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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1915.

It is better to believe a few things which you know to be right than to believe many things, only to find later they are not so.

Getting Results in Mexico

Ir skems to be comparatively easy to get results in Mexico when the man on the spot really sets about it unhampered by instructions from Washington. Within 12 hours after J. B. McManus was shot by the Zapatistas the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, who is acting for the United States, demanded an apology from Zapata or from Villa, who is working with Zapata, and he insisted that the murderers should be punished and that reparation be made to the family of the murdered man. Then he telegraphed to Washington telling what he had done. Of course Washington had to indorse his acts. Now he reports that the apology has been formally made and that he has been assured that the family will be indemnified and that the murderers will be brought to

This is the first apology that has come out of Mexico since the policy of watchful waiting was begun. Not all the warships and soldiers sent to Vera Cruz could wrest an apology of any sort from Huerta for his insult to the American flag. And Carranza has not been saying that he was sorry for the despoiling of Americans by his followers. But the Brazilian Minister seems to get re-

Instead of sending personal representatives across the border to interview the revolutionary leaders the President ought to send a private and confidential messenger to Mexico City with instructions to ask the distinguished Brazilian diplomatist how he does Then, if he gets the secret, it may be possible to impart it to some one in the State Department qualified to use the same methods if such a man can be found.

Pure Beer for Pennsylvanians

FINE Federal statute against adulteration Lor food and drink covers only such drink and food as enter into interstate commerce. Beer brewed in Pennsylvania for the consumption of Pennsylvanians and their guests is not protected by any law against sophistication. Neither is the purity of whisky and rum guarded against assault by the unprincipled. If liquor and beer are to be sold, it is important that they should be pure and that proper penalities should be provided for the restraint of those who would mix up a concoction of corroding chemicals and offer it to the unsuspecting public.

The anti-local optionists in the General Assembly are confident that they can defeat the Governor's local option plan. If they have power to do that, which is not admitted by the Governor, they certainly have power to pass a law incorporating into the statutes of the Commonwealth the provisions of the national anti-adulteration laws. They have been asked to do it. Will they show their good faith by action?

The Knight of the Powder Puff

SENATOR THOMPSON, who must have been studying the faces of the young women whom he has seen on the streets of this city, is asking the General Assembly in Harrisburg to order that all substances intended to improve the complexions shall be labeled distinctly so that the user may know not only what they contain, but that they are not injurious. His motive is apparently artistic. There is nothing easier to look at than a beautiful young woman. She does not partake of that quality of sublimity which Burke, in his learned essay on the subject, said made one tired to contemplate, but is animated by the spirit of youth which makes all things live. So a man with an artistic sense and an appreciation of the beautiful, such as Senator Thompson must be, finds it difficult to resist the temptation to protest against the disfigurement of the faces of young women by impure cosmetics. The gallant Senator, however, has at last yielded to the temptation and makes his entrance on the stage with the spotlight full upon him, while he poses as the knight of the pure powder puff. Every admirer of the beautiful is hoping that he can persuade his colleagues to assist him in bringing about the great reform which he has undertaken,

Amateur Athletics DRESIDENT HIBBEN, of Princeton, put his finger on the precise spot of infection from which germinates one of the worst evils of intercollegiate athletics when at the Yale Alumni banquet he advocated the absolute elimination of sideline coaching in footbail. This Doctor Hibben officially blamed for Princeton's defeat by Yale last vall. Yale men might dispute this part of Doctor Hibben's argument, but certainly no lover of fair sportsmanship will differ with him when, after condemning the Princeton coaches for insisting on running the game from the sidelines for the first three quarters, and praising the players for playing their own game in the last period, he

reached this conclusion: Princeton teams have depended too much apon the instructions sent out from the issines. We ought to work out the salva-but of our athletic teams by permitting hair manders a frees hand and obliging them to play the same in their own way. I should heartly like to see this plan worked out in intercollegiate sports.

Doctor Hibben's diagnosis is correct, but to prescription is not specific enough. He examples should not be permitted to send Instructions from the sidelines. But Twetter Hibben know that to do just Is in violation of the rules of the game? or we nout, therefore, is a new prencripa new rule. If the coaches enjoying rules prohibiting sideline coaching, then we need a new rule barring them absolutely from the field of play.

And why shouldn't they be barred? In track athletics no coach or trainer is allowed on the field; the competitor must win or lose on his own merits, 'Even in baseball Harvard, Yale and Princeton have an agreement that their coaches shall be barred from the bench and playing field during the game, making the players themselves re sponsible for the conduct of the game. Why, then, shouldn't the coaches be barred in football?

