# EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917



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Philadelphia, Toesday, November 20, 1917

### AN ULTIMATUM BUILT UPON A ROCK

The President is at liberty, both in law and conscience, to be as big a man as he can. His capacity will set the limit; and if Congress be overborne by him it will be no fault of the makers of the Constitution-it will be from no lack of constitutional powers on its part, but only because the President has the na-tion behind him and Congress has not.

MR. WILSON wrote these words long before he had any idea that he would ever fill the office in which he saw such boundless possibilities of constructive leadership. In a grave crisis, which has ousted executives in France and Italy and threatened to dislodge the British Premier, it is reassuring to realize that our Government is not to be shaken by caprice or hysteria and that at its head is a man who feels free "to be as big a

man as he can." Many have wished in the past that our Administration might be so constituted as to reflect popular change of opinion more swiftly. It is fortunate that the Power which has become the spokesman for the Allies is as stable as a rock for the duration of the war. The American ultimatum to the German autocracy is the Allies' ultimatum, and it will stand without one word changed even though

rope be completely changed. Changes in the personnel of the American Cabinet would be for administrative improvement and not for political strategy. Our political parties, unlike those of Europe, disappear in crises. This is not because Americans are any more patriotic than Europeans, but because the Chief ished. Normal city growth and wear and Executive's powers are such as to raise him above parties. Nonpartisan in a crisis, virtually irremovable, he is in a filtration and pumping plants perfect and command a loyalty from the people such as the King of England commands as the human symbol of the State The British Premier, owing his tenure of office to Parliament and coming to that office only through a career marked by intense partisanship, never can win that wide loyalty from all sorts and conditions of men. Lloyd George has temporarily modeled the British Government on American lines. Just as Mr. Wilson has gone to the people over the head of Congress. when necessary, so the Premier has gone to the people over the head of Parliament. The parallel is very close. Mr. Lloyd George has gone before the trade union representatives to make personal appeals of just the dramatic sort that Mr. Wilson made at Buffalo. Both men have steered their course by ignoring the politicians and keeping close to popular sentiment. are put up in prominent places assuring If, as some say, the British Cabinet is citizens that silence about unpublished guided by the ups and downs of a newspaper war, that is only another way of saying it is guided by the currents of popular opinion. If Mr. Wilson has plicable to Americans than to the French, overborne congressional strategy and prejudice in such incidents as the Roosevelt volunteer bill and the fight against Hoover, it was because he knew he had the people with him and that Congress had not. We are now to see pow these principles are to work out in the greatest task that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George have yet faced. It is becoming evident that the two statesmen are working in closer harmony every day, and this is really a great triumph. An American President working at odds with the Premier at this time would mean calamity. For, while it is military unity that will be sought first at the Paris conference, military unity inevitably implies political unity in common war aims all along the lines. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George are antiimperialists, as are the great majority of the American and British peoples. It is on this ground that they are at one with each other and their peoples and it is on this that their strength is based, because this principle is the strength of the Allied cause.

that impelled him was a desire to be an ENGLAND LOOKS example to his countrymen. Nearly all the nations have made a heavy sacrifice for the poets' roll of

honor. Ireland lost Francis Ledwidge in the trenches the other day, England has given Rupert Brooke and in Seeger this country sent its herald to the "rendezvous with death."

Death has made heavy inroads in the lists of famous men, but no class has suffered so much as the militarists. The four men in Europe who in 1914 represented the military spirit were the Kaiser, the Czar, the Austrian Archduke and Kitchener. Two are dead, one is a life prisoner and over the fourth hangs the trazedy that is deserved by those whose motto is "World Power or Downfall."

