VENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAP, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915.

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AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-N OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR AUGUST WAS 95,615.

DELPRIA. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915.

would always have good company, a al yourself a worthy companion.

POSTAL SERVICE

ADELPHIA does not want its postal fice improved backwards. There has or much improvement already in difmanches of the Government adminon along the lines of saving 50 cents spigot and losing 10 times as much hunghole, in the form of inferior

been suggested that the threat to tinge pneumatic mail distribution is F but a trick to force a better confrom the operating company. If so, petty method of doing business, unof a great Government.

adelphin has a right to resent the sort stal service which has been given the or many years. Long ago the postbuilding itself should have been im-So, too, there have over and again

wholly unwarranted delays in mail denot only in the residence but also a buniziass districts. ineas men are right in protesting

ist any plan to cripple the service now. under the pretense of improving it. matic tubes take seconds where autoes take minutes. The Government is gaged in selling the transportation of nunication. The essential element of ch service is speed.

TRUE AND TRIED

SPOKESMAN for the people's interests ir Councils, Robert D. Dripps during reyears has rendered conspicuous serv-Fe has been an ever-ready champion of government, a vigilant servant and sen-2. citizen who at great sacrifice to himplant puted his efforts to the betterconditions. He has been a button s the public, often in circumcontrol might well have dampened the the w of a spar, of less nervo and force. septance of the office vacated by the Porter is an assurance to the people The phia that the administration of

to raiment will continue to be charthan y sagacity, efficiency and honesty. dancimen of this sort welcome the opsemito enter the public service no man

order to cover the fraudulent nature of the regular business. But the New York Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchange in Philadelphia have made stringent rules forbidding their members to have any dealings with the hucket men.

The bucket shop has been illegal in this State since 1907, when a law was passed defining the institution, declaring that every man who maintained one was guilty of a misdemeanor and providing that evidence of a completed transaction was not necessary to prove guilt, but that an offer to make a bucket shop deal was sufficient. The law further defines all bucket shop trades as gambling, and all contracts of the kind are null and void.

Now that the action of the New York Exchange has called attention to the state of affairs in Pittsburgh, the criminal authorities of Allegheny County cannot begin too soon to enforce the act of 1907; for the bucket shop is not only a gambling house but the crookedest kind of a gambling house, where the outsider has no chance to win.

NO DODGING THESE QUESTIONS

MCNICHOL and the Vares have made up their minds that Smith shall go through this campaign without making promises to anybody except themselves. The candidate has no platform, unless some generalities which have escaped him may be so called. He is for "progress," but the trouble is that to men of the puppet type "progress" too often means pacing back at maximum speed to the repudiated methods of long ago.

But Mr. Smith is not going to crawl into office without letting the people know just where he stands. There are certain things essential to the future well-being of this city, so essential that the electorate cannot afford to permit any man to become Mayor without knowing his position definitely and surely.

The EVENING LEDGER has some questions which it will ask Mr. Smith as the campaign progresses. They will require explicit answers and they must not be dodged.

LAWMAKING BY INTERPRETATION

SECRETARY REDFIELD has begun to amond the seamen's act by interpreting out of it the language provision inserted by Congress. He has just ruled that the section requiring officers and crew to understand the same language does not mean what it says. The crew may speak any language under the sun so long as the officers have learned in that language the commands necessary to direct them in their work, or so long as the crew understands the commands of the officer whether they know his language or not. He says further that the sole purpose of the language test section is to secure the safe navigation of the ship, and that it is not intended to cause embarrassment to the shipowners.

This is a good beginning. Now if the Secretary of Commerce will continue to interpret out of the act all the other obstructive and oppressive features, American shipowners will be under no worse handicap than before the act was passed. He would better do it quickly before Congress assembles and begins to make trouble for him.

THE MESSAGE TO THE NATION

THE registration lists are Philadelphia's I message of Republicanism to the nation. Two hundred and eleven thousand registered as Republicans.

Twenty-one thousand registered in the Washington party.

Only 25,000 registered as Democrats. Practically all of the 22,000 who registered

as non-partisan believe in Protection.

