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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1914.

A man's appearance is circumstantial evidence that convicts him of efficiency or inefficiency.

We Stand by Our Commerce

IN ITS effort to starve Germany into submission. England, through her control of the seas, has gradually assumed and exercised rights without warrant or established precedent in international law. She has to all effects and purposes inhibited commerce between the United States and Germany, although the right of neutrals to continue during war to trade with the belligerents, subject to the law relating to contraband and blockade, is universally admitted. It has been notably denied in practice only during the Napoleonic wars, when British orders in council, in the language of John Bassett Moore, "assumed to dictate the trade in which neutrals should be permitted to engage or to prohibit them from trading with belligerents altogether."

The controversy that raged then was discussed at the time in the Edipburgh Review:

It has long been the anxious business of the American Minister, as appears from the documents before us, to procure by persuasion an abandonment of the measures hostile to the American trade. He urged his case on views of justice and of general policy; he calmly combated the pretexts by which he was met; he boldly and pointedly asserted that the claims of this country must, sooner or late, be abandoned; and he added what ought never to be forgotten, that they were unjust, and that time, therefore, could do nothing for them. His representations were met by declarations of 'what his Majesty owed to the honor, dignity and essential rights of his crown," and by all the other sounding commonplaces usual on such occasions. These sentiments were afterward explained at greater length, and promulgated to the world in the deliberate record of a State paper. But in spite of the honor of Majesty thus pledged to these obnoxious measures, they were repealed. A laborious investigation into their merits ended in their unqualified reprobation and abandonment; their authors unable to look in the face the scenes of beggary, disorder and wretchedness which their policy had brought on the country; they were borne down by the cries of suffering millions. and they yielded at length to necessity what they had formerly refused to justice.

The orders in council are practically in effect today. Not only has our trade with Germany practically been annihilated, without declaration of blockade, but the trade of ourselves, a neutral, with other neutrals, has been harassed without warrant and seriously interfered with. The right of search, which should be tactfully and not wantonly exercised, has been carried to an absurd point. Our vessels have been convoyed into British ports and held there pending tedlous proceedings, at great financial loss. Ultimate destination has been inquired into in the most extravagant manner, and it is safe to assert that an American cargo consigned to any port in all Europe is liable to such interruption of its voyage by the Allies' navies that there is no assurance whatever of when, if ever, it will arrive at its destination. A maritime hegemony has been assumed that is utterly unreasonable and cannot be sustained either in argument or practice. Let the Allies blockade Germany and Austria, if they can, but they are not justified in waging what is practically a commercial war on us to achieve their purpose. By extending vastly the definition of contraband they may legally kill most of our trade with their enemies, but no interference with our neutral trade with neutrals is permissible.

The Administration assumedly has stated the American position vigorously, although with the utmost friendliness. There need be no menace in the situation, and should be none. But in this matter the Government must stand firmly by its principles, without hesitation or deviation, and put itself solidly behind what little merchant marine we have.

Lord Northeliffe on the War

No oursider knows better than Lord Northcliffe that American opinion cannot be influenced by mere brag and bhister. And he knows also that nothing can be gained by exaggeration and unfounded charges. In the statement of his views, printed exclusively in yesterday's Evening LEDGER, Lord Northcliffe sums up the war situation as he understands it, and it must be remembered that with the unparalleled news gathering organization he possesses and his personal closeness to the British and French authorities his views are important.

According to Lord Northeliffe, Great Britain did not expect the war and was unprepared That statement has a bearing upon the question of responsibility for the outbreak of hostitities. The German military caste had made the fullest preparations, but they already realize that Germany is beaten, although they have not allowed that fact to be realized by the German people. The raping of Bel-Fluin has been more terrible than reported. and when all the facts are known it will be seen how absolutely necessary it was to break the power of the militaristic machine. England has no hostility toward the German or Austrian people, but is fighting for interparlound honor and the future peace and lib--rry of Europe. The war is likely to last my years, as Germany is amply provided for a long struggle. There is nothing Shavian shout these two conclusions. It is the Britin viewpoint through and through. ford Kuttlediffs partie generous tribute to

the courage of the German soldlers and sailore, but thinks there is as noticeable an absence of the genius of leadership as there was of foresighted diplomacy. Lord Northeliffe's calm and discriminating summary clears up many questions that the American public has been asking.