The "Keynote" Speech for 1916

ELIHU ROOTS Union League speech was ing at the present time. Dissatisfaction with the Administration is widespread and deepseated. The party in power has devoted itself for years to stirring up the hatred of the poor against the rich. No Jack Cade ever made more unblushing efforts to hold the mob by the offer of the loot of the rich

Power and responsibility sober men, and the Democracy has tried to forget its old errors, but its thinking is so saturated with hostility to all successful enterprise that Congress has found itself unable to deal with business questions in a business way. It has refused to accept assistance of business men in framing business legislation, because it has been declaring for a generation that the way to frame a business law is to find out what the business men want and then give them the opposite.

Mr. Root's emphasis upon the business incapacity of the Administration was none too strenuous. And his declaration that the country was determined to have a change corresponds with the conclusions of all other observers. The conditions that prevail now are very much like those which preceded the campaign of 1896. The Democracy, then, was bowing down to the false gods of free silver and inflation, and the business men of the nation decided that if national bankruptcy was to be avoided the Democracy must be kept out of power. Party loyalty was subordinated to business honor, and in every great commercial centre Democrats and Republicans worked shoulder to shoulder for sound money and McKinley, in spite of the fact that McKinley had once been tainted with the free silver heresy.

The Democracy today is not attacking the gold standard, but its policy is attacking the very structure of business itself. Some amateurs who do not know the difference between a sight draft and a Texas zephyr have been laying down rules intended to make big business little, because, forsooth, every man who is richer than any other man is a liar and a horse thicf and ought to be in prison. The Republican party has been infected with the same germ. Mr. Taft boasted that he had proved that the anti-trust law had teeth in it, but he also proved that the teeth did nothing but tear and rend without effecting any cure of what he was pleased to call business

The country has had enough of this sort of thing, and it is as certain as anything can be that no candidate for the Presidency will have any chance of election in 1916 unless he runs on a platform of fair play for every citizen, rich and poor, and unless he makes it clearly understood that he proposes to use all his influence to build up American business and extend American enterprise, instead of tearing it down and hampering it in every way possible for a narrow mind to

Abolish the Toll Roads

NOTHING surprises visitors from other parts of the country so much as the discovery that the primitive toll road still survives in the vicinity of Philadelphia, The toll road was abolished in New York years ago and it is unknown in the other States where comprehensive system of highways has been built for the free use of the people.

Pennsylvania has committed itself to a road policy, though it has not done much yet, in comparison with what has been done in Massachusetts. The toll roads, which are main highways, must be included in the new system of State roads and they should be bought without delay. Some road purchasing measure like the bill calling for an appropriation of \$2,000,000, just introduced in the General Assembly by Senator Croft, of Montgomery County, ought to be passed so that the State can take title to the privately owned roads at the earliest possible date. The only objection that can be raised to the appropriation is that it may be spent unwisely: but if the money is put in the hands of honest men the road owners will get a reasonable price for their property and no one will get a "rake off."

The best souvenir of "Billy" Sunday's stay in Philadelphia would be an increase of 40,000 in the membership of the churches within the next three months.

The indorsement of equal suffrage by the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Church is one of the straws which show the way public sentiment is tending.

Germany has completed enough new warships since the war began to replace all that have been sunk; but she cannot replace the slaughtered soldiers and sailors so quickly,

Why is it that they do not want any ghosts of Lincoln walking about the White House grounds, even though they appear in theatrical make-up for the moving-picture

It is as unsafe now to carry concealed liquor on the trains in Iowa as to carry concealed dynamite, not because they are both liable to explode, but because the Legislature is seeking to enforce the prohibitory

The report that the Governor has an understanding with the Organization that local option is to be defeated, while he keeps his record straight by working for it, was certainly not put in circulation by any friends of Doctor Brumbaugh.

It is not true that all "Tom" Marshall gets out of the Vice Presidency is his salary. Secretary Daniels has had a flag designed for him, and it will be displayed in his honor when he appears on a warship in an official capacity. Marshall gets glory as well as gold.

If it can be found that Kentucky colonels are immune to Riggs' disease, the Johns Hopkins investigators, who have been seeking to substantiate the theory that the disease is caused by a germ that inhabits stagnant water, will welcome it as circumstantial evidence in support of their hypothesis.

