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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1915.

Good company consists not in the number, but in the quality, of your companions.

A Crucial Test for the War Machine

WHATEVER may be the ultimate outcome of the war, every impartial observer must be marveling at the wonderful perfection of the German military machine It has stood up under the severest linaginable strain for more than eight months and it still seems to be working smoothly. No German expected that his country would have to fight practically all Europe. The army was not built for any such stupendous task. But it has thus far been equal to it. and it has been able to force the fighting into the territory of the enemy and keep it off German soil. The French have been in Alsnee and Lorraine and the Russians have made incursions into East Prussla, but Germany itself has not had its fields hald waste nor its cities destroyed.

As the Allies perfect their armies and put them in the field the German officers will find their task more difficult than it has been during the winter. It has become necessary to send men to the relief of Austria who were needed to defend German territory, and the Russians are just now hurrying 600,000 soldiers to the Carpathians to drive back the German reinforcements and force their way to Budapest. And while the Russians are plling men on to their southwestern front Kitchener's millions are getting in line on the German and Belgian frontier preparatory to a great offensive move which they hope will be strong enough to force the Germans to fall back.

How long can the German war machine stand the pressure?

Up to "Ed"

THE most politic thing "Ed" Vare ever L did was to get on the Brumbaugh bandwagon early in the last campaign. Since then he has on several occasions arrayed himself on the side of good government. He can very materially increase his prestige now and do himself and party a good turn through sticking to the Governor.

Some political support has in it objectionable features similar to those urged against the use of "tainted" money, but a good deed is a good deed, no matter by whom performed. Local option will be no less de sirable if it is won through the support of the South Philadelphia Senator, and that gentleman can afford to have a star somewhere in his record.

governmental commissions that, when it says it needs to earn more money if it is to keep out of bankruptey, it actually does need it for a legitimate nurnose.

The complete collapse of the Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company is the latest Illustration of what happens when railroad securities are used for purposes of speculative promotion. The shares of the company sold for 207 in 1902, before the speculators began to play with it. They sold yesterday for 24%, but the property, which was earning enough to justify the high value of the shares 11 years ago, is still in existence and there is business for it. But it will have to be put in the hands of railroad men interested primarily in the railroad business before it can be rehabilitated.

Wanted: A Barnes Conscience in Philadelphia

DOLITICIANS are thin-skinned in New T York. Mr. Barnes has played the game a long time. He has hung more than one scalp to his wigwam and more than one Governor has been his intimate. There have been phases of his career not good to look upon. The charges brought by Mr. Roosevelt during a hot campaign voiced a general bellef among citiz ns of New York. Proof of them is another matter. There are many things that are true which cannot be proved, and the public's conclusion in matters of this sort is generally correct. It may be doubted if registration frauds in Fayette County could be established in a court of justice, or the conspiracy between certain Republican leaders and the liquor ring, yet there were fraude and there was a conspiracy.

But in Pennsylvania what do joyial politicians care about publication of their nefarious deeds? They thrive on exposures. They relates when crookedness is implified to them. They revel in impious alliances. Now and then one rises to say that it took him many months to line up the saloons behind the Republican ticket and he is not going to permit the Governor or anybody else to allenate them. (in the whole, however, they denend for publicity on friends of good government, who endeavor to arouse the electorate by publication of the facts.

There is, by common consent, no libel in accusing these men of bipartisanship, corrupt alliances, bartering of power, pillage of funds, exploitation in franchises, etc. The charges have become a matter of course after years of iteration. It is one of the big assets of the Organization that it has a trading sign out, as efficient a "fence" as was ever caught with the goods. See "the boys higher up" is the motto, and "the boys" appear to be perfectly willing to be seen-

What a fine thing it would be if one of our own statesmen developed a Barnes conscience! It would prove moral progress if nothing else.

Foss as a Barometer

THE chief use of Eugene Noble Foss, of Massachusetts, is as a barometer to tell the state of the political weather. He tried vainly to be elected to Congress as a Republican believing in reciprocity. When he failed the last time he announced that he was a Democrat and ran for the Governorship on a reciprocity platform and was elected. He detected the signs of a sentiment favoring a lower tariff, or a high protective system mitigated by reciprocity for the benefit of the consumer and producer, and profited by his foresight.

Now this barometer-it would be unkind

JOHN W. WEEKS FOR PRESIDENT

Victor Murdock Thinks That the Massachusetts Senator Is a Second McKinley-He Is a Courageous and Conciliatory Statesman.

