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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1913.

A niggardly man makes a dollar do the work of a dime, but the broad-minded reptain of industry makes it do the toock of a double eagle.

Do Not Delay the Hall

DISPUTE over the location of the convention hall ought not to divide the forces working to secure the next Republican National Convention for this city. A man can favor the 24th and Chestnut streets site and be opposed to the Fairmount Park site and yet work earnestly for getting the convention here; and the men who favor the Fairmount Park site can join with those who oppose it in using all their influence to get not only the next Republican convention, but every other great convention, to assemble here next year, and to make this the favorite convention city of the nation.

We should all agree to disagree amicably on the question of site in these preliminary days while we pull together to get conventions here, and when the site is finally selected the wise men will let bygones be bygones and help in rushing the hall to completion wherever it is to be built. The site is Important, but an adequate hall is more important.

Out Goes the Public Service Commission Bang! Out goes the Public Service Com-mission!

The Governor is the biggest surprise package drawn in the game of politics in many a long day. No innocent lamb this time, a pawn in the hands of experienced leaders. but a great big American who thinks for himself and acts for himself; a better Republican because he is an independent also.

What the Governor intends to do about the commission is uncertain. His withdrawal of the nominations of the present members indicates, however, that some at least of them will be permitted to retire permanently. That the new commissioners will be men of strength may be taken for granted. It is particularly necessary that they should be, so far as Philadelphia is concerned, for they will have the authority to exercise a veto on the transit plans, and before them, too, must come the question of electric light rates.

The commission erred grievously in the rate hearing when it took the railroads into its confidence and informed them in advance of its decision. Particularly immentable was its action in continuing to hold public hearings after it had already determined what to do. This impaired public confidence in the body, although criticism of the commission was remarkably lenient, due to the general feeling that it had erred simply in judgment. Nevertheless, the Governor's action will appreciably clear the atmosphere-He is a man to strike boldly and without quibbling. There are about him, in other words, qualities which attract the multitude and inspire it with confidence

Just One More Evidence of Honesty

FINENTY-SIX men had been put out, one had reached first by virtue of a base on balls. Another out and the local pitcher would hang his name in the game's hall of fame, the pitcher of a no-hit game. The crowd waited breathlessly to begin its demonstration in honor of the new hero. Crash! The bat met the ball. Pennock could not reach the aphere. Lajoie, with but a chance in a thousand of making the out, tried desperately and falled. An infield hit! The charm was broken and the chance of a

Lajole would have been glad to take an error. Hooper would willingly have been deprived of a hit in the score. An easy conselence would have permitted the scorer to classify the play and give Pennock credit for a no-hit game. "That's what he will do, of course," said hundreds of rooters. But he didn't. He recorded the play accurately, as he should have done. It was a place not for sentiment, but for fair play and honesty.

In baseball honest? Nothing is to some people.

The Country Without a Man

HUERTA has good reason for feeling that "anarchy" is not a strong enough word to describe conditions in Mexico. A veto has been established on the acquisition of the Presidency by any man who is strongly suspected of murder or openly boasts of complicity in wholesale lawlessness. Yet these are the things through which men rise to fame and fortune in Mexico. Apparently, there is nobody in that country who is qualified to be President, or ever can become gualified under the civil service rules laid down by Washington. No wonder that Huerta feels a little pessinistic.

Lawless Destruction of the Dresden

FIGHE British Government has apologized to Chill for having sunk the Dresden when that vessel was interned and at anchor within Chilian territorial waters. Germans claimed, it will be remembered, that the attack on the Dresden was in wanton defiance of the laws of nations. The flag of truce which the German cruiser flow was disrenavded, wherefore her captain, it appears, blew up the magazine, preferring this mode

of destruction to any other. It makes no difference, of course, whether the Druden had accepted internment or not. hill had not requested British vessels to proces Chillan decrees. There was but one oper course for the English ships to pursue, and that was to wait outside for the Dresten, if they felt convinced that she would tak her internment in defence of Chillan MADRICY. Germany explains her violation Berglum on the ground of what Berlin Imagined Belgium might do if she were not violated. England cannot afford to practice similar lawlessness and offer the same sort of excuse in extenuation.

The difference is that London is quick to apologize. Nevertheless, the destruction of the Dresden in the circumstances will remain a black stain on England's flag and a stigma on the record of the officer primarily responsible for the outrage.

