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That man is a good general who can command himself.

San Francisco Is Ready for Her Guesta

GUESTS from all parts of the world are arriving in San Francisco on every train in order to be present at the formal opening of the Panama-Pacific Fair next Saturday. The event itself promises to be a most noteworthy ceremony. Foreign delegates are already present in sufficient numbers to insure the success of the brilliant parade of 200,000 visitors to the grounds. Franklin K. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, will represent the President in the ceremonies, but Mr. Wilson himself will press the button in Washington which will start the ma-

chinery in motion. This exhibition is one of the most elaborate ever planned. The men in charge have succeeded in completing all the great structures which are to house the exhibits, and little remains to be done by private concessionaires. It might have been a different exhibition if war in Europe had not interfered with the plans of some of the foreign nations, but the world is so big and its interests are so varied that not even a continent in arms can prevent the arrangement of a splendid industrial show.

And the managers of the fair have gone ahead with their plans confident that the flood of travel this year will be westward and not eastward. The Americans who usually spend the summer in Europe will go west this year and learn something of their own country. They will doubtless find their imagination stirred by the vision of the Far East which will confront them as they look through the Golden Gate, and the vast field for American energy and enterprise which there spreads itself out. And they will also see in imagination the Panama Canal filled with the shipping of the world bound for

American ports on the coast of both oceans. Every Easterner who can get so far from home this summer should make the educational trip across the continent.

Champ Clark at the Chariot Wheel

THAMP CLARK deserves more from the White House than the White House deserves from the Missourian. He has been co-operating with the President in the work of jamming the ship-purchase bill through the House, and has done his work so effectively that the compromise bill was sent to the Senate on schedule time.

The submission of the Speaker to the President Illustrates once more driving power of Woodrow Wilson. There is something about that sharp face with its lean jaws which seems to hypnotize opposition within his own party, and to compel full grown men to surrender not only their wills but their intelligence to the judgment and the direction of the mind which is dominating everything in Washington nowadays.

Mr. Clark has already been selected by the party caucus to succeed himself in the Speaker's chair in the next Congress, so that all arrangements are made for a continuance of the pleasant custom of delaying action at one end of Pennsylvania avenue until orders are received from the other end.

Not the Way to Allay Industrial Unrest

As THE days go by the public is acquiring sufficient knowledge of the intellectual temper of Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, to enable it to give due weight to the report of the commission when it

Mr. Walsh has made several public addresses this winter in which he has advocated the wildest form of Socialism, and he was credited on Tuesday with charging John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with making statements at the hearing in New York, which, on Wednesday Mr. Rockefeller specifically denied. Mr. Rockefeller not only says that he did not testify that the funds of the Rockefeller Foundation could be used for strike breaking, but that no question leading to such an answer was put to him.

Of course, the newspapers may have misquoted Mr. Walsh, but that gentleman has made so many rash statements that the presumption is in favor of the accuracy of the reported interview with him. If he can quote the stenographic report of the hearing to substantiate his remarks intended to inflame the labor organizations of the country against the Rockefeller Foundation, he Will escape unanimous election to the Ananias Club. We know what his personal opinions are. It is desirable to know now whether he is capable of meeting an issue aquarely when it is put up to him.

Do the Printers Want This Law?

WHEN the contract for printing the Mayor's message was awarded last year to printers cutside of the State it was not because the city administration was opposed in giving work to local printers. Every pubto officer is interested in providing work for the people who elected him. But if he is faithful to his trust he is opposed to rebbing the majority for the benefit of a few.

The proposition to forbid any public official to award printing contracts outside of the State and to forbid any one but residents of the State to work on public printing is Myet in a narrow spirit of revenge. The hate is more interested in the conservation of he fumis than in fostering any local printwing ofther to Harrisburg or to Philadel-And will would be the effect of proarmy printers living in Camden trees earnin a living hors! We might us well puts a the re-tilling may clamed at New Jersey with his vessel

from doing business in this city as to handicap all employing printers here by making it a misdemeanor for them to use expert workmen on public documents who have found the living conditions across the Delaware so favorable that they have bought homes there.