THE RETURN OF A RUSSIAN GENERAL

Kuropatkin, Recalled by the Czar in 1905, Is Recalled Again Ten Years Later, But This Time to a Real Job

By ELLIS RANDALL

THE disappearances and reappearances of I men in Russian public life are of surprising frequency. The present war is likely to bring back into prominence the man who commanded the armies of the Czar through most of the Russo-

Japanese War, and in the spring of 1905 was recalled for failure to deliver the goods-Alexel Nicolalevitch Kuronatkin, hero of fights from the arctics to the equator, scholar, historian, geographer, statesman, administrator. Already it is reported in the Russlan press that Emperor Nicholas is commander - in - chief in

name only, and that GEN. KUROPATKIN the man-or at least one of the principal men-behind the Slav resurgence that even Berlin cannot deny is General Kuropatkin, "recalled" again.

His name must be added to the long lis of sexagenarian commanders in the present conflict. He is 67 years old, an hereditary noble of Pskof. His ancestry runs back to the Czars of Moscow, with a tradition that stretches across the centuries to Odin and Thor. At the age of 18 he entered the army. He wanted work, hard work, as always through his long life, and so, scorning an appointment in the fashionable Imperial Guards, he chose a commission in the Turkestan Rifles. And from then on his career is rich in dramatic color. The stage setting has varied-the northern lights over the ftozen Neva River; the Arabian Nights' country of Tashkent and Samarcand: Paris of the Debacle; a moonlight oasis in the Sahara: the Tartar cities under the roof of the world; the blue Danube, Plevna, the Balkans; the brigand-ridden Turcoman steppes; the shores of the Caspian; the ruins of Merv. and then again the wintry Neva, the war ministry, the Russian army, the Far East and then obscurity.

a cold-blooded calculator, amstudent who men" like most of the military heroes in

the side of Skobeleff, and at Plevna he saw 8000 of his chief's 18,000 men fall in a single battle before the enemy's fire. The only Russian officer not killed or wounded, he led a brave 300 men in a charge against a Turkish battalion. Only a hundred returned, but the Turks had been driven into the famous Redoubt No. 13. This is but one of his many brilliant and brave exploits.

an organizer. As a youth he helped reorganize the French cavalry. This was after the Franco-Prussian War. So valuable were his services considered that he was made an officer in the Legion of Honor-the first Russian to receive the distinction. Afterwards he reorganized the Russian army, and in 1898 was appointed Minister of War.

"THANK GOD THAT WE CAME TO THIS COUNTRY, SON!"



SAND IN THE BARRELS OF "FLOUR"

Story of an Indian Siege, as Told by Andy McGilligan, Who Takes Occasion to Preface the Tale With a Few Remarks on Public Opinion and Why Men Go to War

By B. K. LITTLE

MORE than once before I have had occa-sion to hold up my friend Mr. Andrew McGilligan to public approval. As Mr. Mc-Gilligan is still under 70, and gives promise of improving still further upon the excellent man he has always been, the occasion is very apt to occur again.

At every election the cynics among us have plausible reason for proclaiming that the average American never thinks; that he has his thinking done for him, as he has his hair out and his boots polished. Mr. McGilligan refutes this foul calumny. He refutes it in himself. I don't mean that he cuts his own hair. But he certainly does his own thinking. And Mr. McGilligan is much more than a prosperous Philadelphian. He is certainly more the typical American than the traditional Uncle Sam of the daily cartoon. He is forever examining his life, and American life, all life, for that matter, with everlasting curiosity and with considerable skill. And always he turns up something of value.

Flicking Asnes Where They Please For instance, one evening not long ago,

McGilligan fell to talking about war. "Do you know what causes war?" said Andy.

"Yes," said I. "No you don't," said Andy. "The cause

of war is-wives." I gasped. "It's true. I don't mean that men like to kill each other. But they do like the camp.

acquaintance took me on his knee and told me a little incident of his own early youth. I never dare recall what he told me on a dark night, when I'm alone in the house. Yet that man lived to be more than 90. And I remember even now his perfect calm as he told it.

A Tear for the Indian

"He made me see that little settlement in the Pennsylvania woods, with its 10 tidy farms and its central stockade. People squeeze a tear for the Indian today," Andy broke off to muse, with a few graceful attentions to his cigar. "And yet our good people gave the Indian his chance. Not merely that, they set him an example of thrift.