Make the Majority for the Transit Loan Overwhelming

THE achievement of rapid transit in Phil-Andelphia depends not only on a favorable vote April 29, but also on the recording then of a preponderant majority in behalf of the \$6,000,000 loan.

All popular elements apparently are united in support of it. Yet enmity to the project has been so insidious and so subtle have been the plans evolved to defeat it that vigilance continues to be imperative. There are powerful influences which are determined that Philadelphia shall be a surface-car city and never anything else. There are other interests intent on defeating the Taylor. project and delaying the beginning of operutions until such time as terms less advantageous to the city can be got. Precaufion is wisdom at this time. It behonves every friend of real rapid transit to take nothing for granted, but go to the polls and there you his commendation of the project

A huge majority is requisite if Councils is to be brought to a realization of the determination of the people. A bare majority would convince many Councilmen that it was safe to triffe with the proposition. An overwhelming majority will teach even the most brazen of them that the people's hearts are set on this improvement and that they will rint he demedi-

It appears that opposition to the loan amendment at Harrisburg has disappeared or is dormant. Senator Vare, who has been more apt than any of his rivals in diagnosing public sentiment, declares that it will go through. He usually knows what he is talking about in such matters. Once give the electorate a chance to voice its feeling on the amendment and there will be little further trouble.

The situation is very much simplified. It has resolved itself for the present into the casting of a large vote. To get rapid transit the people have nothing further to do just now than vote for it. That they will do so In overwhelming numbers is assured

There are two great things to be accomplished by the election. The first is the authorization of the loan and the other bethe recording of a public mandate to

Who Will Reap the Ripening Harvest?

SUPERSENSITIVE persons who feel squeamish about the sale of munitions of war to the belligerents should not make the mistake of assuming that all of the billion dollars' worth of "war orders" which have been placed in this country call for guns or ammunition. We manufacture automobiles and shoes and clothing and underwear and socks and hats, and we raise grain and cotton, and we distill gasoline and mine coaland force structural steel, all of which mitterials we have been selling to Europe in large quantities during the past eight months. These supplies must be included in the enormous total of war orders received here since the beginning of hostilities. The amount is large enough to raise our total exports for the year to the usual high figure of two and a half billion dellars' worth

Besides selling goods to the belligerents we have been lending money to them to pay for what they buy. The money has been deposited in our banks and drawn upon for the henefit of American producers. All this means that the United States is paying its debt to Europe in some form or other, and is accumulating a surplus of capital with which to enlarge its industries to meet the great demand that is bound to come when the war is over.

The disorganization of many industries abroad is complete, and it will take months if not years for them to recover. But the produce of those industries will be in demand, and we are in a condition to supply the demand. The business man who can take a broad view of the field will be the man who will reap the harvest now ripening for every alert and courageous American producer.

"Cheer Me! I Did It!"

THERE is a mistake somewhere. The New York American, for instance, informs an anxious public, in appropriate headlines, that the "Liberty Bell will be sent to Fair on Mr. Hearst's plea." The public is told, too, that "Mr. Hearst had the warm support" of General Miles, Mr. Taft and a few other gentlemen.

It appears, however, that credit is not everywhere given to Mr. Hearst, "The Liberty Bell goes to San Francisco. The action of Councils yesterday assures this, and the many and repeated pleas of 'The Press' for such action are finally granted."

There are Philadelphians who thought that Mayor Blankenburg was of some importance in the matter, or that the impassioned pratory of Herbert Fleishbacker had an influence, or even that the plea of the President of the United States was not without effect. But the truth will leak out, despite modesty and retiring dispositions.

What are Braves to Phillies?

Are you a banker? Mr. Williams will get you if you don't watch out.

Holding office is just dreading the Brumbaugh broom one day after another. There is a general feeling that the next Secretary of the Navy will have a job on

his hands. Reports of war between Japan and China seem absurd. Why should Japan go to war when it is getting everything it wants by

simply demanding 117 The Germans did no more to Mr. Pinchot than Pennsylvania did, and perhaps he was as much at home in Belgium as he ever

was in Pennsylvania. Doubtless there are Philadelphians who never saw the Liberty Bell at home who will insist on seeing it in San Francisco. There are people who live in this city and have been all over the world, except that part of it within our corporate lines.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HENRY FORD

Employes of the Dennison Manufacturing Company to Run the Business-The Promise of Success in a Big, Bold Experiment.