The Human Touch: a Lesson

THE ward boss is intensely human. Theory does not bother him, but charity is his handmaiden. He looks out for his people. There was "Tim" Sullivan, with his shoes. The fellow who got them did not care if "Tim" was lax in government. He was glad of it, in fact; and there was as much chance of beating "Tim" in his own district as there was of brushing back the tides at Coney Island. The man who puts coal in an empty cellar is the man who is likely to get the vote of the owner of the cellar.

Ten thousand children were the guests of Congressman Vare yesterday. They all had a good time, and they did not forget to tell their parents about it. Why should they? The kiddles are always grateful-and tomorrow they are men. Yes, the ward boss deals in pleasant charity. He bubbles over with humanity. He is always ready to help the men who need help, and without asking too many questions. That is how he gets his power. And the paradox is that in such excellent good works lies the greatest menace to good government and American institutions.

Put a little of the same kind of humanity into reform and the result would be marvelous. A cup of hot coffee when he needs it means more to the man of the masses than all the arguments for good government that were ever put together.

Belgium Is Still Belgium

THE United States Government does not recognize Belgium as a conquered and annexed province of Germany, hence the United States Government will not ask Germany to commission our Consuls. If Germany will not recognize the American representatives in their original status, then we may withdraw them.

Belgium, according to international law, has not ceased to be a sovereign State because her land is invaded by a foreign foe. There is still a Belgian army in the field under the Belgian King, and the Belgian Minister still represents his country in Washington. America is far too fair and far too proud of its national justice to acquiesce in any such proposal as that made by Germany.

Every right that belongs to a neutral nation America will insist upon in the face of all the world. Our Consuls in Belgium will continue to do their useful work under their original exequaturs or they will be recalled.

Make Way for a Friend

THE Governor stands by his friends, and Mr. Gaither, being a friend, becomes a Public Service Commissioner. He is not without ability or he would not have been private secretary to the Governor, but something more than the capacity to get rid of tiresome visitors is required for conspicuous or even efficient service in a body that holds within its jurisdiction the prosperity of many of the most important industries in the Commonwealth.

Natural ability, long experience and the judicial mind are prerequisites to successful work on the commission, and the public has a right to expect that the members be selected from the most eminent and brilliant men in the State. But to the Governor, apparently, this is just another job to be filled. another sinecure for a faithful follower. Perhaps the Senate may take a more elevated view of the matter and be backward in its confirmation, although it never does to expect too much.

Only Dead Hands Turn Loose

THE charge that Mr. Silliman, President A Wilson's confidential representative in Mexico City, received a bribe of \$250,000, although preferred by Zapata's confidential representative in the Gutierrez Cabinet, has all the earmarks of irresponsible scandal. There may be that much money in Mexico, but the effervescent bandits who control the destinies of the country would never let go of it. They are holders of public securities on a vast scale, and their grip is as hard as steel.

Besides, there was and is nothing that Mr. Silliman could do to earn the money. He is merely an adviser, and Washington does not take advice. Ours is a Government of pure reasoning. It is not what things are, but what they ought to be, that determines our policies. Mr. Silliman might recommend until he was blue in the face or his stenographer died of sheer exhaustion, but little good it would do him unless he recommended what the Administration wanted him to recommend. The only hands turning loose any money

in Mexico are dead hands.

There is scarcely more left of the year than there is of the nations.

Having Austria for an ally is very much like paying real money for a white elephant. There are some men who are always un-

employed except at elections. Before they know it the railroads will reach the point where they will have the rates but

not the freight. Even better than to drive the saloons out of town is to drive the people out of the

Mexico has not been a Republic so long as the United States, but it has had more

Presidents. St. Louis has decided to have a Parkway also. May the children of those who voted for it live to see it achieved.

