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FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1916.



Now the Politicians Woo the Suffragists, Pleading for Support

The vote in Iowa on the proposal to extend the franchise to women was 137,760 for and 143,669 against the plan—a fine showing for the suffragists considering that this is the first suffrage campaign conducted in that state. Anti-suffrage organizations in the east threw their strength against the suffragists and sent funds to defeat them. Undaunted, the women of Iowa have announced that they have already started on a new campaign.

That this vote came out of the west is natural. It argues for it a strength and ruggedness which is not found in the east. There the puritan element, allied with moneyed interests, all permeated with semi-European ideals, create a curiously anomalous public opinion which does not lend itself easily to progression.

And now out of that same west has come the Woman's party, launched in Chicago—the first political party in the world composed of women.

It is the one suffrage organization which has something besides the questionable persuasion of "indirect influence" to offer in its own behalf.

For 50 years suffragists have tried through all fair means to persuade men to listen to their pleadings—privately, through legislative appeals, through education and hard work—and the majority of men, east of the Mississippi, have turned a deaf ear. Only now are they regaining their hearing, and the marvelous restoration of this important sense is due to the fact that back of the Woman's party is a goodly share of the 4,400,000 votes in enfranchised states, and in the treasury is a new gift of \$500,000 as a nest egg for future donations to push the fight.

Since the beginning of the movement, women speaking in congress and legislative assemblies have met with indifference, ridicule and, often, insult. They have been advised to go home and "wash the dishes," and have been told without ceasing that "woman's place is in the home." Now representatives of each political party are clamoring for a hearing before them in Chicago. On Wednesday representatives from the Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Socialists and Prohibitionists delivered glowing speeches before the assembled women, pleading for their support. Each orator pointed out the advantages to be derived from his particular party and his alone; the deafness was on the other side.

For the Woman's party is organized for one thing, and one thing only—the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which enfranchises all citizens of the United States irrespective of sex. It stands behind whatever party will pass this amendment, but it will not tie itself to any of these until it has full assurance of what that party will do. Declaring for the principle of suffrage, as the Republican convention in Chicago has done, will not suffice. What the women insist on is definite, concrete action. They want the Anthony amendment made law and will not be satisfied with anything else.

Therefore, is it steadfast, immovable, firm of purpose. Little can be accomplished until all the women of these United States are accorded justice. Never before have they had power in their grasp and they have been obliged to trust to the chivalry of man and his sense of right to deal fairly by them. They have waited long and patiently. They have toiled and struggled toward this end and have gradually gained 12 states, but that they must continue to pursue this humiliating method for another 50 years, they do not believe. Hence the new Woman's party, born in Chicago, June 6, 1916.

Plumed Templars Give Allegiance To An Order Founded On Chivalry.

Probably the most picturesque and romantic order in all history is that of the Knights Templar, the Michigan Grand Commandery of which has just completed a conclave in Detroit. English and French literature is permeated with its chivalrous and heroic deeds which filled our younger days with the color necessary for youth's adventurous cravings.

In the old Templar church, in the original city of London, the grounds of which slope downward to the Thames, lie the bones of these noble gentlemen. Their effigies lie stiffly upon their marble beds, one bronze leg invariably crossed upon the other; if the ankles cross we are to understand that the doughty knight took part in one crusade; if the crossing is at the shins, he participated in two, and if the knees are crossed there is no knowing but that he may have served in all seven.

The order began in a humble way in 1118, when two Frenchmen, Hugh de Payens and Geoffrey de St. Omar, took it upon themselves to conduct pilgrims safely to the holy sepulchre in Jerusalem. These two were soon joined by seven others and the little band called itself the "Poor Fellow Soldiers of Christ." They adopted a white mantle on which was emblazoned a red cross. On their banner black was added, meaning peace to their friends and destruction to their foes. Each member took a vow of obedience, chastity, poverty and defense of the holy sepulchre, also each pledged himself not to fly from the foe unless beset by more than three of the infidel. This small beginning soon grew into a powerful organization and the name was changed to Knights Templar because its headquarters were on the site of the temple in Jerusalem. Kings, princes, dukes and men at arms became its members and so rich was it that Philip the Fair of France and powerful church dignitaries plotted for its destruction.

Seven crusades were conducted with the knights always in the van of the army, gallantly leading the hosts. During the third crusade (1191) Richard, Coeur de Lion, took Acre with a loss of 300,000 men, the Moslems losing no less a number, the greatest loss of life in battle known to the world at that time.

In time the Knights became a sovereign body owing no allegiance to any authority but the pope and their own grand master. Their houses could not be invaded by civil officers, their churches and cemeteries were exempt from interdict and their property from taxation.

It was at this time (1300) that Philip the Fair brought a charge of idolatry against them and was upheld by Pope Clement. The charge was upheld, after a perfunctory trial in 1310, and 54 Knights were burned at the stake.

