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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1915.

Let us not be self-righteous because we are hard up. There is really no piety in being poor.

Complete the Machine

WE HAVE passed through five of the biggest months the world has ever known, big in catastrophe, in tragedy and in meaning. Let others argue that this is the toppling of civilization's structure, another Tower of Babel resulting from our efforts to substitute pure science for Omnipotence. I am content, for my part, to remember the general rlot and chaos that ushered in the French Revolution, and consider the present turmoil in Europe as a final convulsive effort of barbarism to stay the inevitable era of universal brotherhood. New life comes into being in agony, and the agony is worth it.

But the purpose of this letter is to emphasize the fallacy of the teaching that materialism and spiritual uplift are antagonistic forces. The longing of man is for a beautiful life after death and a beautiful life before death. He thirsts for comfort, and prosperity should be his birthright; not only clothes and food for his children, but opportunity for them also is his prayer. This war threw our industries to their knees. They have not recovered yet. Skilled and unskilled workmen are without wages. Factories which should be working overtime are not working at all. Yet never has there been so great a demand for our products at such satisfactory prices. The reason for our discomfiture is that in building up the best distribution service the world has ever known we terminated it at tidewater and were satinfied to be without any of the instruments

of commerce beyond. This war has brought the necessity of a merchant marine home to us. We realize now how fatally defective our whole trade machine is. We understand that we are dependent on foreign freighters just as much as foreign nations are dependent on our crops, We have built a great house and forgot to put a roof on it. Our own control of our trade stops at the seaboard. We have the goods and the orders-everything but the means of carriage. The restoration of the merchant marine, therefore, is more important than the tariff, more important, in fact, than any other question now before the American people. We must put our ships on the ocean or our prosperity will be at the mercy of the nations That le the lesson the United States. Will we take two decades to assimilate it or will Congress apply to the problem at once the genius for handling practical affairs that has always distinguished the American people? I suggest that if the mad scheme of Government ownership is persisted in, Congress at the same time give private capital a chance by renovating the

Philadelphia, January 4.

Republicans Make Good Beginning THAT Republican caucus at Harrisburg Lat which Charles A. Ambler was unanimously nominated for Speaker of the House of Representatives, was a triumph not only for party harmony, but for the legislative program to which the party is committed. His election this afternoon is a further confirmation.

navigation laws and removing the chains

which have been fastened on the shipping in-

The Governor-elect, by his force of character and bold decision, had a share in achieving the result which promises well for the future. He has wrought Republican harmony out of discord, routed his foes and enlisted some of them under his own banner. It was only what he ought to have done, what he had to do, if his administration were to fulfil the promises he made to the electorate last fall; but he did It with such courage and tactfulness that no doubt is left of who is going to be Governor of Pennsylvania. Local option shas found a victorious friend, and the rest of the Brumbaugh platform looks safer than ever.

New School Superintendent

DR. WILLIAM C. JACOBS, the new Superintendent of Public Schools, possesses advantages that should make his incumbency of office a marked success. He knows the educational system of Philadelphia intimately; he knows the policies inaugurated and contemplated by Doctor Brumbaugh; he knows the city and the State require that the very highest standards shall be maintained in our schools.

The position to which Doctor Jacobs is called is one of great responsibility and opportunity. Under the school code of 1911 a Superintendent is invested with powers that invite him to display educational statesmanship. If the man has constructive force he can easily become the largest factor for good citizenship in the community. A man who plays petty politics in such a position will end as a dismal failure.

Every school district in the Commonwealth looks to Philadelphia for leadership and guidance. Doctor Brumbaugh's clevation to the Governorship must inevitably focus attention upon his successor. The new Specialendant will take up his duties with the good wishes and high hopes of every tisen, and the Board of Education will cocierais in making his tenure of office a The Evento Langua congr..tulates him upon the splendid field of public

Put a Searchlight on the Fund

ANNUTUVANIA wants, needs and should into When the dis one me bond have | for once, but it requires the au

and sponsored by the professional politicians and had all of the characteristics of the detestable pork barrel. The people are not willing to hand over \$50,000,000 to any adminstration except under guarantee that it will be honestly and wisely used.