"Well, that particular year in the little settlement up-State was very dry. The cabbages withered, the wheat was parched and just ready for the torch, and the settlers' only rain was the rain of arrows into their stockade. Yet the oak palings that formed that stockade were not more firm and stout than the hearts that defended it inside. Even the women could shoot.

"And this was the third slege they had withstood, mind you. They had plenty of powder and ball, a good spring of water and a brave man scouting toward Philadelphia for help. More than all else they had a plentiful reserve store of flour and hams that they had prudently ordered a month before from a trader in Philadelphia.

"But the slege dragged on. To the red man it was only a game. To the white, I fancy, it was something more The arrows multi-

London to \$1.54, which is the standard rate, with slight fluctuations. Gold is shipped in ordinary times from England to America or from America to England only in small quanti-ties, because the barter or exchange of prod-ects between the two countries is such that the business between them, as in the case of Smith, Jones and Brown, can be settled by drafts. This is why all American tourists in Europe are able to take their money in the form of letters of credit or travelers' checks. In this abnormal time of war, however, in portations from England to this country are interrupted and checked. The large sums of money ordinarily-epent by American travelers in England and France have ceased. There are fewer American merchants buying English goods, and they have less need of drafts on London to pay their debts. The price for drafts has therefore steadily fallen from \$4.84 drafts has therefore steadily failen from 8.84 to \$4.50 per pound sterling, just as with a failing off in demand the price of aboes or books or furniture or pictures or any other commodity fails. The result is that if Mr. Smith today wants to sell, a shipment of cotton to London and makes the price in govereigns, he must either get the govereigns themselves from London or he must take the risk of losing money on his drafts. But he cannot get the sovereigns themselves, even if he should go over in person. because, while England is legally on a specie payment basis. English merchants will not pay out large sums of gold from motives of loyalty.

Some means must therefore be found, if American merchants are to ship wheat, cotton shoes and clothing to England, of setting back to a steady and reliable basis of payment.

This in its last and simple analysis is why the Financial Commission has come over from England and France. England and her ally, France, have made a futile effort to settle this lifficulty by shipping gold to this country-and there have recently been some large and spec-tacular shipments-but England cannot drain herself of gold, for, while she can carry on her domestic commerce with paper money, she must have gold as a basis for her international ob-ligations.—The Outlook.

INDUBITABLY SO

Crown Prince Frederick William has sent a wreath for the grave of Lieutenant Baron von Forstner, whose efforte at Germanizing Alsace-Lorraine before the war resulted in the noto-rious Zabern incident end other examples of medieval terrorism. Von Forstner's service 19 Gormany, said the prince in a letter of condo-ience, will be remembered long after the war

Covered With Glory

In these years he has received every decoration for valor that his sovereign has it in his power to bestow. And he wears them all-a carload of icons, amulets and crosses cover his breast. He knows full well the value of the theatrical pomp and braggadocio that appeal to the hearts of his soldiers. Ostentatiously he slaps on the back his "brother" Ivan, the private. But he is loses no details of the problem before him. And despite his misfortunes it is probable that today, as in 1904 and 1905, he is the idol of his soldiers. For he is a great "leader of history.

In the Russo-Turkish war he fought by

Much of his fame rests on his ability as

spair of the Republic or of municipal aplent.

STLING IN THE GRAVEYARD

thiny one heard rumors of a meeting the Democratic leaders to discuss tedem of nominating a full national next year?

most alert newspapers have not yet d that such a meeting is planned. er have they said that the Republican mel Committee is seriously considering

"Corners decide whether it will The cornerstction of delegates to a

Wesley Afric. Church, Care leaders, however, who afternoon at ago that their party had near 8th v ago that their party had White, pr-Ad that they would remain Band, of death--their death--have just and furniter a conference, at which burche and out whether the party was in a cataleptic state, that they convention and nominate a ticket even they, after all their boastas a matter of course. They in-C the party is alive, but this means at they are whistling to keep their le up until they get out of the grave-