If Pennsylvania job printers cannot compete with printers anywhere they ought not to confess it by seeking to build a wall around the State to protect themselves.

The German Right to Use Submarines

TERMANY has reached the point where I she "no longer has sufficient food to feed her people," according to Admiral Behncke. The ships of the Allies have drawn a ring about her, which presses harder and harder upon her vitality. The futility and danger of sensational falds similar to that at Scarborough have been demonstrated. The inferiority of the German battle fleet renders impossible the keeping open to general trade of even one port There remains to the Kalser, therefore, but one resource, and that is the employment of submarines in the difficult and hazardous enterprise of cutting England off from her supplies, thus striking at the heart of the Allies, and exposing them in some wise to the weakening process which, in the case of the Fatherland, after six months, threatens to sap its vigor and demoralize its land forces.

There can be no just complaint that Germany should utilize to the fullest its submarine power. It is idle to attempt to limit a nation to a procedure formulated before submarines were practicable and based on conditions which modern invention has entirely overturned. No nation, fighting for its existence, whether in the right or wrong, would fall to employ its full resources in the conflict. Should a British submarine, for instance, alone stand to prevent the delivery of a cargo of copper to Germany, it would sink the ship bearing that cargo. The exigency of the case would require it. So the use of German submarines to isolate England is defensible. It is part of England's task to meet this new implement of naval warfare and checkmate it. Control of the seas means real control of the seas, not control by technical interpretation of vague law. It was not fair combat when the armored Merrimao fought wooden ships, but none questioned the right of the Confederacy to use the Merrimac. When prejudice has cooled it is likely that the employment of submarines by Germany to terrorize and destroy British merchantmen will be accepted as a legitimate and defensible war measure.

But the wanton destruction of neutral ships is another matter. This Government does not recognize the right of any belligerents to monopolize the seven seas and interrupt all commerce thereon. The oceans belong to all nations alike. No one Power can fence them into zones and warn all others out. We have rights to be maintained and privileges to be conserved. The protection of our citizens and our ships is one of the Government's first duties. It has notified Berlin of our view and purpose. Of what advantage will it be to the Kaiser to violate a single American ship, if he thereby forfeits absolutely any chance of obtaining from the one possible source of supply any goods whatever? To arouse the hostility of this nation would be to render the British blockade absolutely effective, though not a British ship stood off the German coast. It would be to assure success for the Allies and overwhelming defeat for Germany. There must be some sound counsel left in Berlin. If there is, not one American vessel will be sunk wantonly by German submarines.

Prosperity in a Circle

SECRETARY OF LABOR WILSON has a plan for wiping out unemployment. "Put the jobless to work," he says, "on land reclamation, Government buildings and river and harbor improvements. Let Federal, State and municipal authorities do the same, and there will be work all the year round for those who want it."

Good! It is a splendid time for the beginning of great public enterprises that would be undertaken anyhow. But this idea of a paternal Government that will always furnish work and wages for the people is decidedly awkward. No people ever got rich by taking money out of one pocket and putting it into another. There can never be any permanent prosperity achieved by piling on taxes for the purpose of doling them back to the people as wages. That, nevertheless, is the principle on which many of our statesmen base their conclusions. They are convinced that business is something to be whacked and government something to be fed with pap.

The sooner Washington understands that there will always be unemployment unless business is encouraged instead of discouraged the sooner the country will be back on a bread-and-butter instead of a soup diet.

Death Made in America

MERICANS must take a curiously uncer-A tain satisfaction in the report from Germany that the American shells used by the French armies are superior to the shells of French manufacture. Four out of every five wounds inflicted in a certain area were by American-made shells, and the Germans report that 90 per cent. of the American shells exploded, while only 40 per cent. of those made in France did the work expected of them.

While we are selling death-dealing machinery wholesale, it is some satisfaction to our manufacturers, as Mephistopheles would say, to know that the goods are up to speci-

Beauty used to be skin deep until art got busy.

Marine life on the English Channel seems to be just one submarine after another.

It is a little annoying, too, to have Philadelphia's next Mayor chosen in Florida. The law says he should be selected in Philadelphia.

The compensation law in Massachusetts has proved to be a great success. So will the one to be enacted in Pennsylvania, if it is not butchered.