CASH ANSWERS THE KAISER

THE Y. M. C. A. has won its \$35,000 000 I fund in seven days of campaigning Five million dollars a day the people of America have given, not for military urpole, but for the physical welfare and

piritual uplift of their fighting sons. America worshing the Almighty Dollar! This was once alleged against us, some times in light but ill-natured jibing, sometimes in caustic and serious criticism. The allegation was unjust. Because we succeeded in trade, business, finance, in aught we undertook, we did not deify money. We heard the charge smillingly, perhaps too unheadingly, too unrobukusly. What if we did know how to acunuate money? We know how in spend it too-our public institutions, our philanthropies, have proved it. We did not seek to controvert, as a nation, what we were awars was false. A busy, producing land has no time for futilities. We realized our ideals and our aspirations. This inner consciousness was enough. Well, this war has proved to all men how much America worships money. Money is a means to an end, not the end itself. Cash is sizaply an agent-in this case t weapon against Kaiserism Berlin said America would not spend its money. And lo! the reply is two Liberty Loans totaling seven billions, a Red Cross endowment of \$100.000,000 and this week a

Y. M. C. A. fund of \$35,000,000. Shallow and unkind critics are refuted. It is God not Mammon America worships. It can make money. And it can spend it gladly and generously in a great cause.

## FORESTALL WATER SHORTAGE

WATER shortage is a menace both to safety and sanitation. The threatened water famine in the central portions of the city should be forestalled by immediate action and the supply safeguarded until additional facilities can be provided to avert all danger. Abundance of pure water is absolutely necessary for preserving the public health according to proper hydenic standards. A constant flow at high pressure is essential for protection from fire. More than a decade the personnel of all the Cabinets in Euhas passed without augmentation of the city's water facilities. At least two decades have elapsed since the new filtration and pumping stations reached efficient and adequate standards through a devious course of financial and political contract scandals. Such a municipal utility as the water works should never he considered a job that once done is fintear on machinery imperatively necessitate constant expansion and replenish ment. The mistake of considering the dete has led to se Investigations by, the Chestnut Street Business Men's Association sound a new danger warning. The territory bounded by Market, Broad, Pine and Sixth streets is a zone of peril under present conditions. A modern supply system must be hullt before the danger sign can come down. So grave is the situation that it will take two years to perform the task. The warning is timely. The central zone should be taken out of danger at once. The present localized menace should be sufficient to induce city-wide scrutiny. Other sections will be subject to water famine in a few years through gains in population and depreciation of present plants upless their source and system of supply are extended and modernized.

FOR A LONG WAR **Italian Campaign Revises Views** 

> of Germany's Reserve -Power

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES Special Correspondent of the Evening Ledger LONDON, Nov. 1.

ANY review of the war situation written In the week of the Italian debacte is understanding, I must ask the reader to believe that the opinions set down here (and they are by no means "persona" opinions. which are interesting but worthless) were

formed, elaborated and expressed, either to or by the write, long before the Italian cambridge legan. There are in every coun-iry tures lets of opinion—the thoughtlessly optimistics the thoughtlessly pessimistic and the informed. It is with informed opinion that this article deals.

I have written "Italian debacle," but it were ten times as hard hit as she if Italy is, even if she were overcun, which heaven and the Allies forbid, the disaster to her would not be half as serious as the ruin of foolish optimism in the Entents. The people who really suffer from the reverses of the bounces. people who really suffer from the feverage on the Isonzo are these publicists and statesmen who have assured us that the Allies were beyond the risk of reverses. For sixteen months we have been told two things; that the German morale was breaking up and that the German reserve was being exhausted. With a sure insight into military purposes, the correspondents at the front and the critics at home have nslated upon these two things, which are the two most important factors in the military defeat of Germany. They have not consciously ited. The men at the front have seen Germans dragged from dug-outs after five days of drum fire which has broken their nerve, cut off their re-enforce-ments and their food, and been the pre-lude to an attack by well-fed, energetic and cheerful troops. The motale of these pitiable captives has been broken, and from his evidence we were asked to believe that he German army was quivering, ready to

fall apart like jelly. At home credible experts have worked At home credible experts have worked out the process of exhausting Germany's re-serve. Mr Hilaire Bolloc has done this very well, conservatively but cheerfully, very well, conservatively but cheerfully. very well, conservatively but chcerfully, In the penny press the phrase itself has been used with the result that mest people were of the impression that Germany had no troops, except some few shock battallons no troops, except some few shock battallons for an attack. One got the feeling that we had only to make casualties of the com-paratively few men conventies of the comsarntively few men opposing us, and the existance of Germany would be over. As for the eastern front, we were given to understand that it was the rest-cure. No sturdy troops were kept there, but the men who went through the mill on the western front were sent there to recuperate.