Every straphanger in Philadelphia ought to protest against the passage of the bill, just introduced in Harrisburg, intended to prevent the employment of unnaturalized laborers on any public work. The subways cannot be built without the help of the allens who are willing to do the rough work explanes of the adedices won't obey the that American citizens spurn.

RUSSIA WINS ALLIES' GREATEST VICTORY

The Taking of Przemysl May Prove One of the Really Decisive Events of the War-Collapse of Austro-German Winter Campaign.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS Author of "The Great War.

IN TAKING Przemysł the Russians have A achieved by far the greatest allied triumph on the offensive side since the war began. It may easily turn out one of the really decisive victories of the whole conflict, coming as it does at a moment when Austrian fortunes are fast waning and Austrian neighbors are partitioning Hapsburg provinces as a preliminary to joining the fray.

Like the fall of Antwerp, which it naturally recalls, the surrender of Przemysi solidifies the position of an invader in a conquered province. Against 10,000 square miles of conquered Belgium is now to be set more than twice as large an area in Galicia, But the German achievement, thanks to the intrepidity of the Belgian army, was devoid of considerable military consequences, while the Russian conquest seems bound to have farreaching effects;

Antwerp Comparatively Unimportant

To the armies of the Czar Przemysł was a far more serious menace than Antwerp was to the Kaiser's armies. The Belgian fortress. was on the flank of the German communications and could be contained by a small force. But Przemyal is squarely on the main trunk railroad, between Lemberg and Cracow and the centre of several branch lines and of various highways.

Thus, while the city held out, Russian armies in Galicia were compelled to detach corps to deal with the unconquered fortress in their rear, and their lines of communication were broken by the Austrian garrison's command of highways and railreads vital to the invadors and commanded by the heavy artillery of the Przemysl forts.

Looking back over the progress of the siege, it will be seen how great was the value each side attached to Przemysl. In September, when the Russians swept west along the Lemberg-Cracow railread after their great victories. Przemysł was first invested.

Today all Galicia east of the Dunajec and north of the Pruth is in Russian hands and the Slav frontier has touched the Carpathians, perhaps permanently,

Weather Intervenes

This represents a complete failure not merely of the Austrian, but of the German winter campaign in the cast. From the attack on Liege to the defeat on the Yser and about Ypres the main German effort was directed at France, the chief purpose of German strategy being to crush France, dispose of her and turn to the Russian frontier with

After the defeats in Flanders, Germany was ompelled to deal with Russia. Weather conditions, which now made grand operations impossible in the west, might be expected to favor such effort in the east. Frozen marshes, solid roads, ice-covered rivers, all would favor an attempt to obtain a decision in Poland, now a similar undertaking had failed in France and Belgium.

Unfortunately for the Germans, the weather failed them. Napoleon was ruined by an carly Russian winter; William II suffered by an open winter which turned the whole country about Warsaw into a bog and thwarted the most gigantic combination of military history. At Lodz the Russian army was within two steps of annihilation. The defeat of the Masurian Lakes laid the whole northern frontier of Poland open. But mud and marsh spoiled the best laid plans of German com-

Gathering the Spoils

What is most important is the fact that all the tremendous efforts of Germany in Poand and East Prussia have not relieved the pressure upon the Austrians. Despite all temptations, reverses, disasters, the Russians have held fast to their position along the Carpathians, have been able to keep their grip on Przemysł and have now captured it. This capture spells the final defeat of the German winter campaign in the east. At the close it is Russia, not Germany, that is gathering the spoils.

The fall of Antwerp relieved a German army, which pushed rapidly forward to reach the Channel ports. The taking of Przemysl released an even greater Russian army. To what point it will be directed is a matter of conjecture. If it is transported directly west toward Cracow it may drive the Austrians west of the Dunajec in upon Cracow and threaten the front of the whole Austro-German force in Poland from the Nida to the Bzura. This is the plan that is generally expected and may easily compel the evacuation of Poland.

On the other hand, this force, more than 100,000 strong, may be sent due south to the Carpathians. With its arrival Austrian forces along the Carpathians would probably have to go back over the mountains and ence more a Russian host would sweep down into the Hungarian Plain, this time freed from

any apprehension for their communications. Finally, the army which has taken the last Galician fortress east of Cracow may be sent south into Bukowina to complete the reconquest of this crown land and by a subsequent invasion of Transylvania persuade the wavering Rumanians to cast their lot with the enemies of the two Kaisers. Whichever of these three courses is followed, it must be that the consequences will be grave for the Austro-German alliance.