So far as South Carolina is concerned, the penitentiary is filling up again. Many of the pardoned convicts could not get rid of their habit of facing juries.

There is some reason to believe that local option will not take up much of the time of Senators Vare and McNichol during the Florida trip. There are so many things to be disposed of.

Every naval efficer's heart the world over goes out to the captain of the Bluecher, who has just died in Edinburgh from pneumonia induced by exposure following the destruction of his ship by the British. This Germus officer would have preferred to go down

PROFESSOR TAFT FOR PRESIDENT?

He Isn't a Candidate Yet, But There's Talk of Getting Him Back Into Politics-It is Hinted That Mr. Wilson Has Cause to Worry.

By J. C. HEMPHILL

WILL Mr. Taft be the candidate of the Republican party for President next year? Not if Colonel Roosevelt can help it; but there is no doubt that the regulars are warming up to the professor, and that there is serious talk among serious-minded men of bringing him back into politics. Mr. Taft is in no sense behind the movement. He has had enough. He is quite happy in his present employments, and is content to rest his reputation for eminent public service faithfully performed upon the record. He needs no "vindication" -this being the keynote of the campaign upon which the promoters, it is said, intend to work out their plans; and there will have to be some better plea than this to obtain his consent. He is not a candidate. He has no wish to get back on the firing line. He will talk about men in the Republican ranks who have been suggested as available candidates, Hughes and Burton and Herrick and Whitman and Borah, for all of whom he has respect, and express his views freely as to their respective strength and qualifications; but he is absorbed in his present work, and will say frankly that he is not hunting for trouble. There is no doubt, however, that there are several million Republican voters who are sorry that they did not vote for him in 1912, and the farther they go the sorrier they get.

The Democratic candidate next year will be Woodrow Wilson. There is no other Democrat in sight, and the crowd who likes a fight would rejoice to see Wilson and Taft pitted against each other on "a free field and no favors." Mr. Roosevelt defeated Mr. Taft in 1912. If he would go to South America or Mexico now and stay there until after the campaign and election next year he might make himself available for 1920; but nobody believes that he could make it this time.

Taft's Record of Accomplishment Mr. Taft need not worry. In his retire-

ment from public office he has impressed the whole country by his manly conduct. As I said in an article contributed to, Harper's Weekly when the fight was on in the Republican party three years ago: "Strength, courage, decency, respect for law and order, sanity, have been the distinguishing marks of his great administration. He has violated no personal confidences, he has sought no unfair advantages, he has not trimmed his sails to catch any shifty wind that has blown; he has kept his head in all the storm of lies that has beaten about him, serene in the consciousness of having done his best."

People are beginning to talk about what Taft did when he was President, and in view of the movement to bring him back into active politics it will be interesting to note a few of the things accomplished when he was in the White House: The conviction of the Sugar Trust.

The dissolution of the Standard Oll and Tobacco Trusts. The indictment of the Whisky, Lumber and

Beef Trusts. The building of the Panama Canal. The reorganization of the business of the

country at the custom houses and the recovery of millions of dollars of unpaid duties. The establishment of a Bureau of Mines for the protection of those engaged in peril-

The adoption by the railroads of safety appliances for the benefit of the men engaged in this dangerous calling. The establishment of the postal savings

banks. The removal of the Census Bureau from

The wise conservation of our national re-The extension of the civil service of the

Government. The creation of the Court of Commerce for the more speedy and just settlement of questions between the shippers and the trans-

portation lines. The opening of China to the employment of American capital on equal terms with the

rest of the world. The taking of judicial appointments out of politics.

The passage of the reciprocity treaty with Canada.

The avoidance of entangling alliances with any of the nations.

The establishment of commercial relations with the South and Central American coun-

The list of Mr. Taft's achievements could

be extended greatly; but these items will show that he was faithful to his trust, and all that he did was done with the idea ever uppermost in his thoughts that he was President of the whole country and not the leader of any political party. It is a great record, and it is not to be wondered at that there should be a desire on the part of many of the thoughtful men of his party for his return to the White House.