Again the \$50,000,000 bond issue amendment is to come before the people. First of all, it must pass the Legislature. If the Legislature has learned the lesson taught by the 1913 election the proposal will be very differently framed. It must be explicit even in its details. If toll roads are to be purchased the roads should be specified and the price named. Where new highways are to be built their location and nature should be distinctly stated. If a certain part of the amount is to be given to the counties and townships it should be done on a plan of co-operation and the terms of the contract definitely drafted. In a word, a comprehensive and scientific scheme should be laid before the voters, and in such a manner that they will know what will become of every dollar provided.

Sterilized Message of Governor Tener

TF GOVERNOR TENER injects no more A enthusiasm into the National League than he has put into the report of his tenure of State office, all the life of the big baseball organization will have to be supplied by the players and the fans. The Message to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, as given today in Harrisburg and to be found on another page of the Evening Ledger, is a cold, formal and perfunctory document that could cause neither thrill nor shock to the hearers

Department after department is brought under review and disposed of in sterilized sentences of approval. The citizens of the Commonwealth are told that even State affairs should be established on businesslike principles; that the Health Department has done Its duty; that the school code is really in operation; that Pennsylvania is the greatest coal-producing territory in the world; that we may be proud of our charities; that the Department of Agriculture compares favorably with like departments in other States; that changing from bee-hive coke ovens to by-product ovens eliminates waste; the National Guard has maintained its efficiency. One of the longest sections of the message is an unimpassioned defense of or apology for the Highway Department. Equal suffrage has six chilly lines of reserved approval.

The message is valuable, nevertheless. It shows what a magnificent opportunity lies before Governor Brumbaugh. If Pennsylvania could be so orderly and respectable and prosperous without forceful and contagious leadership we may expect the Commonwealth to bound forward under the compelling personality of a Chief Executive who puts unstinted soul into his work.

Pennsylvania hungers and thirsts for a strong and independent Executive. Doctor Brumbaugh is the man!

Good for Employer, Good for Employe THE case for workmen's compensation has been proved. The principle has been put into practice in half the States of the Union, and can be known today by its results. It works. The pragmatic test has shown that Pennsylvania cannot afford longer to lag behind all the other great industrial commonwealths of the country.

Workmen's compensation is an expression of humanitarianism and of the altruistic, enlightened self-interest which makes for national efficiency, and which the writer of a recent article on this page called "American Kultur." It pays individual employers as well as society at large in dollars and cents.

Experience under the Massachusetts act, described in another column, has shown that the advantages of workmen's compensation accrue equally to the employer and to the employe. Business concerns are benefited by the exact determination of their obligation in a very important direction of liability. Expenditure in this department becomes a fixed and known quantity. The cost of legal service and of litigation is done away with, so far as damage suits are concerned. It should be remembered, moreover, that employers not protected by a comparison law have to defend themselves against numerous exorbitant and fraudulent claims. Under such a law a prolific cause of quarrels between employers and employes is removed. They have nothing to quarrel about. Accident claims almost settle themselves. The result is a better feeling between the two groups, the development of a co-operative spirit, industrial peace. Nothing is more profitable to the employing class than industrial peace, if it rests on a sound and secure basis. The cost of insurance is passed on to the consumer, as all other costs of production are, in accordance with economic law.

The retiring Governor of Pennsylvania and the Governor-elect have placed themselves on record as earnest advocates of workmen's compensation. It now belongs to the Legislature to place Pennsylvania itself on record as a State which keeps up with the times.

"Tis an Ill Wind"

AMDEN'S fire loss on Sunday was a seri-Jous one, but the general public will feel that the individual losses of the propertyowners at Kaighn's Point are the community's gain if the result is to be, as predicted, the immediate provision of adequate terminal facilities at that point. The old ferry and station buildings were a disgrace to the city, shabby and dirty beyond the powers of description, and unworthy of the Reading Railway system, or the population and territory served by it. When a station commensurate with the service required of it shall be erected on the blackened ruins, it is certain to exercise an immediate influence upon the entire surrounding property. At present Kaighn's Point is not the most creditable of Camden's suburbs; it has perhaps unconsciously taken its tone from the structures which the railroad has for so many years thought sufficient for that locality. But with better terminal buildings the discrepancy between the old and the new, between the public and private buildings, must stimulate improvements which will change the whole character of the place.