Loose Talk About Peace

was considered necessary, in, order It was considered necessary, in order to keep up the prestige of our Allies, to say that we were winning against terrible defensive powers. That was true and is. But individuals who should have known better gave it out that the power of Ger-many was breaking and that we were with-in visible distance of the end. It was not official, but it sounded good and people be-lieved it. Today I find one surprise in the British press at the belief, reported prevalent in the United States, that the war will be over by Christmas. I wish to as-ure you that more loose talk about a sudwill be over by Christman. I wish to as-ure you that more loose talk about a sudlen peace is going on in London than in Philadeiphia

And now this army of shattered morale and exhausted reserve has put between five and eight complete army corps into the field, not on the defensive but on the of-The combined weight of the Britfensive ish and French armies has been inadequate to keep it engaged; it has massed against Italy, and reports of "feeble resistance" and "getting in by the back door" do not cover the essential fact of Germany's re-maining power. A correspondent pitifully remarks that if the Germans had attacked near Gorizia or on the Bainsizza plateau he would have met a fighting force. No doubt. But we are not able to determine

Tom Daly's Column A Bunch of Old Newspapers A PASSING band of music, or even i

single horn, will always pull us to the window, but fire bells interest us not at all. We wouldn't walk around the cornet to look at the most "hornific holocaust," yet we know men who would evacuate a warm bed on a freezing midnight to run a mile to a \$5000 blaze. Everybody to his

thing he'd rather loaf over than do his day's work We ourself confess our utter inability bound to seem pessimistic. To avoid mis- | to resist the lure of a century-old newspaper. One of those things is always sure to rob us of an hour's time and a bundle of them will knock an eight-hour day to smithereens.

taste; and everybody knows some one

W. W. HANNA kept us from our work nearly the whole of yesterday. He dropped upon our desk a bundle of journals which were chronicles of the news as long ago as 1806 to 1824, and we spent our morning browsing through them. In would be a mistake to take those words the Belfast News-Letter of November 17. in the sense of a disaster to Italy. Even 1867 we read all the details of a bleach-1807, we read all the details of a bleachsreen robbery which had moved the authorities of that great linen district to offer a reward of \$500; and we followed with breathless interest the story of the exploits of some wild Irish nightriders who "styled themselves 'Moll Doyle and her sons' and barbarously killed, houghed and otherwise mangled cattle and burned byres and houses." We smiled at the formal notice of the wedding of one Stuart Campbell "to the amiable Miss Douglas, relict of Adam Douglas," which confirmed a story we had heard that in old times in Ireland a widow was always "Miss." until she became "Mrs." again.

BUT MOST of our morning was wasted over the Newry Telegraph of Friday, November 5, 1824, in which appears a discussion as to the authorship of the peem beginning:

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note As his corse to the rampart we hurried. soldier discharged his farewell shot O'er the grave where our hero we buried,

The discussion seems to have been pro voked by an article in a London paper giving a garbled version of a "poetic tribute to the memory of the late Sir John Moore" which had been recited at an evening-company by Lord Byron. It appears to have been taken for granted by the London journal that Byron was the author of that stirring ballad, which every schoolboy knows now as the work of Charles Wolfe. The strangest part of It all is the fact that the poem had been

going the rounds for at least ten years and the poet had himself been laid in the grave unwept, unhonored and unsung We gather from all the pother about it in this yellowed issue of the Newry Telegraph of November 5, 1824, that Wolfe's poem might have dropped silently out of sight and memory, as has many another unappreciated bit of newspaper verse, if it had not thus belatedly come to the notice of Lord Byron and earned his O. K. The poem first appeared in the Newry Telegraph, says one of the parties to the controversy, and he continues: "It is beyond all question that Mr. Wolfe was the author of these verses; for, independently of my testimony, his friends, his fellow students, and his intimate connexlons amongst the Clergy of the Established Church, of which he was an active useful and pious Minister, know the fact

calculations of the lunar mountains.

which, according to the absurd and mon

astic statutes of the University, is incom-

patible with the matrimonial state; • •

he closed his books, which might lead to

wealth and distinction, but not to happi-

ness, and never returned to the path of

his talents and his virtues."