Senator Owen wants a national referendum on offensive war. Some one else will want to apply the initiative, Director Porter's police can arrest people

who do wrong, but there are always Magistrates "to make things right." Premier Patchit, of Servia, is now engaged in filling vacancies in the Ministry caused by resignations. Patching it up, as you might

The horrors of war are brought home to us by the announcement of an eminent architect, once reported dead, that he has not

had a bath in five weeks. It is comforting to know that Congress supports the Administration's protest to England; Congress is so unaccustomed to supporting the President.

The most significant thing about the protest to England is the friendliness of it. As in the case of the canal tolls; argument gets the better of jingoism. This friendliness does not detract in the elightest from the

ASTROLOGY RANKED AMONG THE SCIENCES

Remarkable Decision Handed Down in American Court - Astrologers Not Necessarily Charlatans—One Predicts Sudden Death of Kaiser.

By VANCE THOMPSON

AREMARKABLE judicial decision was handed down the other day. It was remarkable for its sanity, its scientific clarity, its courage and its modernity.

It was handed down by Judge Frescht, in the City Magistrates' Court, city of New York, 1st Division, 7th District.

Here is what happened. A woman detective, going obscurely about her business of crime hunting, arrested and brought into court a woman astrologer, charged with the definite grime of fortune telling. The case came up before Judge Freschi. The prisoner gave the name of Evangeline S. Adams; calmly she admitted that she was a "professional astrologer." She had studied the "science of astrology" under Dr. Heber Smith, of Boston. - Another of her masters had been Dr. Richard Garnet. And serenely she proclaimed that astrology was a mathematical and exact science, based upon astronomy: a science describing the influence of the heavenly bodies upon mundane affairs and upon human life and destiny. It is, she averred, a physical science, just as much as geology, and, like it, depending upon ascertained facts; and that it was grossly misrepresented by being connected with fortune telling and magic.

An Unusual View

The usual Magistrate has probably listened to all this with a weary smile, and, when the lawyers had finished squabbling, had yawned and meted out as many months of prison or so many dollars of fine. Judge Freschi is not that sort of a Magistrate. He thought it behooved him to study this stranger case as he would have studied a plainer case of murder or arson. He thought that one who professed to be a scientist deserved as much consideration as a petty larcenist. And he took the case under long advisement. The decision he handed down is a masterly document. It will be quoted for years to come. And I want to quote a sentence or two here:

"The science of astrology scems to be the generalization of certain principles gathered from the concrete phenomena presented by the heavenly bodies and their application to mundane affairs. Those who would work with it have a form of tables and a co-ordination of instances upon which they act and create their axioms, and one must be led to believe that there is considerable force in their arguments. In this, as in all new theories and discoveries, so in the field of endeavor and thought, there are to be found those who hesitate and doubt until a mastery has fixed it in the minds of the majority as a science. Whether minds are presupposed or limited the sincerity of the defendant's determination upon the opinion of her work from her own perceptions and a study of authorities cannot be questioned. She certainly does seem to have a thorough knowledge of the subject. And in this she claims no faculty of foretelling by supernatural or magical means that which is future or of discovering that which is hidden or obscure; but she does claim that nature is to be interpreted by the influences that surround it."

A Masterly Document

What was lacking in order to convict, Judge Freschi said, was the element of fraud, which is usually found accompanying the fortune teller's case. So he acquitted the defendant. My interest does not lie in that acquittal; it lies in Judge Freschi's sound, clear and intelligent reasoning. And though I do not like to quote-since I greatly prefer my own prose to that of other people ing to except Judge Freschi's last paragraph. It is a notable statement.

"It is to be admitted that a certain class of fortune tellers may be honest in their purposes and honestly believe the things they say to be true. There are people in this world who claim with earnestness that they have superhuman powers and that their specific means of reading the future are reliable yet the law is not concerned so much with the good faith of the party pretending to possess this ability as it is concerned with dealing in a human way with the things that are within human knowledge only. Common experience teaches many things; in fact the sciences are predicated upon the facts developed in the affairs of the world as men have experienced them. No doubt many years ago for any one to have attempted to say that the conformation of the head or that the physiognomy of a creature determined the character of the individual, and that such and such a type would some day turn out to be a criminal would have been guilty of fortune telling. But the history of specific cases has furnished us with a working basis for these new theories that nowadays seem to be accepted by noted criminologists and the public in general. So it is claimed here in behalf of the defendant that records prove that certain personages of note classed under certain planets in the ascendency at the time of their birth have come to death in a certain way, and that, therefore, all others born under similar conditions should meet the same