By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS

WHEN Victor Murdock, in a moment of enthusiastic admiration, said that John W. Weeks was more like William McKinley than any other public man who had emerged from the mass of inconspicuous citizens since the death of the



great Ohloan, he was putting on record something more than praise for the junior Senator from Massachusetts. Victor Murdock is

a radical. He was one of the original Progressives and he has long been an opponent of the theories and practices of the conservative wing of the Republlean party.

John W. Weeks is a conservative. He JOHN W. WITCHS worked in hearty

sympathy with Speaker Cannon while he was a member of the House of Representatives. He was for years a banker and broker and has made a fortune through his connertion with what the Kansans like to call the money trust.

Friends With Extremists

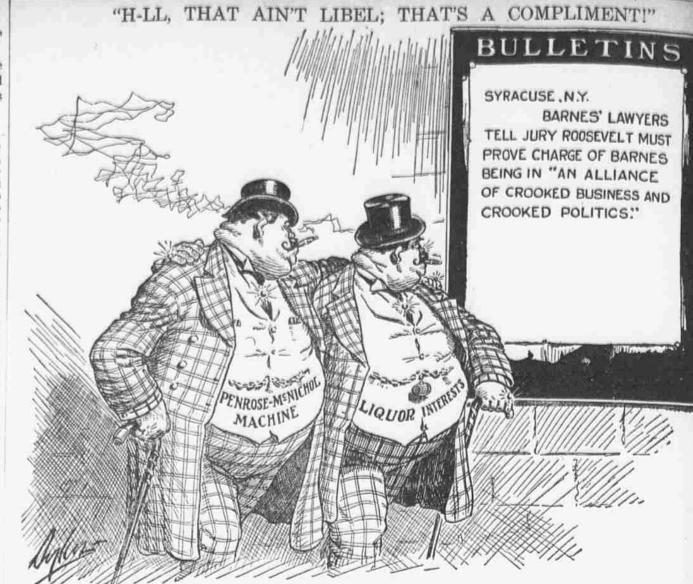
would the Kausas tudical says nice throw about the Massachusetts conservative he is putting on record the important fact that Kansak tailendism is less extreme thin it used to be; and at the same time he is paying a tribute to the ability of Senator Weeks to make friends even with extremists without abating one jot or titlle of his own

As there are mon who say that the Western speaking tour on which Senator Weeks now engaged is for the purpose of letting the citizens of that part of the country take his measure so that they may know what he is like when they are asked to favor his nomination to the Presidency next year, it becomes important that the rest of the country should know the kind of man he is.

It has already been said that he was a banker and broker. He entered the banking business in 1588 as the junior member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, of Boston. The business of the firm has grown, until offices are maintained in New York, Detroit and Chicago, as well as in Beston. While Mr. Weeks was a member of the House of Representatives he retained his interest in the firm and was not ignorant of what was done in the Washington branch, maintained for a while, even if he did not superintend it in the hours when he was not occupied with his public duties. But, curiously enough, Mr. Weeks has not suffered politically because of his business connections with the stock exchanges as a banker and broker.

A Good Word for Cannon

And he did not suffer, either, because of his support of Cannon at a time when all the radicals were denouncing Cannonism in unmeasured terms. In the midst of the fight he went to Newton, his home city, and in the course of a talk to a church men's club on the manner of doing business in Washington, he went out of his way to say a good word for Cannon. He insisted that the Speaker was not the monster that he had been painted, and that if any member of the House had a bill the passage of which would help him to the full extent of his ability, but that if a man were merely trying to play politics and occupy the time of Congress without any public end in view, the Speaker would turn him down. And, said Mr. Weeks, most of the denunciation of the Speaker came from the latter class of Congressmen. This was said at a time when in some sections of the country it was unsafe to say a pleasant word about any characteristic of the Speaker. But Mr. Weeks said it in such a frank, honest and sincere manner, and he made it so plain to his hearers that the Speaker was but the agent of the majority of the House in the transaction of business which had to be done, that he did not provoke even a murmur of dissent. If Victor Murdock means that Mr. Weeks has the same skill in discussing controversial topics without provoking hostile criticism that Mc-Kinley manifested, his skill was certainly shown that winter night in Newton a few years ago. Mr. Weeks took the big view of the Speakership controversy, and not the petty personal view. He recognized the necessity of having some authority in charge of legislation with power enough to see that business was done. Under the rules the Speaker exercised that power and Mr. Weeks did business in the way that experience had proved was good. He was under no illusion when the power was taken from the hands of the Speaker and put in the hands of a committee, because he knew that the change meant simply the transfer of power and that the business would still be done in the same old way, save that a Congressman would have to deal with a committee instead of with a single man when he wanted to get his measures advanced. It is the hubit of this man to take the big view of questions. He was one of the few Republican Senators who voted for the currency bill. But he had worked hard to improve the measure while it was before Con-