By BURTON KLINE

T MAY sound absurd to say so, but every time a poor but intelligent man marries s rich woman he repeats on an individual scale the broad relations of labor and capital. If that young husband has any spine to him at all, even his wife, in any moment of trifling differences of opinion, cannot convince him that he has not contributed to their union as important a portion as the wife herself. For a long time the laboring man has vaguely felt and has sometimes violently protested that his life and labor are just as much an investment in industry as the money of the man of capital. Until lately the working man and a few of his friends have been alone in that opinion. Lately there have come signs that his view is being shared even by the man of means. The rich wife of industry begins to acknowledge the position of the poor but respectable Impananet.

The Dennison Manufacturing Company, of Boston, makers of tags and other indispensables, have just given the latest and most sensational token of the rise and spread of this idea. Henry Ford at one stroke kneeked in the head the old economic system of buying his labor in the lowest possible market. He created a more liberal system of his own. But he chose to retain control of his business. The Dennison Company have not given their employes extra wages in weekly instalments. They have given them the company outright, if not to have and to hold in its entirety, at least to own it in part and to run it altogether. They ask every man in their employ to be of pressing his claim to recognition of the his own Henry Ford.

A Revolutionary Step

The details of this new and revolutionary step in the history of industry have been made familiar enough by now. The rich wife has deeded over not the whole of her property -not more than a fourth of it-but the husband is to run the house. To speak in cash figures rather than in figures of speech, the old stechholders in a \$6,000,000 concern are to keep \$4,500,000 worth of preferred nonvoting stock, and the employes are to divide among themselves \$1,000.000 of common and voting stock, and run the bustness. For various reasons this is not an abject surrender on the part of the former owners of the Dennison concern. It is not even an outright act of charity, not a free gift Something more than common hand labor is required to run the manufacture of paper novelties. Most of the Dennison employes are highly trained-long trained in the business-and have served for long periods of time. Even so, this stock is to be owned only by those employes whose brains have been worth at least \$1200 a year to themselves and to the concern. But all the others are to share in the profits of the business. And to all of them is held out the prospect of working up to a position worth \$1200 or more and to a voice in the management of the concern.

In other words, for the first time labor is recognized as actual cash in the purchase of company stock. The energy of the human hand has been made legal tender.

It is a question of secondary importance whether this is a practical economic scheme. The matter of prime importance about it is its moral aspect. The question-will it work?-will be answered not by economies, but by morals. Will those Dennison employes work as well when bossed by themselves as when bossed by men they never sec? If the Ford experiment is, as the old ady said, "any centurion to go by," the Dennison scheme will work.

Work Worth More Than Wages

It is a bold experiment, but the man who will follow its fortunes without hope for its success is not a man to be envied. Even the laboring man has come to see that every strike costs more than it ever gains. That stopping work in order to improve work is a poor method of improvement is becoming as clear a maxim as the inflexible rule that brings four out of the addition of two and two. We should long ago have seen the last strike if we had earlier seen the real reason why strikes occur. It is only on the surface that a strike occurs for higher wages, or for more liberties, or for shorter hours. The real and deep reason why a man strikes is because he wants more power. And he has been expressing that desire in terms of dollars and cents because those are the only terms he has been taught thus far to understand. To resort again to metaphor, the poor husband has had spells of getting his back up in defiance of his rich and arbitrary wife. The worker, though without money, has had a persistent sense of the investment value of his time and his labor. And the strike has been the only means-a crude and repellent means-

value of his toll.

So the merit of the Dennison scheme. It is a frank and voluntary recognition of the investment value of work. It is a recognition of the fact that work, backed by fidelity, intelligence and character, is worth a little more than wages. Something new has been discovered. Somebody once discovered that a useless black rock was coal. Well, hasn't labor been lying about us all the while as a simple black rock, and may not this Dennison experiment with it end in the discovery that the black rock of labor is, after all; coal?

And there is still something further to say of the Dennison discovery. Any man who has kept his eyes open to the life about him must often have wondered why it is that some men, who pay only the average market price for their labor, contrive to run their businesses for a lifetime without a strike, while often other men in the same business, perhaps paying even higher wages, have had to fight one strike after another. What's the answer?