WOMEN OF AUSTRIA

-

. HEARTBROKEN world will not healtate to give thanks to the women of Austria. all their sisters of Europe, they have sufthe blackness of war and have worked lcally to relieve its sufferings. For that country may thank them,

gat the world must thank them for is statement, made a few days ago, that nave stood by the bedsides of the dying nve heard no humiliating abuse of their ties. Neither do the women speak in or and bitterness of heart. Where sors so great there is little room for hatred. women of this country have been the agonies of Europe. It would be "the men would learn from Austria's I to stand fast against the doctrine of

A and A an ISL OF BUCKET SHOPPING

rament raid on the bucket al rea brought consternation to the April, 1910. The suspension of Happiner, of Pittsburgh, by the New and wExchange for a year on the nuch fri his brokerage firm has been does for the Pittsburgh bucket 9d not have been decreed if there no such illegal places in operation. id rise in the prices of the war slittene rasponsible for the inwilly of the men engaged in this Every ingitimate broker the hacket shop is merely where shen bet on the rise without the expectation be any transfer of plourities. -mails never more them in

Ten out of every 11 voters in Philadelphia are for Protection, by the record. But 1 in 11 favors a tariff for revenue only, or free trade, or any part of the theory that the way to assure prosperity in this country is to pauperize the workmen.

That is the message the registration lists carry to the nation. It is enough. The municipal election itself will simply tell what ignd of Republican this great Republican city wants-a clean-out, forwardlooking Republican or a Republican of the crab type, a puppet of bosses, a dummy who is part and parcel of the masquerade which was for so long the tragedy of Philadelphia.

-

FORTUNES IN FEES

N^O BANKER ever floated a big public loan without being denounced as a thief because the usual fees allowed in such cases amount to a large sum. The bankers negotiating with the representatives of the Allies will not escape denunciation. The fees or commissions asked for raising the money are reported to be at the rate of one-half of one per cent. This would amount to \$2,500,000 on a loan of half a billion dollars. The man who thinks that it is a crime to pay any one more than \$1000 a year regards it as a high treason for any one to have as much as a million dollars and language fails him to describe the offense of a syndicate of bankers that will get two and a half times as much for a few weeks' work.

It is not necessary to defend the fee or commission system. That is adjusted by the necessities of business, and the men in business conform to the rules of the game. They know that higness is not necessarily vicious and that virtue does not invariably clothe littleness in a garment. It may be remarked that however big the total of the fees paid for raising the Anglo-French loan may be, the men who receive them will earn every penny of the vast amount before they finish the transaction.

Still another site has been suggested for the Convention Hall.

A no-fusionist is sometimes nothing more than a bi-partisan gaugster.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is proving in Colorado that he is a pretty good mixer.

When Juganese soldlers fight beside the Instor.

Vice President Marshall is back in Washington again saying nothing to the extent of a column, as usual.

The Indianapolis courts seem to think there is something wrong whom a candidate at the primaries polls more votes than were CHAL

Dallas is offering \$100,000 for the National Democratic Convention. But why do the Democrats hold a convention? Every one knows what it will do.

For seven years previously he was Governor of Transcaucasia. He succeeded, after others had failed, in pacifying the wild hordes of Turcoman robbers. He built rallroads and carriage roads, churches and many public buildings. Thirty schools and colleges were opened, and a judicial department was organized. He induced the natives to take to cotton planting, which is now the principal industry of the country. A rare thing for a Russian Governor, he brought happiness and prosperity to his conquered province. Among his other works of peace, if they may be so called, are several volumes of military history and strategy.