The Moral Effect

But whatever the military consequence, the moral effect of the Russian success cannot be exaggerated. It is sweet solace to the nation which was defeated at Lodz and the Masurian Lake, It gives additional emphasis to the sound of the Angle-French artillery before the Dardanelles. It will awaken new and uncomfortable cchoes alike in Ballplatz and Wilhelmstrasse. Not less momentous will be its influence in Rome, in Bucharest, in

A few weeks ago German press bureaus announced that Russia had been beaten to her knees, her strength exhausted, and was ready to abandon the struggle. The Russian answer comes as a rude demonstration of the futility of such claims. Przemysł will be in Russian history a fair counterpoise to Port Arthur; the most considerable Russian success in Europe since Plevna,

In estimating the importance of the victory, the world audience will forget the gallantry of the defense. Yet the little known now of the siege points toward a devotion, gallantry, a popular determination which may be long mentioned in history. Weeks ago the garrison sent back the deflant measage: "We will cut our shoes." Six months of resistance in present times must excite admiration on all aides. Aniwerp fell in Iwice

as many days. A city and a province have been lost, but not by any lack of gallantry on the part of the defenders.

Yet above and beyond all else Przemsyl will stand as one more landmark in the decline of Austro-German fortunes. The summer campaign ended in disaster at the Marne and the Yser. The winter campaign collapses with the fall of Przemsyl.

CARD INDEX OF ARGUMENTS

om the New York Evening Post Saturday Magazine. The Suffragist-"If women had the vote there would be no speculators to raise the price of

Anti-Suffragist-"If women baked their own bread there would be no speculation in

I quote these lines from an anonymous writer, not because they are convincing, but because

If ever the need of disarmament presented itself as acute, it is the need of reducing the vast armament of pro-suffrage and anti-suffrage debate. The case on both rides was exhausted years ago. All that can possibly be said has been said. Special suffrage numbers of the newspapers are a weariness to the spirit. Can't Pro and Anti be condensed, codified, classified and numbered? So that Pro may say, "I advance argument number 234," and Anti can say, "I retort with argument number 154, subdivision (c)"? It is a decided relief when suf-frage debaters lose their heads, forget their arguments and begin to call names

IMPORTED WORDS

From the Pall Mall Gazette. In deprecating the use of foreign terms by writers of war news, G. W. E. Russell re-echoed a protest made over a century and a half ago. The writer of a pamphlet published in 1758 complains that the English are continually importing words from France. was in the service of the French, Marshal Saxe might be excused for writing 'coup de main' and 'manocuvre'; but we cannot see what apolcan be made for our officers lugging them in by head and shoulders, without the least necessity, as 'sudden stroke' might have done for one, and 'a proper motion' for the other. 'Reconneitre' is another favorite word in the military way, and as we cannot find out that much more significant than 'take a view, we beg leave it may be sent home again."

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger. Sir-The religious vaudeville pantomime show of "Billy" Sunday has been quite an attraction from its sensational character and has drawn many people into it, who, sad to say, became no wiser. Many of the remarks of the speaker are really disgusting, frivolous and irreligious, and strange to say, that so-called intelligent men give their approval, or really have not the

men give their approval, or really have not the courage to speak their disapproval, of the so-called sermons and remarks of "Billy."

But he is a false prophet. Christ gives the warning in about these words: "Beware of false prophets that come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly are ravening wolves." Now, "Billy" is one of them; for he has shown the wolf's pelt in his ferocious attack on others who do not think as he does. Where is his Christianity in that? Have not others a right to think for themselves, as well as he thinks for himself? He has given no fixed doctrine which he can declare is the true one.

He spoke in a very superficial manner for all conflicting sects and denominations in doctrine and tenets, except a few which he mentioned, and has shown he has a shallow and superficial idea of a concrete doctrine. If I wanted to accept him as a teacher. I want him to tell me which church to go to. If he can tell me which of the denominations he was speaking for and which is the true and certain one, and he will prove it. I will join it. That is a nut for him

His egotistical, baseball hilarity and mob rulgarity are certainly a vaudeville and sen-sational exhortation of a change to a religious life, and his mob vulgarity will not inspire one with true reverence for religion, but the opposite, and that is superficiality. * * * I.EONARD STADLER.