A few weeks of the naked truth will not hurt Philadelphia.

Mr. Roosevelt says, in a petulant mood, that the people are tired of him; and he was always admittedly in a class by himself at analyzing public opinion.

Mr. Bryan may be right when he says that in case of an emergency a million men would unawer the call to arms, but the question is, where are the arms?

Any ordinary here can die for Religion of the Table in wine represented the Crown Education and Community is A SQUARE DEAL FOR INDUSTRY'S WOUNDED

The Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Law-Its Provisions and Operation-A Statute Which Makes for Industrial Peace and Public Economy

By RAYMOND G. FULLER

TWENTY-FOUR States of the Union have workmen's compensation laws. That is record of five years. Though the first statute of this kind in America was passed in 1902, it was declared invalid in court, the Maryland legislators having made mistakes which might have been natural enough when the subject was newer in this country than it is now. But afterward they came back with a law which is still in good working order. Today workmen's compensation is a going concern, and Pennsylvania has nobody to blame but herself if she fails, after examining the experience of half the States, to enact a "model law." But if Pennsylvania is to be the 25th State on the roll she will have to hustle to get ahead of little agricultural Vermont and a dozen other Commonwealths which are ready to give themselves that honor. As it is, this State is the only one of the great industrial Commonwealths which has not yet put workmen's compensation on the statute books.

Workmen's compensation is costly? Of course. But not so costly as maimed bodies worry of the man who dreads the conseup a few weeks or the rest of his life by an accident at the mill. Not so costly as personal injury litigation and a perpetual quarrel between employers and employes. All this is social costliness, not merely in-

Counting the Cost

How much does workmen's compensation really cost? And what is the value received?

Since this form of social insurance became established in America, and partly no doubt as a consequence, the number of industrial accidents has been reduced nearly one-half. Massachusetts has a law which makes employers and employes equal partners in the obligations and advantages of safety first." It is a harmonious partnership; it has reduced the number of industrial accidents at a remarkable rate; it has practically cleared the Superior Court docket of personal injury cases; it has made possible the speedy adjustment of accident claims without the litigation so expensive to State and contestants; it has afforded immediate relief to thousands afflicted by poverty and worry; and it has charged the cost of insurance to the cost of production with a total levy on the consumer of only nine one hundredths of one cent for each dollar's worth of product purchased.

The cost of wetting along without workmen's compensation wakes up that efficiency idea which is so popular nowadays.

How does Massachusetts get the results? The Bay State law will be one of the three or four to receive the most careful consideration from the legislators at Harrisburg. This and the New York statute represent the two principal types.

The Massachusetts way is this: The act, which went into effect July 1, 1912, is administered by the Industrial Accident Board, which consists of five members appointed by the Governor with the ap-

proval of the Governor's Council.

It applies to all employes except domestic servants and farm laborers, casual labor having been included in its application by a recent amendment, and to all employers who elect to come under the act out insurance. This statement, like certain others which follow, is general, and must be qualified by reference to statutory definitions and judicial decisions.

Ninety per cent. of the employers in hazardous industries are subscribers under the act. In all, about 19,000 employers of labor have voluntarily provided its protection for 650,000 employes. There are only 150,000 employes within the meaning of the act who do not have this protection.

Insurance is issued by the Massachusetts Employes' Insurance Association, which does business on a mutual plan, and also by approved private liability companies. The rates must be submitted to and approved by the Massachusetts Insurance Department. A special State commission is now investigating the whole subject of governmental regulation of insurance rates.

From Injury to Payment

On becoming a subscriber the employer posts about his premises notices to that effect. He loses his common-law defenses that the employe was negligent, that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow employe and that the employe had assumed the risk of injury. If an employe of a subscriber prefers to remain outside the act, he must so notify his employer at the time of hiring or within 30 days after the employer becomes a subscriber. The employer, of course, can then plead the old defenses in a damage suit. Only 490 employes, since the act took effect, have thus elected to take their chances with litigation. In this period, statistics show, the payments made by uninsured employers in fatal cases are only one-third of the amount due the dependents of employes under workmen's compensation. The proportion in non-fatal cases, though not yet determined, is greatly in favor of the compensation act.