Julevno of Paris

I do not know whether Judge Freschi has seen the decisions of the French Courts. They are virtually on all fours with the decision which he has rendered, and they have given the astrologers of Paris a professional standing which yields nothing in dignity to the geologist, the geometrician, the astronomer or the everyday mathematician. I mean such men as Julevno, Barlet, Plobb. In fact Julevno, who was for 30 years the librarian of the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, is very nearly an official astrologer. I got to know him in the days of the Dreyfus affair. At my request he made, in 1898, a "horoscope" of Dreyfus, and he predicted that Dreyfus would be twice convicted and afterward set free, an amazing prediction at the time I printed

I found that the Prefecture of Police sup alled Julevno with complete details of the great assassins and their victims who died violent deaths. They gave him, that is to say, the exact hour and minute of his birth, for these are always recorded in the mairies throughout France. Julevno has data of this sort running back a quarter of a century. They have been studied by all the leading criminologists of Europe. And unfailingly and with mathematical exactitude they show that this man is to stay, and that man is to be sining

I saw him work out a score of cases. And before the assassin was tried or convicted he would say: "That man will be guillotined. or that man will go fren." And be never was renner put only. He manual out the store

for the moment of birth, and every time-if the man was to die a violent death-he found the bloody sign of that death glaring at him from the map.

Explain it as you will; I don't explain it; assert a fact. And he would go back through history and point out that signthat red Mars blazing in the house of deathin the stellar chart of Henri IV, of Charles I, of Mary Stuart, of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, of Lincoln, Carnot, Garfield, McKinley. It is a purely mathematical calculation. Julevno did the same thing for the anarchists Ravachol, Henry and Vaillant, He did it for the "automobile bandits" a few years ago-told me the destiny of each of them before they had been brought to trial.

How Much Is Known?

Astrologers were the first to see the great truth that the universe is governed by immutable laws-that certain circumstances necessarily produce certain phenomena-and that if you know all that has happened in the past you can foretell the future. The whole question at issue is just how much of the stellar causes and influences can the scien tific astrologer know.

Of course the charatanry of fortune-telling s another thing. As Judge Freschl wisely said: "Every forture-teller is a violator of the law; but every istrologer is not a fortune-teller."

And you are still skiptical? I can't help it.

Perhaps this may assist you in making up your mind; you have only to wait a few months-possibly a year, for its fulfillment;

So says an astrologer of London: In the stellar destiny of the Kaker Wilhelm II there hangs the red and evilsign of sudden death. And he can't escape. You may wait and see. I do not know the strologer who made that horoscope; I shoul like to see Julevno's mathematical demonstration of the imperial catastrophe; but there t is-merely for what you think it worth.

THE ANTIDOTE FOR PESAMISM

Looking Forward at the Beginning f a Year Longer Than Methusalah Ever Kew.

By WILLIAM RADER

NEW YEAR'S is the station whre we pause long enough to forget some hings and gather fresh courage to press foward. It is the point on the journey where w unload unnecessary baggage-old troubles old sins, old habits and old worries. A Japaese couplet contains a wise injunction: "My sleeve with tears is always wet,"

I have forgotten to forget." What has been cannot be recalled. Goe is the biting, stinging word, and it can r more be recovered than the bullet once leaves the gun. Gone forever is the golde opportunity, and it can never be brought back. The petals of the flower cannot be replaced once they are scattered on the ground. "Let the dead bury the dead." The old year is going. Let it go. We may turn back the hands of the clock, but the sun

our years as a tale that is told." The dawn of the new year should be the grave of old experiences which rob us of our joy, of old relationships which bind us to

moves on in invincible progress. "We spend

On the contrary, there is a power in the past which contributes to next year's wealth as last year's seeds carry in them the gold of next summer's harvest. Retrospection may yield sweetness or bitterness. It depends upon the way we have lived. Introspection is one of the moods of the new year, a mood of self-examination and measurement. When introspection rises to resolution then have we seen the vision of to-