gress. He forgot that he was a Republican a a Democratic Scuate, but remembered only that he was an American eltizen with some practical knowledge of banking, and he gave to his colleagues the benefit of all his knowlalge and experience in framing the bill. He recognized that it was not a perfect measure, and he was well aware of its defects, but it was much better than the law which it was to displace, and so he voted with the Democrats for the new banking law and shares with them the responsibility for whatever good there is in it. In discussing the measure in the debates he spoke with perfect frankness and with persuasiveness and always with that sweet reasonableness which conclliates and convinces. With the clear insight of a trained business man he went straight to the heart of the question and discussed it on its merits. And he did not talk unless he had something to say.

Winning Attention in Congress

And it was because he had something to say that he won the attention of the House the first time he got up to speak. The bill to prevent hazing at Annapolis was under discussion there, and Mr. Weeks, who had first arranged to have the Speaker recognize him, sald;

"Mr. Speaker, I am a graduate of Annap-

There had been the usual disorder, with members talking to one another while the debate progressed, but as soon as this new man announced that he was a graduate of the Naval Academy, they all knew that he must know much more about hazing there than any other man on the floor, and they listened. And it was the first time in years that the House had even cared whether a new member said anything or not. The attention which he secured then he has held

BEST THOUGHT IN AMERICA DIGEST OF THE MAGAZINES

- (1) Hearst's Magazine-"'Making a Crim-IngL" (2) Harper's Monthly-Editor's Easy
- Chair. (3) New Republic-"Prisons as Pleasure
- Resorts.'
- (4) Century--"Maggie Martin's Friends."

CASTING THE FIRST STONE

"OFF with his head" was the favorite remedy of the White Queen in "Allce in Wonderland." In this she was not a fantastic person at all, but a very consistent prototype of our own modern theory of punishment. Nero and the Vestal Virgins turned their thumbs up or down, according to the whim of the moment, Gradually, through the centuries, men's lives have become more secure, and beheading prisoners of all degrees less popular. But the old revengeful attitude of taking it out of the criminal in proportion to his offense persists almost unshaken.

One great handicap in dealing with prisons has been their absolute detachment from the rest of life. Under our rigid antique standards of right and wrong, any one who forgot himself so far as to get into jail automatically disqualified himself from reporting on prison conditions and suggesting improvements when he got out. No one would believe a jail bird. And what could the rest of us who had never been in jall know about the subject? Intelligent interest in criminals and offenders first attracted public attention effect on the inmates. There is an app number of suicides (a recent investigate ported 25 in Auburn for one year) and more appalling number who attempt suicid fail, or who just become madmen and are ferred to hospitals for the criminal insu one week, in cells but a few feet from two men committed suicide and two more and failed. Those who succeeded hanged selves. One of them chose that meth escaping punishment in the dungeon. H been reported for some petty violation rules and was to appear before the pit keeper in the morning for punishment. I the night he was heard to say. "I'd soons the devil than the P. K." and then he h himself on the bars of his cell door. The the devil than the P. K." and then he h himself on the bars of his cell door. This convey some idea, of prison guards and administration of "discipline." In spite of all the

In spite of all the newspaper stories of reforms, I can assert, as to Auburn P that most of this vaunted reform is a It is true that much of the atrocious ca It is true that much of the atrocious of punishments, flogging, hanging up by thumbs, etc., has been generally discarded the terrible crushing discipline that has re-those methods is many times more devia in its effects. Those severe punishments in its effects. Those severe punishments meted out only to a few, but all suffer fro discipline

Woman as the "Protected Sex"

Madeleine Doty, a New York Prison missioner, a year ago voluntarily serv short sentence in Auburn Prison in ord learn conditions for himself. She writ the Century (4), telling of some of women she met, whom she had come to better in her visits to the prison since