All employers, whether insured or not, are required to notify the State board of accidents. With this notification to the board the subscriber's part in the compensation procedure ends, unless he has been guilty of 'serious and wilful misconduct." In such cases the employe is entitled to double compensation and the subscriber must pay the extra amount. He may defend himself before the board.

An injured employe notifies the insurance company and is furnished with medical attendance, and, if necessary, is cared for at a hospital. Though the choice of a doctor or a physician lies with the company, there have been few lostances of difficulty over the matter, as the company is usually considerate. The accident board is largely responsible for the adoption of this co-opera-

tive policy. The compensation arranged by the employe and the insurer, in accordance with the statutory scale, is reviewed by the board. If no agreement is reached either party may notify the board, which immediately appoints an arbitration commission of three members. one a member of the accident board, one a representative of the injured man and the other a representative of the insurance company. Appeals from the arbitration commission go to the Industrial Accident Board. whose decision on questions of fact to much

and shortened lives. Not so costly as the quences to his family if he should be laid

> These bodies act as counsel for both sides. Out of the 65,000 accidents which came under the operation of the act in the first

year, only 325 resulted in arbitration cases. The scale of compensation, in brief, is as follows: Compensation to dependents in case of death-wholly dependents, twothirds of average weekly wages for 500 weeks, with weekly limits of \$4 to \$10, and a total limit of \$4000; partly dependents, in proportion to contributions to dependents. For partial disability, two-thirds of the difference between the average weekly wages before the injury and the average weekly wages the employe is able to earn thereafter; maximum, \$10 weekly; maximum time, 500 weeks; maximum total, \$4000. For total disability, two-thirds of average weekly wages; maximum, \$10 weekly; minimum, \$4; maximum time, 500 weeks; maximum amount, \$4000. For certain specified injuries, as loss of both hands, or either, or affection of the eyesight, amounts are paid in addition to all other compensation.

Before compensation begins there is a two weeks' "waiting period"-principally responsible for the prevention of malingering -during which only medical and hospital service are furnished the injured employe, After six months, if the parties agree, the board has defined "personal injury" as "any whole liability.

"Injury" Includes Disease

"If an employe * * *" says the statute, receives a personal injury arising out of and in the course of his employment, he shall be paid compensation." His own "serious and wilful misconduct" is the only bar. The board has defined "personal injury" as "any injury or damage or harm or disease which arises out of or in the course of the employment, which causes incapacity for work and takes from the employe his ability to earn wages." In a case appealed to the Supreme Court, concerning the payment of compensation to an employe whose incapacity was caused by lead poisoning, the court sustained the decision of the board in favor of payment and declared: "It is clear that 'personal injury' under our act includes any injury or disease which arises out of and in the course of the employment and * impairs the ability of the employe for earning wages." In another case, in which the court on appeal ordered the payment of compensation to an employe affected by optic neuritis, the court called attention to the fact that, "the word 'injury' and not 'accident' was employed by the Legislature

throughout this act." Acting jointly with the Industrial Accident Board in certain duties is a Board of Labor and Industries. The joint board has power to order the installation of safety devices in factories, mills, etc., and to make what rules and regulations it deems wise and necessary for the prevention of occupational disease. Violations of its orders are punishable by fine. The accident board employs six inspectors, qualified under civil service regulations.

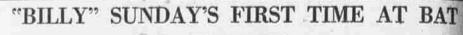
By a supplementary act, passed last year, the State must pay compensation to such "laborers, workmen and mechanics" employed by it as receive injuries arising out of and in the course of their employment, and any county, city, town or district may accept the provisions of this act by a majority vote at the annual meeting or election. The Industrial Accident Board administers this supplementary act.

The success of the workmen's compensation act in Massachusetts-that is, the general good will manifested toward it-is due in large part to the fairness and tactfulness with which it has been administered by the accident board. In one of its bulletins the board says that it has "adopted the opendoor policy in regard to the meetings of employes, insurers and others concerned in the administration of the law, and freely invites them to call at any time to confer with its members upon any case or question arising in connection with the workmen's compensation act." The National Civic Federation, after an examination of the whole field of workmen's compensation, is strongly of the opinion that the accident board plan is the logical method of administration.