Time sobers the mind. The rustle of its flying wings settles us into seriousness, A. 20th century year is packed with duties, possibilities, perils and responsibilities. We live longer than Methusalah, for time is meas-

ured not by years, but deeds. Things that cannot be helped should be left in 1914, and we should fret only about the things which we have left undone. Growing old is life's most beautiful experience. Ruskin said Rembrandt was the only artist who could paint a wrinkle, and his wrinkles are beautiful because he glorifies the commonplace of age. If youth is passing a better

season follows. New Year's then should be the occasion of the forward, upward, hopeful look. It should be the hour of a new determination and a desire for the lasting satisfactions. Each year brings its own peculiar duties. It is this that makes life vital and fresh.

There is no dead line for the hopeful and no time limit for usefulness to those who aspire. Aspiration is the antidote for pessimism. We have not yet done our best.

A sensible idealism will fire every shadow

of the future with kindling light. Ring out the grief that saps the mind, For those that hear me see no more; Ring out the feud of rich and poor, Ring to redress for all municipal."

THE CITY OF THE HUNDRED TOLL GATES

The To Roads Began in Necessity-How Will They End?-Capitalized t Three Million Dollars-No Funds for State Purchase.

By HENRY G. HODGES, A. M.

With wat an offensive deliberation the melancyly tollkeeper rubs his eyes at night wh he comes out to open the gate." Withsuch an expression a tollhaunted edits of the London Times, under date of Octob 25, 1856, seeks to relieve the weariness of hiumns of practical argument for toll abolien.

The commo law of England provided that every parish nust repair the roads within its boundary. By 1663 this provision of the law had bee so neglected that the first "turnpike gat" was created by act of Parliament. The new law was received with the traditions English spirit. A commentator, writing n 1856, states that "notwithstanding act of Parliament, as turnpikes were erecte they were pulled down or burnt, the rilitary were called out and the tax was exated by the point of the bayonet."

Stand and Deliver

The loopole made by this act was rapidly widend until, by the middle of the 19th century, "he First City of the World" became, in ommon parlance, "The City of the Hundred Sates." "Stand and Deliver" was the motte of the traveler.

In the United States early turnpike roads were buit at Government expense for Government purposes. They were succeeded by the plank roads, which were built by corporations authorized by legislative enactment o charge the users a toll for the maintanance of the highway and for the individual profit of the owners of the franchise That the construction of these roads was far from perfect we may safely conclude from the versified complaint of an old critic:

I say it's not passable, Not even jackassable; And those who travel it.

Should turn out and gravel it. The first turnpike toll road in the United States was made in Pennsylvania. A section of Old York road was ordered as early as 1697, but not formally opened until 1711. This precedent was not adhered to by the fathers of the good city of Philadelphia in the case of a road to the Indian country. The Council of Philadelphia, on August 31, 1782, under Thomas Penn, son of William Penn, in renewing a treaty with the Six Nations, stipulated as follows: "And we now desire there may be an open road between Philadelphia and the towns of the Six Nations, which we will, on our part, clear from every grub, stump and log, that it may be straight, smoothe and free for us and you." The principle has long since been ac-

the public should be chargeable to the State. Toll Roads Once a Necessity

cepted that the expense of roads used by

Necessity formed the basic cause for the early development of toll roads. The people of a local community had to endure a diect tax in order to obtain better facilities. company was organized for the purpose o constructing a needed road, the stock was stbscribed almost entirely by the local paties interested, who were generally satisfled with little or no interest on their investmes. It was simply a case of the people taking into their own hands something which the State was either unable or unwilling to handle.