Strikeless Employers .

The answer is that the laboring man wants something more than power. He has a deepseated dislike of being thought a species of being separate and removed from the being who employs him and pays him wages. The dislike is so fierce that he will even consent to work for smaller wages for a man who treats him as a man like himself. Every strikeless employer has this simple yet mysterious nower of getting along with his men They like it well enough to take it as part payment of wages. That's how much they want it. New England is full of businesses that are owned and operated by men never seen by their employers. And New England has seen serious strikes fomented by that as much as by a desire for higher wages.

There is another merit of the Dennison scheme. It acknowledges that an employe has something more than two willing hands. He also has pride and self-respect. Give a man something to own and his ambition will work faster than his muscles. That is the best reason of all why the Dennison idea. ought to work. It does not stop with setting a new value to work. It sets a new value to the worker.

THE PRESENT

Though thou shouldst be going to live three thousand years—and as many times ten thousand years—still remember that no man loses any other life than this which he now live ives any other than this which he now loses. The longest and the shortest are thus brought For the Present is the same to the same. all, though that which is Past is not the same; and so that which is lost appears to be a mere moment. For a man cannot lose either the Past or the Future; for what a man has not, how can any one take this from him? The Present is the only thing of which a mar can be deprived if it be true that this is the only thing which he has, and that a man can-

not lose a thing if he has it not .- Marcus Au-WELCOME, SWEET SPRINGTIME

A bluebird springs upon the ledge, A lark sits singing in the hedge, Sweet perfumes seent the balmy air, And life is brimming everywhere. What lark and breeze and bluebird sing Is Spring, Spring, Spring!
-Paul Laurence Dunbar.

THE RISE OF A NEW BELGIUM

RECONSTRUCTED Belgium, absolutely free A of German domination, and a Belgian-British alliance that will practically control the commerce and industry of Europe is the result of the present war, as seen by Charles Saroles, one of Belgium's foremost statesmen. Out of the ruins of Liege, Louvain, Malines, Aerschot, and the scores of other destroyed cities will rise a nation absolutely different in character from the Belgium of the late King Leopold.

For half a century, Doctor Sarolea says, Germany has deliberately planned to make Belgium an economic dependency. In all this the now stricken country acquiesced until it was as necessary to Germany as any of the Confederated States. It was, in effect, a German province in every respect but Government and the spirit of the people. German shipping and trade were supreme in Antwerp. The trade was nominally Belgian, but the capital was German. Oatend and Nicuport and the other coast towns were the "official" watering places of the German middle classes. German tastes, patterns and fashions were rapidly being imposed upon

the Belgian people. But now, everything is changed. Henceforth Belgian and Briton, Doctor Sarolea prophesies, will walk arm and arm to commercial supremacy. Europe will wait upon the trading vessels of Belgium, and not of Germany. The vessels salling from Antwerp and Bremen will fly the black, yellow and red of Belgium from their stern instead of the Prussian eagle, as at present. The country already feels this complete shift in sympathy from the Scheldt to the English Channel, and even now the people are looking forward to the rehabilitation of the One paragraph quoted from the book

will give a fine impression of the spirit which animates the Belgians now

"But more difficult." Doctor Sarolea writes, "than the rebuilding of burning villages and cities will be the rebuilding of the complex fabric of trade and industry. And that fabric will have to be built mainly with British material, whereas in the past it was built mainly with German material. It is mainly with the assistance of British capital that Belgian industries will have to be reconstructed. Belgium will afford a splendid field for British enterprise. The economic motive will combine with the patriotic motive to send British capital to Flanders. The conscience of common political ideals, the same indomitable love of freedom, will weld the two nations together, and the British-Belgian Alliance will become a powerful factor in the future destiny of

This idea of the reconstruction of the commercial map of Europe seems logical in the light of the developments of the war to date. Almost as great a surprise as the stoicism of the Belgians themselves is the wonderful accord and oneness in the hearts of the stricken people and their British guardians. The relationship thus formed was spontaneous and undoubtedly will prove lasting. For Belgium can hope for little sympathy from Germany regardless of the result of the war, and Great Britain has long yearned for a foothold on Continental Europe. As a result of this "alliance" Belgium will become at least as strong a British dependency as it was a German. And Germany will find that the Scheldt passage to the sea will have to be paid for to Belgium, and that it will ever remain a source of worry to the commercial aspirations of the German Empire. VICTOR H. LAWN.