The Seesaw Goes Up Again

The causes of his removal from supreme command in the Far East have been the subject of much discussion, but this seems to be sure, that he was hampered by intrigues and jealousies and by meddlings of various sorts on the part of officers at the front and incompetent advisers of the Czar back in St. Petersburg. The history of the campaign was one of imperial orders and orders countermanded and a whole lot of petty interference. Administrative corruption had a part, and supplies and money for supplies were stolen. The unreadiness of Russia for war, the childish presumption of Russian diplomacy, the hopeless failure of the Russian navy, the inferiority of many of the troops first dispatched to the seat of war, the incompetence of Russian generals and of the Headquarters Staff in the field, the appalling difficulties of reinforcement, supply and transport, and, worst of all, the marked superiority of the Japanese army as an instrument of war, which gradually became disclosed during the course of operations, all served to extend to Kuropatkin no small measure of public sympathy. But when war between great nations is concerned, and when rulers or people gamble for empire with men's lives as counters, the question of the individual is a matter of infinite unimportance compared with that of the achievement of national end. It is a general's business succeed, and the Russian commander failed. And now, it seems, Kuropatkin is needed by the Caar. He came out of the Russo Japanese war without losing all of his reputation as one of the greatest of the world's milliary men. He is a man of iron will, yet unbroken, and now comes another opportu-nity for its exercise. Skobeleff said of him that he was the coolest and hardest-nerved man he had ever seen under fire.

VOTERS WITH SENSE OF HUMOR

"Woman's right is the right of freedom from political duties," says an "anti" poster in New York in huge letters. Why should any one ark to be freed from a duty? It is she of the granical anomalies of the present man-only regime that the duty of woman's political serv-ice anists and the opportunity to perform the duty is dealed. The yoter will any ense of humor may be trusted to see the incongruity and wate accordingly. Springfield Republican.

They like to get away together, where they can flick their ashes where they please, and express themselves as forcibly as they like when things go wrong, and cut away the foolish distinctions that creep in among them at dinner parties and everywhere else where the influence of wives is dominant. They get tired of the everinsting necessity of having to be slicked up and polite-polite to Brown because he is rich and his wife is in society, and impolite to Jones because he is not rich and his wife is not in society. That's why men go to war. For a chance to break away and be dirty and be friends with whom they like. When they get tired of that, too, they get a shave, and run home, and take up again the burden and the bore of being civilized."

That a profound truth resides in this novel idea, no husband will dony. Not that it refers to anything in the day's news. merely throw it out in the hope that a little of it will soak into our wives and assist them to temper the tyranny of their refinement.

Last evening McGilligan had been reading the newest murder trial he had seen reported in his paper. It moved him to several profound observations, and to what I thought a ratiling good story. The Frank case, the Carman case and a few other celebrated trials of recent history passed under Andy's review. And he came out of it with the opinion that with the newspaper what it is now, no murderer will ever againbe tried by a jury of 12 men. The newspaper has seen to it that every murderer is tried by a jury of the whole country.

"The real judge in all our courts today," said Andy, "is public opinion. It never mattered for a minute what the 12 men who heard the case against Leo Frank decided. The country sat on Frank and pronounced him innocent. Or anyway, it decided that he was not to be hanged."

"But," said I, "the public may be wrong!" "Why more so than any 12 of its men?" was Andy's retort. "A single man-and he not a judge-may be right. Listen to this: One day when I was a boy, just old enough to remember well, a very old man of my

WHAT IS FOREIGN EXCHANGE?

An Untechnical Explanation of an Im-

portant Term Much in the News

portant Term Much in the News Many people confuse the value of the English or the second of the Source of the Source of the second statement of the Source of the second statement of the Source of the second of the Source of the Source of the second of the Source of the Source of the second of the second statement of the Source of the second of the second statement of the Source of the second of the second statement of the second of the second of the second statement of the second statement of the second of the second statement of the second of the second statement of the second of the second of the second statement of the second of the second of the second statement of the second of the second of the second statement of the second of the second of the second statement of the second of the second of the second statement of the second of the second of the second statement of the second of the second of the second of the second statement of the second of the second statement of the second of the second statement of th

plied as the powder diminished. Yet always help was on the way, they felt sure. And always there were the extra barrels of flour and hams in reserve.

"At last, though, the day came when nothing was left but that extra store. And they knocked in a barrel-and then a second barrel-and a third.

"And they found nothing.

"That trader had taken their money and sent them sand-sand and death. That fellow had packed the end of their siege in the first of his barrels.

"For three days longer they starved. Somehow the devils outside must have sensed what had happened. It was only a choice then of which it should be-a quick shot within, or hell outside. Those painted fiends would be sure to make up for the long wait they had been given.

