roscoe, comedian. In fact, that seems to be the prime aim of the "Little Millionaire," as produced by the Poli Players this week. The end is achieved beyond doubt.

The story has to do with the proposed marriage of a young man of wealth with the niece of a scheming adventurer. About the time his part of wealth falls victim to the wiles of a divorcee. But the audience was much more concerned and diverted with the hilarious and ludicrous portrayal of Bill Costigan, of the good-natured, jag, querulous, loquacious, and ubiquitous, as set forth by Roscoe.

The budding forth of a dramatic stock company into a musical production is many will vouch for the fact that the company is a most interesting and impressive carriage of Gavin Harris, there is a gift of dancing, and even a warble, or so of song, it remained for Mr. Harris to unfold the Stars and Stripes in true Confucian style, in "Any Place the Old Flag Flies."

No, Maude Gilbert did not sing. She did not even do so in the ensemble number. The dance with the girl, sell Fillmore, and Russell Fillmore sang to her, with low lights and considerable dancing, emphasizing that she was a "Wonderful Girl." Fillmore acquitted himself well as the perplexed young man whose heart was in very much of a flutter over the innocent niece of the aforementioned wily aunt.

Another member of the cast who had some opportunity to shine was the maid, Louie Hines, who as the girl, Helen Tracy, was seen as the aunt, and Teresa Dale danced frequently and effectively as the divorced frequently.

The attraction today, tomorrow and Thursday will be, Cyrus Townsend Brundage's romantic comedy, "Those College Girls," at Moore's Strand Theatre yesterday. The secondary attraction was by a company headed by Daniel Giljerson.

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MOORE'S STRAND.

Big audiences were kept in a state of constant laughter by the multiple reel Keystone comedy, "Those College Girls," at Moore's Strand Theatre yesterday. The secondary attraction was by a company headed by Daniel Giljerson.

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GARDEN.

The popularity of Francis X. Bushman was demonstrated by the crowd that visited Moore's Garden Theatre yesterday to see him in the Essanay production of "The Slim Princess," by George Jessel. It is the story of a certain Eastern kingdom, Morocco, where fat is synonymous with beauty, and slenderness almost a crime.

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COSMOS.

"Billy" Dooley, the rube constable, noted for his acrobatic falls, with a capable company of ten singers and dancers, is presenting the big act at the Cosmos Theater this week. The entertainment consists of characterizations of the famous and the famous, including Templeton, Chauncey Olcott, Laurette Taylor, George M. Cohan, Montgomery Clift, and many others.

CRANDALL'S.

"Fighting Bob," the playlet presented at Crandall's yesterday, is a title which might suggest either a filibuster, a college athlete fond of pugilism, or a chap who fights for principle. In this case Bob is a fighter in a double sense. He joins the army to fight against the revolutionists and he fights also for the protection of his sweethearts.

Chinese Get Official Money Saving Lesson In the National Lottery

"Issue of Deposit Receipts of Sin Hua Savings Bank" Is Great Show and Puts \$30,000,000 at Disposal of Government—Novel Financial Plan.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

PEKING, April 25.—This was the day when the Chinese government gave the Chinese people an official lesson in saving money.

On the face of the matter some of the people have a chance to win handsomely, none of them need lose more than the use of \$10 for three years, and the government is sure to have the use of anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000 over a considerable period of time at a moderate rate of interest.

The plan adopted by the Chinese government for giving this salutary lesson to the Chinese people would be called a lottery if it were not that its official name is the "Issue of Deposit Receipts (Premium Bonds) of the Sin Hua Savings Bank."

Chinese officials who do not lack skill in drawing fine distinctions, differentiate pleasingly between lotteries and the drawings of premium bonds of the Sin Hua Savings Bank.

It was Some Show. But whatever it was this was the day when the drawing took place, and by the count of the Peking police 200,000 persons, not to mention horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, burros, dogs, birds, swans, wheelbarrows, automobiles, Peking carts, bicycles, and every other kind of wheeled vehicle known to Chinese ingenuity surged into the grounds of the temple of agriculture to see the show and learn at the earliest possible moment the numbers of the winning tickets and who held them.

There was some show—in fact, it was several shows all in one. The lottery itself was one show, and a good one. There were all kinds of side shows, bazaar, and every sort of thing, and the enormous crowd was the best show of all.

The grounds of the temple of agriculture are familiar to a considerable number of Americans as the location of the camp of the United States troops who did a more or less hectic tour of duty here after suppression of the Boxer rebellion and the relief of the Chinese legations. They embrace somewhere near a quarter section of level plain in the southwest quarter of the Chinese city, directly across from the temple of heaven.

The show had been advertised to begin at 8 o'clock in the morning. There was a big job to be handled. One million tickets had been sold, each for \$10. Each ticket was divisible into ten sections, and the great majority of them had been divided and sold in parts to two or more spectators—or rather savers of their money.

The tickets had been on sale all over China since January, and the entire issue was taken. A good sized block had been sold here in Peking, and, of course, every one who had a ticket or part of one was anxious to be on hand to see the drawing.

Consequently the crowd began to arrive long before 8 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock the preliminaries had all been completed there were 15,000 or 20,000 coolies and poorer people standing in front of the main pavilion and the side pavilions were well filled.

In the main pavilion ten great copper globes, each a high funnel, into one of which had been put in iron frames. Back of each globe, on a tall rack strung with wires, there hung a hundred thousand numbered balls, each with a number on it. The tickets had been put in the big copper globes.