DIGEST OF THE MAGAZINES

BEST THOUGHTS IN AMERICA

(1) Century-"The Fall or Rise of Social-

"NOW!"

(2) Current Opinion-"Effects of the War on the Progress of Social Reform." (3) Atlantic Monthly-"National Efficiency Under Free Governments." (4) Forum-"Collectivism."

GOVERNMENTS

EVERY cloud has its silver lining, and now that we have fully grasped the shame and degradation of barbaric warfare, our writers are reminding us of some of the possible compensations which may result out of the present European conflict. The magazines this month present nearly

30 articles on economic and governmental conditions, and easily three-fourths of this number consider situations as shaped and affected by the war. For though we are officially and to the best of our ability neutral, the extent of the "world war" is so far reaching that we are compelled to share some of the hardships of the belligerents in matters of trade, etc.

It would undoubtedly be considered crude and callous to complain of the hardships of war as affecting all our flock of summer tourists, who will this spring be compelled to forego the accustomed European divergions. And yet the most respectable and conservative of magazines do not hesitate, after an apologetic introductory cough, to point out the disadvantages and advantages of the present war to American trade and

One of the most noteworthy articles which the war has produced is a study of the comprative activity and efficiency of modern governments in times of war and peace, by Edwin Davies Schoonmaker, in the Century (1):

fect demonstration of the efficiency of Social-

The present war is probably the m

fect demonstration of the efficiency of Social-ism that the world has ever withicased. The tocsin sounds and the clothing appears: the rifle, instinct with life, it would seem, leaps to his hand; for the cavalry, the horse with bridle and saddle is ready. Long trains are in waiting, and with what unimaginable con-veniences! Kitchens, with cooks capped and aproned; hospitals with doctors and nurses, cots and bindages, medicine for the least blis-cots and bindages. cots and bandages, medicine for the least blister of the foot. A whole society is in motion Comforts such as men dream of in their home are here in abundance, as though some magician were abroad assembling out of the gir thes One has only to run to the great father and ha fed with the most wholesome food and clothed with the most scientific clothing, and have poured out at his feet such toys as the heart of a child never dreamed of, swords and guns and cannon of every description, trains and motors, submarines and flying ships, searchlights for the night and wonderful telescopes for the day. And in what quantities! Usually, when a plaything has been broken, there are days of deprivation. Not so here. Man who was yesterday an orphan is today

a cherished offspring. Money or no money, he is cared for. For once his real worth as a man is appreciated. This is the most astonishing thing about the present war. It has made of the miner, the mason, the factory hand, the street car conductor an asset of such value that, for the first time, it has become, with no opposition even from the capitalist press, the sacred duty of society to see not only that he is well fed and well clothed, but also that at the public expense, he is supplied with doctors and nurses. And as he lingers between life and death never a thought of who is to meet the expenses of the burial, never the dread that perhaps wife and children will starve. The creat father and the great mother will provide

Sooner or later, if the world is to stand and mankind is to continue to advance. Peace will have to go to school to War to learn the art of caring for men. That divine altruism whi ve see fusing in one great glow the arn Europe today will somehow have to be blown abroad through the infinite tomorrows. The nillions who in the trenches today see on every hand the manifold advantages of co-operation will not forever tolerate the lack of this fine thing in times of peace.

Knocking Down and Building Up Analyzing the effects of the war on social reform in all the countries involved, and in this country as well, Current Opinion (2)

A great war, as we all know, sucks into its maeistrom all other issues, and the form in which they emerge afterward is a matter of keen solicitude. What the effect of the European war is to be on democracy, socialism, pro hibition of the liquor traffic, etc., becomes a more lively topic of discussion as the hopes of an early peace begin for some mysterious reason to find expression. The first result of the outbreak of hostilities was the submergence of the Socialist propaganda in Europe, the militant suffragiat movement in Great Britain, the im pending labor upheaval in Russia and many less conspicuous movements in all countries, neutral as well as belligerent.