If it could be so arranged that the next race for President should be made between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft without interference from other good men who think they could "do the job" better than either of them, and a series of joint debates could be scheduled for the campaign, the people would all get the worth of their money. That would be a "sporting event" worth while, indeed. Both are good speakers-Mr. Taft once said: "I think Mr. Wilson is the best speaker I have ever heard"; but that was before he was a candidate for President, and Mr. Wilson would probably say that Mr. Taft is a mighty fine fellow. Neither thinks, possibly, that the other could be elected; but that would only add to the interest of a straightout fight between them.

If Hughes Should Run

A wise political worker from New York, who has made a high reputation as a prophet, said when he was in Washington several weeks ago: "No candidate of either or any party can be elected without the vote of New York State. Justice Hughes could carry New York by at least 250,000 majority. Mr. Wilson carried the State in 1913 by a plurality of 200,047, but he failed by 184,974 votes to receive a majority. If Justice Hughes would consent to stand for President he would change the Wilson plurality into a Republican majority."

If he could be assured of anything like the olid Republican support Mr. Taft would be able to do the same thing. If the Republicans in Congress had not made themselves responsible for some at least of the achievements of the present Administration they would have a better chance of going to the country with any candidate they might about Many of them from different parts



said that Mr. Taft is their best chance. Will Taft be a candidate? Not unless he can be assured of the practically united support of his party. Will Mr. Wilson be a candidate? He will have to be. There is no other man in sight.

of the country within the last few days have

COOKS WITH IRON CROSSES

They've Earned It Under Fire for 100 Per Cent. Bravery.

THERE isn't anything herole about L cooks," writes Herbert Corey to the New York Globe, "and when things go wrong one either apprehends a cook as chasing a waiter with a bread-knife or giving way to tears." Yet the German army contains many a cook whose expansive apron is decorated with the Iron Cross. "And the Iron Cross," Mr. Corey reminds us, "Is conferred for one thing only-for 100 per cent, courage." The writer tells an interesting tale:

"'They've earned it,' said the man who had seen them. 'They are the bravest men in the Kaiser's four millions. I've seen generals salute greasy, paunchy, sour-looking army

"The cook's job is to feed the men of his company. Each German company is followed or preceded by a field-kitchen on wheels. Sometimes the fires are kept going while the device trundles along. The cook stands on the footboards and thumps his bread. He is always the first man up in the morning and the last to sleep at night. The Teuton believes in plenty of food-of a sort, A well-fed soldier will fight. A hungry one may not.

"'When the company gets into camp at night,' said the man who knows, 'the cook is there before it, swearing at his fires and the econd cook, and turning out quantities of ; depressing-looking yeal stew, which is, nevertheless, very good to eat.'

"When that company goes into the trenches the cook stays behind. There is no place for a field-kitchen in a four-foot trench. But these men in the trench must be fed. The Teuton insists that all soldiers must be fed-but especially the men in a trench. The others may go hungry, but these must have tight belts. Upon their staying power may depend the safety of an

"So, as the company cannot go to the cook, the cook goes to the company. When meal-hour comes he puts a yoke on his shoulders and a cook's cap on his head and, warning the second cook as to what will happen if he lets the fires go out, puts a bucketful of hot veal stew on either end of the yoke and goes to his men. Maybe the trench is under fire. No matter. His men are in that trench and must be fed.

"Sometimes the second cook gets his step right here. Sometimes the apprentice cookthe dish-washer-is summoned to pick up the cook's yoke and refill the spilled buckets and tramp steadily forward to the line. Sometimes the supply of assistant cooks, even, runs short. But the men in the trenches always get their food.

"That's why so many cooks in the German army have Iron Crosses dangling from their breasts,' said the man who knows. 'No braver men ever lived. The man in the trench can duck his head and light his pipe and be relatively safe. No fat cook yoked to two buckets of veal stew ever can be safe as he marches down the trench under fire. But he always marches. His men are always fed, and fed on time. The hero of the German campaign is the fat cook of the field-kitchen.""