The first toll road chartered by the State of Peinsylvania was the Lancaster pike. The pavilege was granted for this road in 1790, and the road thrown open to the public in 198. Numerous others followed in rapid succession, all with most liberal charters. The increasing number of toll roads made necessary regulatory legislation, which began in 1832. The number of corporations operating loads increased annually, until in 1910 there were 108. None have been built since, and it is not likely that any more charters will be granted in this State. The tide has turied; the State has been awakened at last to some sense of its responsi-

The March of Progress

Legislative exactment provided in 1965 for the purchase and release from tolls of a large part of the Cumberland road. freedom of the road was further extended in 1907. This marked the beginning of reciamation legislation. This reclamation agitation resulted is the resolution of April 7, 1909, approved by Governor Stuart, which provided:

"Whereas, It is manifest that public sentiment demands that in the march of progress all roads and highways within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be made free to all the people. * * * 5

"Resolved, if the House concur, That a committee of five members of the General Assembly * * * investigate and report " " the advisability of abolishing toll reads in the several counties and ructusmand legislation with this and in view, The recommendations of the committee

Harrison Fellow in Political Science, University of Pennsylvania of which Hon. Thomas R. McDowell was secretary, provided that:

"Whereas, The demanding and exacting of tell from the traveling public is not in harmony with the spirit of present day prog-

"Resolved, That we unanimously recommend that the Commonwealth acquire all such toll roads and abolish the payment of toll thereon. And in order that this may be accomplished we offer and recommend the passage of the following bill."

State Purchase

The bill as presented by the committee was modified in several particulars with the object of making it easier of application. It became known, under its final form, as the "Sproul Bill," and was approved by Governor Tener on May 31, 1911. This bill, after outlining in detail the establishment of the State Highway Department, provides in

Section 6: "From and after the adoption of this act, all those certain existing public roads, highways, turnpikes and toll roads * * being main traveled roads or routes be-

tween county seats * * * shall be known * * * and maintained by and at the sole expense of the Commonwealth," etc. The bill then enumerates 296 routes, 30 of which were more clearly defined and added to by the act of July 22, 1913. Hence it is now provided that all toll

roads that fall within any part of these 296 routes, which cover the entire State, may be purchased by the State. In no case is the law mandatory. There is an exception to this power of purchase if the toll road concerned is owned by a steam or electric railway company. Mr. McDowell explained this exception by pointing out that the steam and electric company are operating under comparatively modern franchises, that they are reasonably subject to the legislative direction and that purchase of such roads would amount to the purchase by the State of franchises which it has but lately given away. The law further provides for condemnation proceedings in case the road cannot be purchased at a fair value. Deferred purchases are, however, sanctioned in the language of the bill.

What has the Sproul bill accomplished towards eliminating tell roads in the three and a half years it has been in force? The results have been almost nil. Two or three mountain toll roads have been taken over in the western part of the State. East of Harrisburg no roads have been bought under the provisions of the bill. The "State roads" were taken over to the extent of about 8000 miles, and have since increased to over 9000 miles. The main cause for this increase was not the buying of active toll roads, but the assumption of authority over

abandoned toll roads. Why the Hold-up?

An interesting fact regarding the "value" of the toll roads was brought out in the report of the Toll Roads Committee. The total outstanding capital stock of the 108 corporations in existence January 1, 1911, was \$3,199,535. The total "company's appraisement" value for taxation purposes was \$1,584,813. The committee in its report suggested the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for buying over these corporations. Tentative proposals to a number of the companies brought out the fact that \$2,000,000, although considerably more than the "companies' appraisement" of the value of their plants, was not nearly enough to "swing the deal."

Since the people have expressed their desire in the Sproul bill that the toll roads be managed by the State and made free to all, It is interesting to know the cause of the hold-up. The answer is said to be "lack of funds." The appropriation to the State Highway Department for 1913-1914 amounted to \$400,000. The automobile license money, which was reserved to this purpose in 1914. was the only thing that saved the day. This item totaled approximately \$1,200,000. It is estimated that this latter amount is about the reasonable requirement for the proper upkeep of the roads. The \$400,000 will not provide for the allowance granted by law to the townships and State aid roads, so there is less than nothing left for the purchase of toll roads.

VOX CLAMANTIS

How shall we find, although we seek-one

The guidance of our fathers' simpler day?
Not less our need; but an our path so ray
Walls of the shining sun that they called Faith.
Our feet are set in darkness, and our breath

Beats against supliness when we Alone we gross and stamble on our way to the great heart of freedom that is their of freedom that is their