It is quite possible that the setback received by the Progressive party in the November elections was due, in large part, to the same cause Militarism for the time being simply blotted these things out of sight, all except the cause of prohibition. Now the social reformers are beginning to find their breath again. In February, the Socialists from Russia, France, Belgium and Great Britain held a conference in London and relead their voices against "every

attempt to transform this war of defense into ar of conquest which would only prepare conflicts and create new abuses." Plans are under way to hold a great international labor congress at the same time and place at the peace congress that is expected to be held by the plenipotentiaries of the warring coun-tries when the time comes for the cessation of the struggle. At the end of this month an in-ternational congress of women is to be held in Holland, to voice the demands of women in all for peace, and we are told by Jan Addams that "women of the belligerent countries will also be there, even if to do so they must defy their husbands and fathers." The spirit of internationalism is, in other words, once more raising its head in opposition to the spirit of nationalism, with a determination is limit the war it could not prevent, and to infigence the final terms of settlement. Autocratic vs. Free Efficiency

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus

of Harvard, compares the contrasting types of governments opposed to each other in this war in the Atlantic Monthly (3). He concludes that free governments are more favorable to the development of efficiency, in spite of Germany's reputation to the con-

trary: More and more, as time goes on, this war develops into a conflict between free institutions and autocratic institutions. Of course, the position of Russia as an ally of France and England somewhat shrouds or complicates this fact. * * * Ambition and some stirrings toward liberty may have put Russia in its excep-tional position by the side of two free countries

If now we take it for granted that the question between free and autocratic institutions in Europe, the question of more public liberty, of civilization developing under the forms of free government rather than under the forms of autocratic government, is the real issue this was is to decide, it becomes a very interesting study for all the freer peoples how German efficiency is going to turn out in competition with such efficiency as the freer nations develop. German efficiency has been an object of great man efficiency has been an object of great admiration * * * but it is of a peculiar type-It is an efficiency of administration. It is an efficiency which takes hold of every child in Germany at its birth, and follows every youth and man and woman through life until death. It is that very efficiency which has prevented the last two generations of Germans knowing anything about liberty. It is highest degree an autocratic efficiency.

The freer nations say, "We believe a man or a nation will develop greater mental capacity and moral force with freedom than without it. Our philosophy of life teaches that doctrine. our history illustrates it, our practice and ex-perience prove it." A brief review of the sources of the important discoveries and inventions which have made the industries of the civilized world vastly more effective since 1818 will convince any impartial person that the means of improvement have come from the free countries and not from the countries that are despotically governed.

A brief paragraph in the Forum (4) sufgests a similar thought to that developed by Mr. Schoonmaker in his Century article:

Not without amusement, it may be noted that the war has produced some remarkable examples of the possibilities of collectivism. Apart from the armies and navies of the nations, and the practical nationalization of the railroads, the different governments in matters of food, finance, commerce and even labor, have shown that the possibilities of collectivism are striking. From much evil a little good may be collected. If the people will learn their lesses, they may be able to teach lessons in the future.

SEVEN COMMANDMENTS From the Kansas City Star.

"Seven commandments" for the guidance of

people who live in the city have been issued by the Brooklyn Tenement House Committee.
They are reprinted here because an observance of them will keep away disease lessed death and make people happier, more confortable and contented.

Thou shalt honor thy neighborhood and keep Remember thy cleaning day and keep ! wholly.

Thou shalt take care of thy rubbish has else thy neighbor will bear witness against

Thou shalt keep in order thy alley, thy back yard, thy hall and thy stairway.

Thou shalt not let the wicked fly breed.

Thou shalt not kill thy neighbor by ignoring fire menaces or by poisoning the gir with rub-Thou shalt not keep thy windows closed day and night.

THE VACANT CHAIR We shall meet but we shall miss him.
There will be one vacant chair;
We shall linger to carees him, While we breathe our evening prayer When, a year ago, we gathered, Joy was in his mild blue eye.

But a golden chord is severed, And our hopes in ruins lie. At our fireside, sad and lonely, Often will the bosom swell t remembrance of the story How our noble Willie fell; How he strove to bear our banner. Through the thickest of the fight. And uphold our country's honor, in the strength of manhood's might.

True, they tell us wreaths of glory Ever more will deck his brow. But this soothes the anguish only

Sweeping o'er our heartstrings now.
Sleep today. O early fallen.
In thy green and narrow bed.
Dirges from the pine and cypress
Alingle with the tears we shid.

—Heary h. Warth