THE RUBAIYAT OF A BOY I wonder why it is I feel so queer
And everything stands so close like, and clear;
The woods that used to seem so far away
Last winter, nose right up to me and say;
"Come on and play, for spring is surely here!" "I'm sort of creepy all along my spine. And when the bluebird warbles on the line

I want to yell, and kick up in the air And go and be an Injun chief somewhere-sometimes think I'll bust, I feel so fine. I heard a meadow lark this morning and
I knew just by his voice he'd understand
What makes me want to stand upon my head,
And plant sems morning giories by the shed,
And organize a bold highwayman's band.

But mother doesn't seem to know at all, For when I try to sneak out through the hall She says, "Put on your coat and overshoes!" And then I kinda think I have the blues And wish that I was only big and tall. I don't see why school keeps on any more,
For when I look out through the open door
And see the illace all about to blow,
And everything so bright and green, I know
I don't knew even what I learned before.

I found last week a yellow violet

Down in a sheltered place all shiny wet.

With little date of sunshine now and thenI won't tell where, but when I go again!

There'll be a reg'ar flock of them, I bet! The teacher says we'll have a "nature" class and go eit builting flowers in the grass! As if I didn't knew what that would believe a let of girls a stumbling after me And scaring every living thing they pass!

—Grashmati Commercial Tubusa.

THE BIRDS OF CITY AND SUBURBS

Half a Hundred Species Spend the Winter in or Nea Philadelphia-They Respond Readily to a Welcome to Our Dooryards.

> By WITMER STONE, Sc. D. Curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

L time more fascinating than in midwinter. They are fewer both in species and individuals than at other seasons, so that the adding of another kind to our list gives us much greater satisfaction than when birds are singing in every thicket in spring and summer.

TO THE DEATH

Birds, however, are by no means so scarce in winter as the casual observer would suppose. The records show that in a circle of 10mile radius about Philadelphia no fewer than 55 species regularly spend the winter; while one year or another 65 additional kinds have been seen within this area. Some of these are, of course, rare or local and as it is impossible to cover all parts of this circle in a single day, not nearly all of the species present within its limits can be observed on a day's

Bird Walks

It has become quite a fad among amateur ornithologists to take a bird walk on Christmas Day in order to ascertain what birds may be seen, and the average number recorded on such occasions during the last 10 years in this vicinity is about 25, although on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, where winter birds find more congenial shelter, several competent observers working together were able to record 41 and 42 species, respectvely, on Christmas, 1912 and 1913.

The crow is probably the most generally distributed winter bird, and may be seen in the evening in all sorts of weather, winging its way in long lines to its roosting places near Salem, N. J.; at King of Prussia and near Doylestown. The gulls, the most conspicuous feature of winter bird life on the river, are the herring gulls.

Along the river meadows, as well as in swamps and meadows inland, there are, throughout the winter, flocks of various birds of the sparrow tribe, several species being frequently mixed together. Conspicuous among these are the slate-gray snowbird, with thin white breasts and conspicuous white tail feathers, the speckled-breasted song sparrows and the rusty-capped tree sparrows, with the single dark spot on the middle of the breast.

Small flocks of goldfinches are not uncommon, now in an olive brown livery, but still characterized by the black wings, undulating flight and canary-like call.

In the thickets or edge of the woods we are likely to find flocks of white-throated sparrows, the "Peabody birds" of the north; big plump fellows with a white threat and white crown stripe.

Tea-kettle! Tea-kettle! Tea-kettle! Under the overhanging bank of a stream, diminutive winter wren will be playing hide and seek with you, dodging in and out among the roots or from a thicket; his larger rustycoated cousin, the Carolina wren, will break the silence with his loud "Tea-kettle, tea-kettie, tea-kettle!"

In the tree tops a wandering band of little birds pass along scouring trunk, limbs and twigs for concealed cocoons or hibernating insects.

The speckled, black and white, downy woodpecker hammers on the dead branches while the brown creeper, mottled like the bark over which he climbs, is mounting, spirally, up the main trunk, creeping like a mouse. Meeting him midway, we may see a white-breasted nuthatch, with slate-blue back and black cap, who prefers to alight high up on the trunk and come down stub-tail in air and head toward the earth.

Out on the slender twigs are the chickadee, tufted titmouse and golden-crowned knight -a characteristic winter party.