Philadelphia, March 20. A MATTER OF AMUSEMENT

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—The closing sentence of an editorial in your paper of the 16th Inst., "There is already little except prejudice left for them (suffragists) to overcome," would be amusing were it not so absurd. The complexities of the "suffrage" problem are, however, summarily cleared up by the astaunding itsellers of your editorial writer. problem are, however, summarily cleared up by
the astounding intellect of your editorial writer,
and we, who are not in agreement with his
views, hold ours through "prejudice." Congratulations, fellow members of that "prejudiced"
majority opposed to "suffrage," that we shall
no longer have to exercise our intellectual
functions; all problems will be determined by
the gifted editorial writer of the Evening
Ledon.

Glenside March 17.

Glenside March 17. Glenside, March 17.

HELPING PHILADELPHIA

HELPING PHILADELIPHIA
To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-On behalf of the Poor Richard Club, I wish to thank you for your editorial of yesterday, commending the action of Provost Smith in offering, through the Poor Richard Club, the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania for the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in 1816.

This is the kind of "boosting" that will help Philadelphia and the kind of writing appreciated by all who are aiming at higher ideals in advertising.

President Poor Richard Club.

President Poor Richard Club.

BEST THOUGHT IN AMERICA

DIGEST OF THE MAGAZINES

(1) Bookman-"Chronicle and Comment." (2) Atlantic Monthly-"The Russians and the War."

EUROPE'S SPRINGTIME

The second secon

(3) Century-"The Democratic Russians." (4) Current Literature-"The Renaissance

of Interest in Russian Literature." (5) Outlook-"War Relief Work in Rus-

RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS

"RUSSIA for mine," said a young war cor-respondent on a flying trip to New York recently. "Russia is the real story of this war, and I want to get back there and watch it happen." His feeling is echoed by the current magazines, all of which agree that "something big" is going to happen in Russia when the war ends.

They sense the waning of Russian autocracy. The Russian people, until now drugged by oppression and vodka, have been roused from their lethargy by the war. The old order is menaced by the new strength of the people's young, untried virility. The shake-up produced by the war, the abolition of vodka, the probability that as a result of the war Russia will at last obtain possession of Constantinople, with the consequent stimulus to production and trade-these are some of the elements which promise to create a grand transformation in Russia.

A delightfully vivid description of Russian life by Stephen Graham in the Atlantic Monthly derives added interest from an account of the author in this month's Bookman (1):

Mr. Graham is the son of the editor of the English illustrated journal. Country Life. He bears a marked resemblance to Maxim Seven years ago, when he was it in London and went to Russia to find him-self. He had but £15 in his pocket when he started. He reached Moscow and there shared a room with two Russian students. He tramped about the Caucasus, slent under kinds of queer people. The next year he joined the Russian pilgrims, disguised as one of them, and traveled to Jerusalem. Later he joined a party of immigrants on their way to the United States, traveling with them in the steerage across the Atlantic to New York, and thence tramping to Chicago and the farms of the West.

Flies on the Cossacks.

Mr. Graham, writing of his adopted people In the Atlantic Monthly (2), describes the Cossacks:

The Cossack is always a soldier. Every man has to serve in the army. When he is farming he is said to be "on leave." The village is not called a village, but a station, a stanitza. No woman grudges her children to the war. War is the element in which they all live, and the maneuvers are so wild and flerce that many get killed in them, kill one another even, forgetting that they are only playing at war.

Their homes are neither comfortable nor clean—the homes of eagles rather than of Formerly robbers and border-riders of the wildest type, they are now bred much as one might breed a type of horse for sterling qualities. The women are lazier than ordinary Russian peasant women and eat more and sleep more. As a fair com-panion of the road explained to me:

panion of the road explained to me:

"It's the women who must be blamed for the dirt in their cottages. After dinner the women always lie down and fall asleep, and they leave all the dirty dishes on the table, and let the pigs and chickens come in and hunt for food." That is true. You enter the little room that is all in all of a home, and you find 50.000 files buzzing over everything. Often of an afternoon I have entered a cottage in order to get milk and have a cottage in order to get milk and have found every one asleep, even the dog, who but opens one eye at the noise of my step. The baby lies in the swing cradle and tosses now and then and cries a little. He would how and then and cries a little. He would be almost naked were he not black with flies. The children keep picking flies off his body, and hurting him—that is why he cries. None the less, that baby will grow up to be a sturdy Cossack. And they seem none the worse for dirt and disorder, to judge from the fine young men we see.

Summing up the situation, Mr. Graham writes:

As nations go, Great Britain is like a man of 45, Germany like a man of 30, but Russia like a genius who is just 18. It is the young man that you find in Russia, virginal, full of mystery, looking out at a world full of color and holiness and passion and sordiduess. Russia the silent one, silent for 25 years, and then silent for 10 years more, is either speaking now, or is about to speak. The spirit moves mysteriously in her. She begins to know that her time is at hand.