Eugenie is 23, and was sent to prison wh As she crept close to the bars her head at came to my shoulder. She had small features, and small, shy ways. Her hair was pulled straight back. Her blue I spoke of the little were expressionless. born in prison. With a dart she was a table, taking from it her one treasure, i ture of an exquisite, radiant, laughing As she handed it to me the small fact transfigured; no longer expressionless, i alight with love. For the moment time, and self were quite forgotten. It was months since she had seen her baby. Fo years he had been in a children's asfu tried to get her story, but she spoke of broken English. When her letter came an translated, this is what I read: "It is already nearly four years since "It is already nearly four years since locked up, and there is no one to help i my misfortune. At the time of the ar was too young and permitted myself to be led, and I am terribly sorry, but it i late. There where I worked I met the ma whom I am now suffering and paying the alty. He promised to marry me. My for were long married, but he told me that promises he'd keen but I were not to de promise he'd keep; but I was not to tel one. I believed all the time that he was t one. I believed all the time that he was a the truth. I had nearly \$100, for which I was so hard. He knew that I had the money said I must give it to him and all that said I must give it to him and all that owed to me for work. He said there was pocket. "I did not think he was deceiving me ! shame, and I gave him all the money. got suspicious, and after two years i 'Why don't you marry me?' I told him couldn't stand this kind of thing any When I reproached him, he said he knew ing about it. He denied all he said before could do as he pleased. Nobody could him. He would marry anybody he chose 'America is a free country and I a said: as I please." "By these words I was so overwhelmed grief, regret and shame that I took his I beg you, dear madam, very much to trat this letter and explain what the reason when on trial I did not speak, said nothing cause I was ashamed. Therefore, I was demned with my child to be imprisoned i to 15 years.

The Disappearing Villa

WILLA is not proving himself to be the hope of Mexico, even if he were for a time the hope of the Administration at Washington. When Obregon whipped him at Celaya his prestige as the unconquered was destroyed. His followers have been driven back from Queretaro on the east of Celaya and from Guadalajara on the west. Carranza, with the aid of Obregon, seems to have a pretty firm hold on the district between Celaya and the capital.

Villa's star is on the wane. But it will be much better for Mexico if he keeps his army in the field than if he should disband it. Every time a Mexican revolutionary army breaks up it forms itself into a score of robber bands, which live on the country and make the prevailing state of anarchy more acute. If it were possible to combine all the armies into one all responsible Mexicans would welcome the combination with a sigh of relief, for then they would have to deal with a single extortioner instead of half a dozen. But no such desirable outcome is in sight, because the Mexican revolutionists are fighting for loot rather than for love of their country.

Can't Club Inspiration Into a Man

THERE will be no conscription, says Lloyd-George, speaking for the Government, and that ought to settle the matter. It is a war which has attracted volunteers in all the belligerent nations. Few stories of backwardness have made their way into print. To be sure, recruiting was rather slow in England during the early weeks of the war, but that was caused by a misapprehension of the situation.

So long as the public was led to believe that a handful of Belgians were successfully resisting the advance of the great German machine few men felt it nece ary to enlist. When the truth leaked out, however, and the real power of the German arms became apparent hesitancy was out of the question. An army raised by conscription is seldom a good army. There must be inspiration behind a battle line, and inspiration is something that cannot be driven into a man with a club.

Collapse of Railroading for Speculation FIGHE primary purpose of a railroad is to carry passengers and freight. If the American railroads had been used for no miner purpose they would be in much better mondition today, and they would not be compelled to fight hostile legislation in almost every State as well as in Washington. But speculators have secured control of railway properties, not to do a legitimate transportation husiness, but for the sole purpose of manipulating the shares of stock on the market and for reorganization, recapitalization and rebonding to make new securities to float upon an innocent and guilible public. The property of the honest investor has been discontrol, and confidence in the honesty of railroad financing has been destroyed, so that me howenly managed railroad company has pad in suffer with the speculatively managed summers, and has been compelled in go to great trouble and expense to persuade the

well as unjust to call him a weather-cockhas announced that he is a candidate for the Governorship on the Republican ticket this year and that he will run on a "dry" platform. Once more his instinct has disclosed to him the drift of popular sentiment, and he is willing to get political profit out of his ability to feel approaching changes in the political weather. If he is elected he is ready to seek the Republican nonlination for the Presidency, in the firm belief that he can ride into office on the water wagon. But whether or not Mr. Foss can continue to get votes enough to elect him, it is certain that the next President, whoever he is, will come nearer to standing on a dry platform than on a platform framed by the liquor interests.