This injustice brought about the dissolution of the ancient order a year later and it was upon the ashes of these martyrs that the present order was established.

From Another Point of View

T. R. has proven that you can really transmit a photograph by mail.

I'll come if invited.—Roosevelt.

Original Copy of the Invitation

It was a day of infinite jest at the convention. Depew spoke and the platform was read.

Take the declaration for woman's suffrage for instance: It's all right with us, ladies, if your states are willing.

Wonder if there's anything in the theory that this rainy season is caused by the war in Chicago.

A great life's work is to be a delegate to the convention of Railway Trainmen.

The hard part of that get-together movement at Chicago is the inability of the Democrats to prevent it.

And to think we scrapped like that once.—The Donkey.

Germany admits loss of two more warships which for military reasons it has kept aloft for a few days.

Comparatively small casualty list here the past few days is attributable to the heavy rain keeping the pedestrians off the street.

The Ancient and Honorable Method of Catching Birds.—By Webster



VACATION HINTS.

BY H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

Author of "The Riddle of Personality," "Psychology and Parenthood," etc.

It is at this time of year that people begin to plan vacations. They look forward to them with high anticipation. Too often they return disappointed, feeling that they have been cheated out of the "good time" they counted on having.

Sometimes they come back to their work more tired than when they went away. Sometimes they come back really ill and unfit to work for weeks or months.

All this is wrong. It is contrary to the natural order of things. And it usually is the result of preventable mistakes by the vacationists themselves.

One common mistake is to choose as the place for the vacation a spot too far from home. This means a long and wearisome journey both at the outset of the vacation and at its close. Tired nerves are set on edge before the vacation really begins.

Some people, indeed, select so remote a vacation place that they have to spend most of their time resting for the return trip, which again has an exhausting effect on them.

A change in surroundings is always desirable when one takes a vacation. But it is better not to leave home at all than to travel too far for the change in surroundings.

Still more common is the mistake of beginning one's vacation too strenuously.

A person whose working time is devoted to a sedentary or practically sedentary occupation cannot expect to plunge instantly into a vigorous outdoor life without experiencing ill effects. Yet this is precisely what many people of sedentary occupation do.

The clerk whose muscular exercise has been pretty much limited to handling light merchandise or using a pen, goes to the mountains for a vacation. The day of his arrival, or the next day, he blithely

sets out to climb the highest peak in the vicinity.

He may achieve his ambition of getting to the summit. But the tramp back to his hotel or boarding house is sure to be a painful one.

And it can be taken for granted that for the next few days he will be more interested in the arnica bottle than in mountain climbing.

What he should have done is to have fitted himself for his ambitious attempt by a few days of light, preliminary walking. Then he would have escaped lameness and exhaustion.

Physical overdoing is the bane of thousands of vacationists. They have left home to play, and sometimes they play harder than trained athletes would think of doing. Necessarily, their vacations do them more harm than good.

Other vacationists, while playing in moderation, make the mistake of letting their minds dwell, even while at play, on the business cares and worries they should have left behind them.

Mentally, that is to say, they still are at work. They, too, are certain to get little good out of their vacations.

Again, other people fail to reckon sufficiently with their personal likes and dislikes when planning a vacation.

They may be so constituted that, for example, camp life would not suit them. Yet they allow friends to persuade them to go camping, and too late discover that camping is to them the reverse of enjoyable.

The rule regarding play is the same as the rule regarding work—find that which is congenial. This it is always well to remember.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Old Lady—Why is it you are not playing ball with the other little boys?

Small Boy (aged six)—'Cause I'm manager of de team; dat's why.

The Keep Well Column

PURE FOOD.

Pure food laws are not alone a product of the twentieth century.

Agos ago the citizens and the state protected their food supplies by both municipal laws and religious customs and a commandments.

The Egyptians were forbidden to eat the meat of a cow as this animal was the sacred one of the gods, and the eating of the flesh of any other animal that was considered sacred was also a violation of the religious or civil code.

It was illegal for the Athenians to eat the meat of a lamb that had not been shorn once, and by the Romans goat meat was considered unwholesome, but pork was their favorite, 50 different preparations being made of this kind of meat.

The art of sausage making was a finished one in Rome, and most of the well known varieties were made and relished by the inhabitants, and the salting of meat was practiced as far back as the times of Homer.

In the days of ancient Rome slaughter houses and meat booths were among the largest of public buildings.

The Israelites were forbidden by

Moses to eat fat or blood and were commanded to avoid the meat of hogs. While the Phoenicians abstained from eating the meat of the cow, dog meat was very much desired by them.

The Lipanes were forbidden to eat fish for the reason that the flesh decomposed too rapidly. Hares were considered unclean and unwholesome and were eaten only by the poor in Rome.