Tyrian Purple The alder thickets along the tidewater creeks, especially on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, harbor here and there a pair of cardinals, the brilliant red plumage of the male seeming strangely out of place amidst winter surroundings of bare branches and patches of ice and snow. Wilder woodlands may shelter a few noisy blue jays, ever alert and screaming their disapproval at the approach of any intruder. A flock of purple inches may be come upon, perhaps, picking apart the cone-like seed of the tulip trees, the females and young obscure brown birds with heavily streaked breasts, much the build of an English sparrow, and in each flock a few old males looking as if they had been dipped in a pot of Tyrian purple. While this was the "purple" of elden times we should now describe it as pink or carmins. Several common armon whirdy remain with

THE study of wild birds is probably at no us in varying numbers through the winter Meadow larks-their yellow breasts vellewith brownish-flush from the river marshe

in compact flocks, feeding there in the mossy

open ground and along the water courses un-

til the return of spring makes it possible for them to scatter back over the uplands. Purple grackles or "blackbirds," in small numbers often remain in their autumn receiv a small garrison left by the great herd that has passed on to the southward, and scatter ing every day over the country; they furnish a winter record of interest. Robins and blue birds and an occasional flicker are found in cally throughout the winter months, an these, with the several species of hawks which scour the meadows for mice, a few owls and varying number of wild ducks on the river constitute the bulk of the regular winter all fauna of Philadelphia and vicinity. In exceptional years or in the wake of a great most storm come flocks of horned larks, the ver-

siskins and red-polls, but most of these ar decided rarities. The introduction of the English starlingives us another conspicuous winter bird though it is here also, if less in evidence, it summer as well. Its black plumage recalls th blackbird, but the slighter spotting, the slee der yellow bill, the short tail and peculia

rare snow buntings, or the crossbills, plan

flight will identify it at once. The question uppermost in the minds of the host of bird lovers, which the work of the Audubon Societies has developed, is 'How can we attract the birds and increas

their numbers about our homes?"

Keeping the Neighbors' Cats Away The main points are to provide more of less native thickets in your grounds when birds will find natural shelter, and where a the dead leaves and sticks will not be rake up leaving the ground bare and "clean." The exclude the cats-the worst enemies of will bird life. The number of stray cats at large passes all belief, but when we find that in min months in 1905 the Society for Prevention Cruelty to Animals in New York City put on of existence no less than 53,938 cats, we sall some idea of their abundance. Those wh care more for wild birds than birdeating cats, having no cats of their own, may protect their grounds from visits from neigh boring cats by fastening chicken-wire to the top of the fence so that it stands about two feet above the fence, leaving it free of an

rigid supports. When a cat jumps up on the

wire it bends back with the animal's weigh

and the cat drops off on the same side from

which it came. No cat likes to climb

anything that is not stationary. Winter birds can be further attracted by fastening pieces of suct to the trunks or line of trees, but the English sparrows often tall possession of such food. They may be eller mated by melting suct and pouring it in a cocoanut shell which has a large opening one side, then suspending the cocoanut by string or wire from a branch. The wild birds downy woodpeckers, nulhatches or chick adees-will come readily to feed, but the spar rows, like the cats, are suspicious of a swill ing object and will not come near it. Fortis shelves or boxes, protected on top to kee off the snow, may be placed on posts in the grounds and supplied with grain, seed other food, or similar shelves may be arrange just outside a window, by which means bin may be brought close to an observer in

the house. There are innumerable ways of attract birds, and now that the public is aroused take an interest in the matter there is reason why the decrease in various species due mainly to the spread of town and will and the absolute neglect of preserving con tions necessary to bird life, shall not checked: Let everybody lend a hand!

Culture looks beyond machinery, culture culture tooks beyond machinary, could harred; culture has one great passion the solon for sweetness and light. It has one yet greater, the passion for making the prevail. It is not satisfied till we all come perfect man; it knows that the sweetness light of the few must be imperfect under and unkindly masses of humanity touched with sweetness and light.—Mes Arnold.

Making Friends

Blessed are they who have the gift of me friends, for it is one of God's best gifts volves many things, but above all the por going out of one's self, and approximating over in incide and loving in another. The Hughest.