The End of the Siege

"And there were the women. "The order was given-to each father s shot for each one of his family, and a last for himself. Fire arrows were coming by then, and the time was short. My old

friend-as a boy-saw it all. "One by one the guns spoke. Only one of the men balked-a father with an only

daughter. He didn't much care to shoot, "When the devils finally broke in, a lone boy was left. And they took him away, to improve their race with his breed. But after month he escaped, and reached Philadelphia.

"Here' he might have lived on the rest of his life without more incident. Nevertheless another exciting incident did occur to hiri.

"One evening, when he was on his way home from work on a farm, a chaise approached him on the road-a very elegant. chaise. And in the chaise was that wellknown trader, the very man. Incredible, yet there he was."

"Weil?" I said, breathleasiy.

For a moment Andy smoked in silence. "You see," he said, finally, "circumstances had for the time being created that young follow judge, jury, public opinion, and all,"

to London and get the thousand sovereigns, but the expense of such a method of getting his money would be so great as to be profilbility. Air gmith's office is in New York. Mr. Jones, who owes money in London. He has bought Eng-lish goods and wants to pay for them. Like Mr. Smith's office is in New York. Mr. Jones, who owes money in London. He has bought Eng-lish goods and wants to pay for them. Like Mr. Smith, he does not want to send a messen-ger to London with his money. He is looking about for some means of paying his hill easily and chesply. He finds out as a banker's that there is another merchant. Mr. Smith, who has drawn a draft on London for a thousand for some while the to London. Mr. Brown, through his English banker, honors the draft. Mr. Jones thus saily pays his dokt, and Mr. Muits with equal ease, gots the money for his conton. to London and get the thousand soverels

In ordinary limes Mr. Jones will not pay Mr. Bauth \$4.55 per severaign or \$4565.00 for the theu-senti pound draft. He will deduct the interval for the time the deatt is in transit and the

There is no doubt of it .-- Springfield Rep

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

There may be plausible criticisms of the loan from various standpoints. But let us hear no more of the silly talk about its "draining the country of gold."-Boston Post.

Regardless of other issues, the tariff will be prominently in the picture next year. The existing law is a failure, and must be revised, both in the interest of more revenue, and for the purpose of encouraging business.ington Star.

It is better to face the truth of Philippine unfitness now than to involve ourselves in much more serious trouble by permitting the Philip-pine peoples to make another Mexico for us to restore at an excessive cost, perhaps at the out of war with a major Power .-- Chicago Trioune.

Of course many of the Americans still re-maining in Mexico will not heed the President's admonition to leave the country this time, any more than they have in the past. It will take othing short of a wholesale massacre to bring them to a complete realization of their peril.-Detroit Times.

The fact that every important working committee in the new House of Representatives ap-pears likely to be controlled by Southern Democrats argues against both efficiency and fairness. It is reassuring to know that an effort will be made to break the old priority rule.--Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

The wind is in the pine trees now, and whispers

- in the corn, And marigolds are blooming 'round the house
- where I was born. And there's a little bit of bed, and two old-fashioned chairs. Beside the bed in that small room where once
- I slopt upstairs: And squirrels scamper on the roof the way they
- used to do. And little clouds are just as white and skics are just as blue As what they ever used to be, and wildbirds sing and call. And I can't see that the old world is getting old at all.

- The whippoor will must sing at night the way he used to sing. I know that there's a barrel sunk around the bubbling spring. I know the wheels make thunder tones scross the bridge I know.
- On whose abutments I used to sit fishing lous
- And the woodplie is by the door, the pigs are in
- I do not think I care to go to that ald home
- This city life may be all flare, and not much to the good. But I don't care to feed the pig or care to wrestle wood.
- Who wants to hear the whippoorwill may have the wood to chop. Who wants to hear the wildbirds sing may have the pigs to slop. Who wants to hear the autumn winds space
- Who wants to hear the autumn winds space softly in the trees
 May go and hear them speak that way—and have the rigs to grease;
 love to see the woodsmoke rise above the coltage small.
 I love to hear the whippoorwill in the dark woodland call.
 I love to hear the thunder of the wheels above the stream.

- I love to go and find the cows and milk them-
- ertimer Lewis in the Monsten For