There were many penalties attached for the violation of the municipal laws or religious customs. In Rome, condemned meat was thrown into the Tiber and fines were devoted to the erection of a temple to the goddesses.

The early German food laws imposed penalties for violations of the meat laws or for dishonesty on the part of the butcher.

Each country inflicted punishment peculiar to the times and the inhabitants and in early Egyptian days the death penalty was prescribed for priests who slaughtered an animal that was unclean, unhealthy, defective or uncertified.

Do you know that an open window is better than an open grave?

Sometimes it is good for a man to have an active enemy.

Motor Car of Yesterday Like Tin Peddler's Wagon

Would you pay \$150 for a top for your motor car?

Would you buy a car without a windshield, top, speedometer or complete lighting system?

"Decidedly not," you say, and you add, "How utterly absurd." If you happen to talk that way.

Well, would you pay \$7,000, \$5,000, \$5,000 or even \$4,000 for a four-cylinder, 24-horsepower, 92-inch wheel-base, rear entrance tonneau motor vehicle without any of the attachments mentioned above?

We can't interest you? Then we'll have to turn over 12 pages of motoring history, one page for each of the last 12 years, and ask you to consider the purchase of a six-cylinder, 30-horsepower, 120-inch wheel-base, stream-line touring car with all the accessories which have been enumerated, and in addition demountable rims and electric starter, the whole outfit, car and complete equipment selling for \$1,500, or less than one-third of what you were asked to pay for less than one-third as much in motor car value 12 years ago.

Today it is not so hard to comprehend the extent of the present offering of the motor car manufacturer and to understand how he can give so much for the money asked as it is to figure out how, a decade ago, he could get so much money for the little he offered.

It is not so difficult to calculate how he can afford to throw in all the various items of equipment which his product now regularly carries as it is to understand how he could have ever sold it with none of them.

The buyer of a car in the no equipment days drove off first to the top maker and left from \$50 to \$150, or sometimes more, for a heavy top, almost impossible to manage.

Next he drove to a supply store and laid out another \$50 for a windshield. Then to the speedometer maker and left another half hundred. Sometimes he paid out \$30 to \$50 for a pair of wicker baskets to fasten on the sides of his car, in order that he might have a little carrying space for supplies, repair parts and another thing or two.

When he was through buying the things he gets, but does not really pay for now, except in an almost painless manner, he had added from \$300 to \$1,000 to his original investment and had something which looked like a cross between an old-fashioned station cart and a New England thimble peddler's wagon.

Everything he had added looked like an afterthought of an absent-minded man.

The buyer today derives a triple benefit from having his car come to him equipped. He pays one-fifth as much for his equipment, he doesn't have the bother and delay of buying it and having it attached, and the equipment fits, matches up and becomes part of the car itself.

If you ask yourself what the chief reason is that the motor car makers can offer so much more of a car at so much less of a price than they did 12 years ago, just consider the fact that there are now several manufacturers each of whom makes more cars in a year than were made in a similar period by all makers combined.—Boston Herald.

The Opera Score

Abe—Did you get the opera score?

Pandora—Yeah; they were tied in the last minute of the play.—Stanford Chaparral.

The Daily Reminder

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

1756—Gen. Francesco Miranda, who struck the first blow for the independence of South America, born in Venezuela. Died in prison in Spain, July 14, 1816.

1825—Pauline Bonaparte, the favorite sister of Napoleon, died. Born in 1780.

1835—Five Spanish pirates were hanged in Boston.

1836—Battle between United States troops and Indians at Micanopy, Fla.

1846—Fire destroyed a large portion of the city of St. John, Newfoundland.

1847—The Wisconsin grand lodge of Oddfellows was organized at Milwaukee.

1855—A force of Fenians, estimated at about 1,200 men, crossed into Canada from Franklin, Nt., and proceeded to plunder the surrounding country.

1870—Charles Dickens, famous novelist, died at Gad's Hill. Born at Portsmouth, England, Feb. 7, 1812.

1871—Enactment of a law by which Alsace-Lorraine was constituted a province of the German empire.

1872—Comanche Indians massacred the Lee family, of seven persons, near Fort Griffin, Texas.

1880—Shah of Persia visited the German Emperor in Berlin.

1905—President Roosevelt appealed to Japan and Russia for a meeting of the two powers to consider terms of peace.

1908—King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited the Czar of Russia at Reval.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE WAR

Italians began an attack on Goeritz. Second note from United States on Lusitania sent to Berlin.

Germany declined to yield to the United States in the Bryce cable. British casualties up to May 31 given out by Aquith as 258,069.

Germany pushed Russians north toward Kovno. Vienna report stated Italian assaults in Friuli repulsed with great loss.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Vice Admiral Sir Frederick C. D. Sturdee, commander of the British squadron which crushed the German fleet near the Falkland islands, born 37 years ago today.