What 10,000 Cars Mean

AN ORDER for 10,000 freight cars, such as has just been given by the Pennsylvania Rallroad, seems to the person unfamiliar with the enormous freight business of the country hig enough to provide cars to carry almost all the products of the East, It is a big order and the capacity of 10,000 cars is great. If the cars were all coupled in one train they would reach from here to New York, and the first car could be unloading in the freight yards on the other side of the Hudson before the caboose had pulled out of West Philadelphia.

The train could carry 6,600,000 bushels of wheat, or four times as much wheat as is raised in all New Jersey in a year. It would barely suffice to carry 1,600,000 bales of cotton, or more than the total Alabama crop has averaged in recent years. If two automobiles, were placed in each car the train could accommodate 20,000 motorcars, or the product of the Ford factories for 20 days.

The country is big and the demand for transportation is beyond human comprehension. We may read the figures, but they mean nothing because they are so large. An order for 10,000 cars may have little effect upon the ability of the railroads as a whole to carry freight, but the fact that they are needed to take the place of worn-out equipment of a single railroad and that their manufacture will put \$10,000,000 in circulation should make every business man rejoice at the brightening business prospects.

His enemies keep Mr. Roosevelt in the limelight.

Diplomacy, at any rate, is giving Italy ample time in which to get ready.

The Governor is accused of using the "big stick," which is a synonym for public opinion.

Every time a Japanese sneezes some fingo imagines that he is a secret powder maga-

Frank is technically guilty, but what the public wants to know is who murdered Mary Phagan.

Hurling 600,600 Russians into the Carpamians or anywhere else is not such a mighty their. In these days that is a small army, Possibly it will be used as an advance guard.

ever since. It did not take his colleagues long to discover that he was a man to be reckoned with.

Every one who knows him admits that he is of presidental size. Whether he is of presidential availability or not is another question.

He is in the prime of life, as he was born to New Hampshire in 1860. He was raised on a farm and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1881. He served as a midshipman for three years and resigned to become an assistant land commissioner for the Florida Southern Railway. In 1858 ht entered the banking firm of Hornblower & Weeks and retained his connection with it until he entered the Senate in 1913. He started his political career as an alderman in Newton, a suburb of Boston. He held that office for three years and was then elected Mayor. He was a captain in the auxiliary naval force on the Atlantic Coast during the Spanish war and was first elected to Congress in 1904. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of the War of 1812, and is one of the most popular and respected citizens in Massachusetts.

THE NARROW DOORS

The Wide Door into Sorroy Stands open night and day, With head held high and dancing feet I pass it on my way.

1 never tread within it. I never turn to see. The Wide Door into Sorrow It cannot frighten me.

The Narrow Doors to Sorrow Are secret, still, and low; Swift tongues of dusk that spoll the sun Before I even know.

Ob, stranger than my midnights Of loneliness and strife The Doors that let the dark creep in Across my sunny life!

foremost sanitary expert of the world, said of

"'It seems to me this field has great possi-

"Doctor Campbell is now in communication

with the Australian and Japanese Governments

and with a North India nation called Brinagar.

The Austrian Government was about to con-

titudes of human lives, for there are many

ills which are fastened upon people only after

"Tuberculosis is one of the most familiar of

these. The germs of consumption quickly find

a chance to multiply in a body that is the host

of malaria germs. The mosquite is known to

the body is weakened by malaria.

be the one carrier of malaria."

bilities, and I would gladly recommend it in all

Doctor Campbell's work:

cases of malarial work."

-Fannis Stearns Gifford, in The Atlantic,

SETTING BATS TO FIGHT FEVER

CIAN ANTONIO protects bats by law, From S this example it seems that the housing and protection of the domestic bat may develop into civic activity elsewhere. For Dr. C. A. Campbell, of San Antonio, says that the bat is an enemy of mosquitoes and other pests and is one of the best possible aids in the fight against mataria. Colonel Gorgas, of Canal Zone fame, believes the doctor is right.

San Antonio has gone ahead and established "municipal roust." It is a monster shelter, set upon a platform 30 feet high. The Houston Chronicle, in connection with the announcement of a lecture by Doctor Campbell on his novel plan for eradicating the mosquito, says: "Doctor Campbell does not come as a 'faddist' tonio and the San Antonio Academy of Medicine

with the work of Judge Lindsey's Juvenile Court in Denver, and with the very successful experiments of some wardens in the Middle West who tried paroling their men in large numbers on prison farms, under little or no survelliance, and with the most encouraging results.