Edwin Schoonmaker, the American essayist and post, author of a series of articles on Russia, writes of her democracy in this

month's Century (3), drawing a sharp distinction between the governing classes and the governed.

Russia is made up of two parts that have never fused and that never can fuse, for the first part is to the second as a school of sharks is to a colony of corals. The real Russian people lie almost unseen under a foreign overlay, which has somehow got itself recognized among the nations as Russia, and which began to be deposited more than a thousand years ago, when Ruric, the Norseman, with his followers, came in and established themselves as rulers of the land. It is man, with his followers, came in and established themselves as rulers of the land. It is not generally known that the present house of Romanoff, which has held the sceptre for 300 years, is half German. We in America who know something of the part played by George III, of the house of Hanover-Brunswick, in the oppression of the colonies, in the in the oppression of the colonies, in opposition to the idealists of England, will un-derstand something of what 300 years of Ger-manization has meant to the Russian people.

For a long period, when the great mass of For a long period, when the great mass of the peasantry were serfs upon the estates of the Russian nobility, the task masters upon these estates were Germans, who had been imported to wring a larger return from the labor of these unfortunate people. And the record which they left in the land accounts in a very large measure for the enmity be-tween the Slav and the German, which is finding vent in the present war. In the higher offices of the ministry, too, it has been the hand of the German that has set the Russian Government in opposition to the Russian people.

Russian people. Tolstoy is the glorified Russian peasant, uttering his heart to the world from the cross of the ages. From this man alone, in modern times, has gone out the living conviction that peace and brotherhood are realities des tined sooner or later to conquer the world. From this heart of the Russian people we see, like a saving spirit in the midst of blood and death, sprending out over the world that wide circle of democracy beyond which you

Current Opinion translates from the Revus de Paris a tribute by Gustave Lanson, "the distinguished French savant," to this spirit of "Russian Humanity" (4):

Tolstoy. Dostoyevsky, Gorky, to cite but three names, wrote only in order to diminish human suffering. All their work is a crussle against evil, an invitation for all men to throw aside egoism, wickedness, hardness, greed. They pity the people, but without is dulgence for its vices. They are severe toward the great and the wealthy, but without prejudiced calumny. Nothing in German literature, nor in any other literature is comparable to this great wave of humanity with parable to this great wave of humanity with which the Russian novel has inundated Eu-rope. Realism, naturalism for French writer Codused to mean pessimism, irony, cruelty and idealism were ridiculed as the relica of the romantic virus. The Russians have revealed to us, have taught us anew, if you prefer, that one might be true, exact and close to life, that one was even truer, mose exact, closer to life in expressing pity, ten-derness, and in a word, in being "human."

"It Is Cold in the Trenches."

That the source of the "humanity" in Russian literature is in the very hearts and lives of the peasantry, is illustrated by the touching stories told by George Kennan in the Outlook, of their response to appeals for help for the soldlery, and this in spite of their own destitution (5):

their own destitution (6):

A myriad of collectors took the field in cities, towns and villages, carrying flag which hore the inscription. "It is Cold in the Trenches." They went from house to house collecting sheep skins and warm outer clothing for the soldiers, and the quantity obtained was so great that it nearly swampethe Government's facilities for reception and distribution. The peasants sometimes almost stripped themselves in order to send warm clothing to the "cold trenches." A poor and aged peasant woman who was living almost had nothing that she could give except towel. She gave that, and then after the collector had left her log house, she called to him, hobbled after him, and holding out copper five kopeck plece (two and a haff cents) said, "Here, take this, too. I was swing it for kerosene, but I can sit in the dark."

TO THE GOOD SHEPHERD Not of this fold. Thine other sheep obey Thes.

And follow on by paths we do not know.

Out in the world, in other worlds, it may be.

Which God can find, and where His free

winds blow. Free blow His winds, although our path is

marrow; Warm shines His sun, although our heard are cold; Are cold; His heavens aid the fall of every sparrow; And all Thy sheep, O Christ, may find a felt

One Shepherd's voice, on hills where dusk is falling!
One flock beneath the sunlight and the shall
If any sheep has wandered from Thy calling.
I pray Thee, Christ, it wander not too fas

So many folda! So many sheep-bells chimin One fold at last; one Shenherd everones. And some that hardly know Thy voice

To enter in, O Christ, the Open Boar