Eugene Hale, former United States senator from Maine, born at Turner, Me., 80 years ago today.

James Stillman, New York banker, who has donated large sums for the relief of the war sufferers, born at Brownsville, Texas, 56 years ago today.

Charles J. Bonaparte, former attorney general of the United States, born in Baltimore 65 years ago today.

St. Rev. James S. Johnston, Episcopal bishop of West Texas, born at Church Hill, Miss., 73 years ago today.

St. Rev. William Ford Nichols, Episcopal bishop of San Francisco, born at Lloyd, N. Y., 67 years ago today.

Henry U. Mudge, president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, born at Minden, Mich., 60 years ago today.

St. Rev. J. H. H. Darlington, Episcopal bishop of Harrisburg, born in Brooklyn, 60 years ago today.

A Poem a Day

THE APPROACH OF AGE

Six years had passed, and forty are before me.

When time began to play his usual tricks.

The locks once comely in a virgin's tress.

Locks of pure brown, displayed the encroaching white.

The blood, once fervid, now to cool began.

And time's strong pressure to subvert the man.

I rode or walked as I was wont.

And now the bounding spirit was no more.

A moderate pace would now my body heat.

A walk of moderate length distresses me.

I showed my stranger guests those hills sublime.

But now my view is poor, we need not climb.

At a friend's mansion I began to tread.

The cold neat parlor and the gay glazed bed.

At home I felt a more decided taste.

And must have all things in my order placed.

I see my hunt; my horses please me less.

My dinner more; I learned to play at I took my dog and gun, but saw the brute.

Woe disappointed that I did not hear.

My morning walks I now could bear to lose.

And blessed the shower that gave me not to cheer.

In me not to cheer a languor stealing on.

The active arm, the agile hand, were gone.

Small daily actions into habits grew.

And new dislike to forms and fashions new.

I loved my trees in order to dispose.

I numbered peaches, looked how stocks arose.

Told the same story oft—in short, began to prose.

—George Crabbe.

Pointed Paragraphs

Two women can remain good friends if they don't meet often.

Silence has every other kind of a bluff backed off the boards.

It's easier to grasp some opportunities than it is to let go of them.

Every man expects to become great some day, but he keeps putting it off.

And it's as easy for a man to break a promise as it is for a woman to break a man.

A man and his wife are different—also indifferent—after they have been married a few years.

The fatter a woman gets the easier it is for her to believe other women are unable to notice it.

Never judge a man by his relatives. Instead of by his companions. Relatives are thrust upon him, but companions are usually selected by himself.

The Old Gardener Says

That there are many desirable forms of the climbing vine known as clematis, although the white and fragrant flowered paniculata is the variety most commonly seen.

There is no reason why the amateur should not grow the splendid purple-flowered Jackmanni, however, or the white and lavender Ina with blossoms two inches across, or the robust Henry, which has great numbers of cream-colored blooms.

Getting acquainted with great different kinds of clematis is a very pleasant experience.

QUITE FAMILIAR

Young Thing—Then you, too, have felt the subtle touch of his genius.

Old Party—Oh, yeah; and also the subtle genius of his touch.—Life.

Books.

BY DR. FRANK CRANE
(Copyright, 1915, by Frank Crane)

A book is the noblest work of man. It ought to be treated with due deference.

Even a Quaker ought to take off his hat in a library, for the volumes on the shelves around him are more than men. They are the clean souls of men.

The most admirable and amazing part of a human being is his thoughts. And a book is thought embodied. It is spirit incarnate.

Therefore do not abuse a book. Do not dog-ear it with turned-down leaves. Use a book mark.

Do not let it fall and break its corners. Do not leave it lying where water will be spilled on it, to spot and blister it.

Do not let the children play with it. Get them a teddy bear.

Do not lend it to nor put it into the hands of a Philistine who will not appreciate it.

Mark it with your pencil, but lovingly, and be sure it is your own book you are marking.

Do not break its back when you get it new, by opening it violently in the middle. Open first each cover and press it down. Then from front and back alternately open and press flat a few pages at a time. Then it will not crack and come apart.

Some books are to keep; to read and read again. These are they alone which have any right title to the name of book.

Those books which are to be read once and passed on are not really books at all, but bound newspapers.

Associate with books. Do not merely keep them in your cases, as you would a horse in a stable. As you would ride the horse, so read the book, for excursion and exercise.

The great books are to be read in, not read through. Go back to them. Make them the frequent companions of your leisure.

Books are to make you think. Pseudo-books, false and imitation books, are to keep you from thinking.

When you think, jot down your thought on a fly leaf.

The greatest compliment you can pay a book is to fill its fly leaves with objections, or side thoughts suggested.

Commit something to memory every day from a book. Thus train the waters of the great reservoir of wisdom to irrigate your daily life.