In Massachusetts, in matters which hitherte have been a prolific cause of labor diaputes, the act is coming to be fully recognized as a natural, easy and fair mode of procedure and aettlement.

Wiser Than We

From the New York Evening Post,
The fact that educated Central and South
Americans know much more about us than we
know about them does not humiliate us; we accept it as a tribute at once to our position and their good same in recognizing it. It goes with-out saying—except that in this case it has to be repeated—that peaceful relations between us and Latin America are more smally pre-assived if we do not rhorish a secret facility of access for the root of the Western Hamisphere.



A Sizing-Up of the Captain and His Work With the Stick in the Openin Inning at the Tabernacle-Qualities of Personality and Power

By WILLIAM RADER

The last time I saw Billy Sunday was when he went to the bat on the South End ball ground, in Boston. That was a good many years ago. Since then he has become the most successful evangelist in the world. On Sunday afternoon he went to the bat in the tabernacle and he was the same dynamo of nerves, the same honest Billy Sunday who strikes a truth full and fair and sends it into the heart or straight to the conscience, or makes a target of the funny bone.

THE LASS WHO LOVES A SAILOR

Evangelists are in a class by themselves. Most of them have the commanding power. B. Fay Mills would today make a general. Moody exacted obedience and Gypsy Smith gives orders with military presumption. Billy Sunday is also the boss. He is in command. Things are done in order at the tabernacle. Ladies remove their hats or get out. There is no crowding in the aisles. Ushers understand their business.

The tabernacle was not filled in the afternoon. Hundreds of vacant seats were back of the platform, but the floor space was taken. When the collection was taken there was a perceptible flutter of fear. It was the sound of the coin in the tin cans. The opening exercises were not marked by the spiritual fervor that characterized the Moody meetings. The singing lacked volume and devotional expression.

His Power-What Is It?

Billy Sunday is not easily defined. Power conceals its secret. Psychologists would call it hypnotism; theologians, the power of the spirit; the ethical teacher, the gift of truth; the dramatist, the art of the player; while others declare:

His strength is as the strength of ten, Because his heart is pure.

Billy Sunday is a good actor. Each sermon is carefully prepared, and some of it read from manuscript. Certain climaxes are illustrated. At one point he slides to a base; at another, kneels, or leaps upon the pulpit desk, or smashes a chair to pieces. Edward Everett did not more carefully prepare a speech with its proper gestures than does this evangelist build his sermons. The local color with which he decorates his main thought is taken from the city in which he

His imagination interested me. Speaking on "The Grenadier," the consideration of his theme invited the use of the imagination, and he gave it full play. The sermon was an application of military attributes to practical life, a rebuke to the "wind-jammer" of the prayer meeting, and an appeal to the man who has taken an oath to be good to go out and honor it. He assalled the "saphead" who criticises the Church, and the description he gave of Daniel in the lion's den and of the head of John the Baptist on a charger will not be forgotten.

I confess to a liking for his so-called slang. Most of it is plain English with a punch in it. It is the punch which preachers and editors and people who use words generally lack. Words are like shot, made to strike, and especially when used to influence great bodies of people. It is refreshing to hear a man say what he thinks and say it as he pleases—a thing most public men signally fail to do.

Man-Fashion

Personality is inseparable from oratorical power. The man is always greater than the work the man is doing. Billy Sunday is a plain man, dressed in a business man's suit, schaving in a sincere democratic fashion, and speaking as a man to men. The American people like that sort of man. No Prince Albert, no white tie, no holy tone, no frills and ribbons, no nonsense, but straight outfrom-the-shoulder talk-that is the kind of man the American people like. He is not a sermon maker-sometimes no blood relation between text and sermon-just a text for a starter, and Sunday does the rest. His mouth and eyes are eloquent. Web-

ster's eyes emitted fiashes of fire, so do Billy Sunday's. His mouth is even more eloquent when it smiles than when it talks. But he speaks with his whole body, and especially his right leg. He runs bases between truths he jumps up and catches a conviction whiriing through the air, he stoops to conquer and gathers the dregs of the dictionary and hurls them forth. Perspiration and inspiration

mest in one glowing personality.