No useless coffin enclosed his breast.

And we bitterly thought of the morrow

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's

gone. And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him, But nothing he'll reck if they let him sleep

When the clock toll'd the hour for re-

tiring. And we heard the distant and random gut That the foe was sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down. From the field of his fame fresh

we left him alone with his

gory ; carved not a line-we pa

But half of our heavy task was done

was dead,

school:

to be so. • • • Mr. Wolfe, Sir, was To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: too unassuming, candid and tenacious of truth, to claim a poem which he had not written. The lines, Sir, as recited by open in the surface cars and closed on the ord Byron, afford the strongest intersubway-"L" trains? nal evidence that the eminent poet was My experience since the cool weather set not their author. • • • The poem in has been that an average of one window first appeared in the Newry Telegraph. for every three cars is opened, and that to the extent of a few inches. The ventilating signed C. W."



## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Pneumonia in Trolley Cars-Severe Treatment for the Disloyal in U. S .- The Y. M. C. A.

Sir-is there any scientific basis whereby the "public health" demands ventilators

Our best boys are in uniforms doing their bit, and glad that they can do it. Citizen-ship means undivided loyalty to America. You can't go fifty-fifty on it. It must be 100 full or nothing. Our allegiance must be one American language, of the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysburg address. That is the kind of citizenship we want, and we insist on it. JOSEPH DE G. ANDREWS. Philadelphia, November 19.

# ANXIOUS TO AID Y. M. C. A. To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—A Y. M. C. A. secretary just returned from the firing line in France was detained

overnight in a little country town out West.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ What was "The Fee How long is a meter, in inches? Who is Major Henry L. Higginson 4. What is arbor vitae? 5. Name the painter of the most fa 6. Who is civilian head of the U. Shipping Board? 7. What is coloratura? 8. By what name were

of Venice called" 9. Identify "the Wizard of the North." 10. Where are the greatest three may a on the Atlantic seaboard?

Answers to Yesterday Charles to Leastering of the balance o Charles Brockden Brown, of Phi was the first American nors wrote highly dramatic takes tion, morbifiness and terrer. toles of minist in toles of minist in terror. defired free Louage, un The name Tanmany is derived to chief of the Leani Leany.
The name Tanmany is derived to spelled Tamanen.
A cover crop is one planted to nov as a fertilizer.
Viscount Bryce, former British Ant dor to the United States, write American Commonwealth.
The opera "Alde" was writige by

### CELEBRITIES ON HONOR ROLL

D'ANNUNZIO, modern Italy's greatest poet, is missing after a flight over he Austrian lines and is believed to be ad, Of all the men of world-wide fame have served the Allies none has ter risks than he. He became 's most daring aviators and

# PATRIOTIC SILENCE

ONE of the wartime mottoes of embat-tied France is, "Don't talk." Signs military information is one of the first duties demanded by the republic. The man beside you in a restaurant may be a spy. This warning is now more apwho have had three years more than we have had to perfect their organization against German agents.

A young woman whom nobody suspected has just been sent to an internment camp for sending a cablegram to Moxico destined for Berlin. She was paid \$2000 a year to forward important industrial 'information. It is significant that Berlin is willing to pay for such work The German Government appreciates the fact that its armies are running a race with American industry and organization. It is no secret that we are sending abroad everything that is needed by our troops and allies, but the speed at which ship ments are made and the amount, nature and destination of each cargo are important secrets. It is no secret that many thousands of soldiers have been and will be sent to France; but just how rapidly they can be sent is a secret that Von Hindenburg would give a great deal to learn. .

Americans must get out of the civilian habit of telling all they know.

Ice men and ice cream dealers have not turned a cold shoulder to the call of Uncle Sam. They are quite warm in their patriotic resolutions of support for his food administration.