In Hearst's Magazine (1), A. Brisbane "puts it up to" our modern society very frankly for its responsibility in making criminals:

The criminal's playground is part of the side-walk and all of the gutter. He cannot run freely, the trucks would crush him. He must not throw a ball or play games; the police would arrest him. He must find his amusen vice or in some form of gambling. H pick his course in life in the filth of the gutter, in the moral filth of the low slums in which It is a straight, well-managed road that leads

from the miserable tenement house bed in which was born, through the gutter nursery sidewalk playground to the club in the nnd And the road is straight shead that leads him to the station-house cell, and before the honorable Judge, who has paid his assessment to the blackmailing organization, and on to the political boss of the penitentiary. You see the criminal walk from the deathhouse toward the electric chair. You watch him with his low forehead and his white face, mumbling the prayers that are whispered in his ears. You wonder that he does not then strike a blow, however hopeless, for liberty, or at least a blow of vengeance at those who represent the society usible for his end.

Every time that a criminal is hanged society admits itself guilty of two crimes: First, the manufacture of the criminal, and second, the murder of the criminal. Society permits condi-tions to make the criminal inevitable, and then avenges itself upon the miserable victim for its own crime by committing official murder.

William Dean Howells, writing in last month's Harper's (2), takes for his text the incident of the 11 men sentenced to death in Arizona, and the efforts of the Governor of the State to abolish capital punlshment In time to save them, and also Thomas Mott Osborne's effort to reform Sing Sing by accepting the position of warden:

What appears beyond question is the failure of the old system of penology. The captives of the state are apparently made worse by the hardships accumulated upon them, not for their reformation, but for their suffering. The wise old world knows, or thinks it knows, that prisons were meant for the punishment of pris-oners, and not as the warden supposes, for their reformation.

It knows that when a man is sent to Sing Sing it is to make him sadder, but not better It is to subject him to a slavery under conditions which seem often fixed not by the law, but It is to the will of his immediate masters. take him from his family, his wife and children or father and mother, who trusted him, however mistakenly, for their support. It is to put him to hard labor for 5 or 10 or 20 years, not for the behoof of these dependents of his, but for the profit of such contractors as buy his services from the State, and at the end, to chase him the world empty-handed, dishonored, hopeless, helpless.

Death as Lesser Evil

However mistaken it may seem for a man to defy the police in attempting to help on a strike, at least it does not disqualify him as a reporter on prison conditions, after a year in Auburn. B. J. Legere, who was imprisoned after the Little Falls strike, writes of Auburn in the New Republic (3):

The mental terror of the cell life is more sublia and difficult for one who has never ex-perienced it to comprehend. But it is, never-theless, intensely real and destructive in he

PRAYER

Prayer is more than the mere outburst a Prayer is more than the mere outcome desires or sorrows of the soul, seeking satisfaction or consolation which it does find within itself. It is the expression of a instituctive or reflective, obscure or clear, ering or standfast, in the existence, the once, the power and the sympathy of two ing to whom prayer is addressed. The uniterstal and insurants a

The universal and insuperable instinct a leads man to prayer is in harmony with great fact; he who believes in God cannot have recourse to Him and pray to Him.-Gu

AFTER THE WAR

We kept the peace, though East and We Worn out, held forth a golden store;

We have endured the acid test; Having, we have not grasped for mora for war Our sword has not been drawn Our soldiers have not passed the gate; For us, today, to write the score; God, keep our judgment clear and strain

The world is prostrate at our feet: No question of the ruler now. Supreme the army and the fleet: Hefore our might the nations how. For us the task of saying how

Our ruling is inviolate. None to gainsay us, wat Thou-Oh, make our vision fair and straight.

When, crushed and mangled, troop by in When, crushed and mangled, troop of w - The battered nations drew away; When conquest lured-we did not stoop: Right fought with might and won the stoop: We did not rob the slaves of Fate. Victors without a blow, we pray, God, make our course run true and strate

Master, the world is at our feel; ok to make Greed with power may seek to main. Domains aligns-but honor's sweet. Make Thou our judgmant ofair and size - William A. McGarry, in the March and

tract with him for one year's work at \$15,000 when the war broke out, breaking off the plans. The Italian Government has published his papers in full. "Doctor Campbell believes firmly that his discoveries mean the saving of countless mul-

or 'crank." He has spent 14 years and \$8000 in scientific investigation of the bat and the mosquito problem-and mesquitoes mean malaria. He has been indorsed by the San Antonio Board of Health, the Scientific Society of San An-

"General W. C. Gorgan, of Panama famo, the