Had Dortor Elliot closed his address in Witherspeen Hall the other night standing on the pulpit deals he would have shocked the country and made John Harvard turn over in his grave, but this is what Billy Sunday gil. It was a dramatic score, suggestion

some great stage play when the hero leads host against the enemy. Grasping the chi he used it as a step, after telling the old mor of Napoleon's drummer boy, and leaping the white desk, gave God "the Chautan salute," while the vast throng joined him in singing "The Battle Hymn of b Republic."

Such a scene was never before witness in Philadelphia, but it was as carefully pla ned as the mob scene in "The Christian," Hall Caine, and carried out to the glory God and the good of the people.

Philadelphia's Voice and Prophet Fastidious worshipers, precise theologia and strict ecclesiastics will not like Bil Sunday. Men who believe in using phra with their faces washed and their hair com and their clothes brushed will criticise hi Scholars who reduce everything to reason will question this pentecostal preacher. Sing will throw stones at this Savaronola come town. Men who are comfortable in the feathered nests will not like this stran voice. Many will run to cover as he lifts to

But he "delivers the goods." He says whi the average man believes, and believes wh the average man says, and the people recor nize their own opinions. That is why hear him gladly. He is more than a person he is the voice of the times, the interpret of his generation, holding not a convex p concave, but a level mirror before the people and they like to see their own lives.

He is the mouthpiece of preachers whe crystallized, the voice and prophet just as of Philadelphia, and Carlyle designates such a man as a Hero.

The Switzerland "Idea"

From Harper's Weekly, Every citizen is a member of the army. Before the law, all citizens are equal. The management of the army, including to lothing, arming and training of troops, is it the hands of the general Government.

The Government regulates the railroads.

The Government has exclusive management of the postal and telegraph service.

The Government has a monopoly of the mu-ufacture of salt and gunpowder. The power to regulate hours of work at the age at which children may be employed vested in the general Government.

Members of the Supreme Court are elected.

There is no capital punishment and no arre-

There is a national referendum law. If Man voters or eight cantons demand it, laws pass by the Federal Assembly must be submitted to the people. The President serves one year and cannot elected twice in succession.

for debt.

The Federal Judges, the Federal Council, Cabinet, and the Commander of Troops at chosen by the legislative power.

The power to sanction international treatist to appoint the members of the Government at the General-in-Chief of the army in time war rests with the National Assembly.

An Up-to-Date War From the Boston Transcript.

This war is thoroughly up-to-date. It is di-tinct not only in degree, but in kind from all the wars that have preceded it. Great suits and battleships are simply agencies of desirution greater in degree today than ever the were before. So is the submarine, which is development and refinement of the idea the Coeffederates successfully applied to primitive coeffinement of the idea the Coeffederates successfully applied to primitive coeffine our Civil War. The cruisers and battleships of the air give this war its unique place in the history of the world's fighting. Not even the haval commanders of the Russo-Japanese was which is but 10 years gone, were called upon which is but 10 years gone, were called upon to look out for airships. Destruction threaten them from both sides also from beneath, but a from above. The fight at Cuxhaven, with a state of the sides also from the sides also from above. ships, submarines and plain, ordinary of in action at once, is a wonder of war de for this year of progress 1914. Such a special never appeared even in the visions of nightms to the great sea warriors of the past or esto their successors who went on the retired in

TRIUMPH

TRIUMPH
You hurt my heart when I was young.
Caressing eyes and mocking tongue.
Till my wiid nights of suffering
I sought to soothe, with visioning
Some triumph-hour when I should come
With flaunting fame of flag and drum
To mock your heart, that would not yield
Once in a far-off dainy-field:
So you should chade your eyes, and nigh
(Hearing the fame of me go by):
"This is that love I would not kesp!"
And close your door and run to weep.

But now that this old dream is true
I have no will to mock at you;
Por very good that young day seems
When I could have such flaming dreams
And test a hurt so wild, and seits
Such glories from such agenies
(For in this world where now I wake
Men do not deal in hearts that break).

And if I turned to their you still
might hat show which had green this
fields are enfortnessed, test and him;
Yo been as honor out the world.

But now that this old dream is true