In these days of high costs, why not make employers pay the wages of their help themselves? This can be done by cutting out the waiter's tip. We do not tip the man who sells us our clothing or household goods, and there is no reason why we should tip the salesman who brings our food. Here is an opportunity for the sociological workers who aim to

where the enemy shall attack. The inabil ity of the Allies to keep the Central Em-pires on the defensive is the great disaster of this summer. And it is no use to blame We may have to fight and Russia.

this war without her. In making the staying and offensive power of Germany the first feature of this re-view I am merely doing the safest thing: I am trying to give such a view of the situation as the enemy might hold, so that the terrible mistake of underestimation can-not occur. Most Americans, I am told by

returning friends, are mentally convinced war may go on another year ; some think eighteen months; those who say two years are called pessimists. The purpose his review is to indicate why it may go on wo years longer and what two years' was will mean to America. And the first he reasons why is the simple military reaon that the Allies are not yet able to pin Germany down to any place, to hold her on the defensive and it seems now to meet

any offensive, anywhere, which the Central Empires can make. The second reason why the war may go on two years is that Germany is in large pirt persuaded that her choice is between World-Power and Downfall, and she seems to have chosen World-Power. I mean that the mad dream of Central Europe may be transformed into the nightmare of German Europe. If Germany believes herself un-Europe. If Germany believes herself un-defeated today, if she prospers in her Ital-ian campaign, with the view of restoring parts of Italy to Austrias parts to the tem-

poral power of the Papacy, her imperialism may take the Napoleonic form. She will have to fight us and the British Empire to the last ditch, to be sure. And that is ex-actly the point: that we must be prepared for this last ditch, even if it is a ditch dug long the Atlantic coastline

#### Dissolution in Germany

The process of dissolution is continuing in Germany and we may please ourselves by thinking about it if we have time for such pleasures. But for us to trust in a German evolution is as sensible a thing as it would have been for Sir John French to trust to the appearance of angels on the retreat from Mons. It may be that angels or archers held the Germans up on that retreat but no one has suggested that these celes tial visitors would have taken the trouble to come if seven divisions of British troops had not been present to need their aid. So it would be a folly steeped in our own lood for us to depend on a revoluti Germany to help us. We can help it, no doubt. And that is as far as we have any right to go in thinking of the matter more frequently we say that we will talk with a democratized Germany, the better for us; but we must understand that the way to democratize Germany is to defeat autocratic Germany in the only way which autocratic Germany can be made to feel deeat, which is in the field.

These are the essential things in a dis-illusioned view of the war situation: The We thought as we hollowed his narrow bed. And smoothed down his lonely pillow, That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head And we far away on the billow. omparative inability so far of the Allies establish anything approaching a to establish anything approaching a definite military supremacy or superiority on all fronts, and the existence in Germany of a willingness to continue the war which can be converted into a fanatic eagerness to accure something closely resembling world power as a result of fighting in self-defense. That is the German view the

defense. That is the German view, the thing we have to fight against. But we annot fight against it unless we know that it exists. Further articles in this review will de-

velop certain special points, but the con-clusion may be anticipated in order to avoid clusion may be anticipated in order to avoid misunderstanding. That conclusion is that Germany can and will be defeated; this conclusion coincides with a political con-viction that she must be. But to insure this happy ending certain things must be done which have not yet been done, certain readjustments of vision must be made. Of these the first, the all-important, is the realization of the single forms

system installed may work on paper, but passes my understanding how a half-dozen carefully inclosed "slits" 3.6 cm. from the ANOTHER defender of Wolfe's claim, intense application which is absolutely

It was soon understood that the mind of edict compelling public carriers to main-tain a certain temperature within the cars the mathematician had been subdued by according to the temperature in the street. Why not "Fresh Air for the 'L'; Heat for the heart of the poet. He was said to give himself up to softer inspirations than the Cars" as a slogan now and at the next election-and until we get it? those of science. He was observed to

Philadelphia, November 19,

· · He lost all taste for a fellowship, To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

SIT-The eyes of all nations are on our republic. Great is the stake placed in our hands. Great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of this United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world.—Andrew Jackson.