To each globe there was affixed a spout, operated by a valve so that the balls could be drawn one by one at a time. Four husky policemen, in gorgeous full dress uniform, turned the crank of the big globe and gave the wooden balls inside a fine shaking up. Then, when each globe had received its hundred thousand wooden balls, and all had been thoroughly shaken up, everything was ready for the drawing to begin.

The first prize was \$100,000. China being on the silver basis, that means Mexican dollars, worth something less than half as much as Uncle Sam's big iron bones. The second prize was \$20,000; third, \$5,000; fourth, \$2,000, and fifth, \$1,000.

Then there were two sixth prizes of \$500 each; sixth seventh prizes of \$200 each; thirty eighth prizes of \$100 each; sixty ninth prizes of \$50 each; and a hundred and one prizes of \$25 each. Besides there were 999 prizes of \$10 each for numbers having their three terminal figures similar to those of the ticket winning the first prize, and a number of terminal prizes on the second and third grand prizes. Altogether there were 5,000 prizes aggregating \$500,000. It was a fairly good sized list.

But no, it wasn't a lottery at all, because if a ticket holder did not win a prize then he will have still another chance next year when there will be another drawing. And if he doesn't win then he may return his ticket to the Sin Hua Savings Bank at any time during the year and get back the \$10 that he paid for it originally. So that the most a ticket holder can lose for saving his chance in this government savings scheme is the interest on his money for three years.

And the theory back of the government scheme is that if the speculator did not invest his ten in this kind of a scheme

MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

Though the summer excursion season is still young, thousands of persons have already made trips on the river, and it looks like the river will this summer be the popular means of pleasure.

he would blow it in on some form of gambling or other amusement or squander it in some way that would be of no benefit to him or his country. In the prospectus of the lottery issued by the bank this phase of the matter is discussed with engaging frankness. It is to be remembered that the prospectus never speaks of the affair as a lottery. In fact, it distinctly disclaims running a lottery, and refers always either to "deposit receipts" or to "premium bonds," or sometimes to "deposit premium bonds." What is the object of issuing them? Read this from the prospectus:

Object of the Lottery. "It is to encourage our countrymen to cultivate the savings habit. Money can be saved as this habit is gradually acquired. In the absence of such a habit money will be unconsciously squandered. The issue of deposit premium bonds surely affords the best attraction and opportunity to the would-be money saver."

"Great hope may be cherished at a little expense. If a person falls in the habit of saving money, the principal after the lapse of three years. There is no better method of saving money than this."

Differentiating a scheme from a lottery the prospectus says: "The object of issuing lottery tickets is to obtain benefit for the party who issues them, because, after deducting the expenses of the lottery, the party will receive a large surplus. Those who win prizes will at once become rich, while those who lose will not be able to raise the money invested. Therefore such operations may be placed under the category of gambling."

"It's Not Gambling." "The proceeds thus obtained are illegal acquisitions, and the enterprise is considered by society as immoral. So in most civilized countries the sale of such tickets has been prohibited."

"The case with the deposit premium bonds. The party who issues them will apply all the interest accruing from the proceeds to the giving of premiums, reserving nothing for himself. The purchasing party who wins a prize will be enriched, and if he loses he will get back the principal he invested. Hence this is not gambling."

"The Chinese government is notoriously hard up. With its creditors in Europe continuously engaged in cutting each other's throats, no other borrowings are at present possible from abroad. The ancient 'squeeze' which accounts for some 50 per cent of the revenues before the war, is being replaced by an institution that even so strong a man as Yuan shih-kai has not yet been able to raise."

Two Courses Open. The Chinese are great gamblers, and the new scheme appealed to them tremendously. So there was no difficulty in selling the entire million tickets in a very short time. The government has two courses which it may pursue. It may use the proceeds of the lottery to pay off a less rate of interest than it would have to pay to foreign lenders, or it can lend the money at a higher rate than it pays and make a small squeeze for itself.

The prizes are obtained by simply comparing the numbers drawn in China can be made to return more than \$500,000 a year without much difficulty. The prizes aggregate slightly under \$500,000, and the expenses of the drawing perhaps another hundred thousand. So the government stands to play about \$600,000 in prize or interest, and it gets the use of \$5,000,000 right away. If that is what is really desired, more will be issued each year. That is, a new series will be sold next year, and another the year after, and so on. The time limit is 30 years, and soon have a tidy sum at its disposal.

Four Year Series. For it is not until the fourth year that each series is to be paid off. After three series had been sold one series would have to be paid off each year, but the government would always have \$30,000,000 in its possession on which to keep the game going. That isn't much money, as money goes in the United States, but it is some money in this part of the world.

Well to get back from Chinese finance to the drawing of this lottery that was no lottery. There being 2,000 terminal prizes, there remained 2,000 numbered prizes to be drawn. On a tall frame at the front of the main pavilion hung the wooden pills bearing numbers according to the prize thus to be drawn.

The terminal prizes would be determined by the drawing of three of these numbers. Consequently only 2,000 ticket numbers were to be drawn from the ten big copper globes containing the 100,000 pills each. That made 200 pills from each globe, and three over. The censors determined by lot which three of the big globes should give up an additional pill each.

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Each got \$10,000 for his \$1 investment. Now the bank officials are wondering how much of that will be saved. (Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)