These words were spoken by Andrew Jackson March 4, 1833, and they can well be used at the present time. We have many persons in our land who came here to better their conditions when there was no other place for them to go. No one wanted them their own country was not good enough for them, so off to America. Your Uncle Sam was at the shore to meet them, to give a velcome to our land of the free and th home of the brave. Many appreciated their new homes and became good American citizens. The rest could not see the light, and remained loyal to their fatherian and remained loyal to their fatheriand, not knowing just when they could be of some service to their "good fatheriand." in which they could not make a decent living. And now when we will be compelled to extend ourseives to reach out for democracy and humanity, we need every one to be loyal to

There is entirely too much trouble in-nide our country, caused by people who are friendly to the Huns. This country must be rid of them, and that very soon.

worth of mere money.--inomas jefferson. Our liberality has been stretched and pulled into treasion by these same people that the the treasion by these same people and owner we as a nation have been so good. Nothing is too little or mean for them to do so that they can serve their fatherland. There must be some herole measures used to bring about a better condition in this country. One way is not to be afraid of hurting some one's feelings. This is no time to think about feelings, but to wake up before it is too late and bring out some of these people who are caught blowing up multion plants and other places to hinder the United Status Government from going ahead with the war. Bring them out and have a public execution in some of the public places so that their friends can see them and you will soon see the rest of their bunch hiking away, or it will bring them to ittizens and behave themselves. Just try this once and see how it answers. I will prove the the set of the source the source of the source and see how it answers. I will be a big red apple you will not have any work it don't think you could, only once, then you would he shot. There are going to star in it until the source are going to star in it until the Our liberality has been stretched and on In the grave where a Briton has laid

Sitting in the corner grocery he began to tell some of the men round the stove about the work of the Y. M. C. A. with the men under fire. They were so interested that one of them begged him to halt until they could round up all the inhabitants in the fire hall to hear his message. He did so,

and within half an hour addressed ing of nearly one hundred people. He said that if any one felt like contributing to help the work he would gladly take care of the

The next morning he went early to the railroad station, but found that his train would be an hour late. While he was standing on the platform he saw a farmer driving off in a wagon, lashing his team of horses furiously. One of the men with him said:

"You see that fellow over there, driving hell-for-election? Well, he's got \$20 home that he forgot to bring with him t morning. He wants to get home in time to get it and bring it to you before the train him this zets here." L. R. C.

Philadelphia, November 19

THE UNENDURABLE FORTIES Time was when the middle forties seemed an admirable age. One was old enough to have learned a little of contentment, young have learned a little of contentment, young enough to undertake new things. It was an age to take up golf seriously without giving up tennis. It was an age to reread Dickens, even to undertake Trollope, and still to watch the outcoming magazines. Now it's a sad age; too eld to be of real use, too old even to be wanted, but young enough to feel the pull. The Government doesn't ask you, or if it does it rejects you. Blessed and burdened with a wife and family, the man of the middle forties can't even ask to do the things he dreams of doing. Single, he learns of a blood pressure he never even knew he had. Too old to march with the parade troe more old to

to he never even know he had. Too old pressure on a stand of the parade, too young to stand contentedly on the sidewalk and watch, he lags along, hopeful that he will be let carry water, and ashamed to be seen doing it. Days like these one should be twenty and well in it or seventy and certainly and well in it or sevent of it.-New York Sun. in it or seventy and certainly

## THE BOOKS WE READ

THE BOOKS WE READ It may be we think less of our modern books and authors than we should for the reason that there is such an abundance of both. You know there is an old saying that there may be too much of a good thing. And so it may be with our modern literature, though we are frank to say we much prefer the old, if apathy can be said to have a preference. We do not care for the Roman classics, nor the old Greeks : and the great—overwhelming—majority are as we are. As a matter of fact we would rather read Hope or O'Hara than Homer or Horace ; and Shakespeare ever, always. before Aechylus, Sophocles, Menander, Euripides and all the rest of them. Cervantes, Moliere, Goethe and Scott are admirable.—Youngstown (O.) Vindiare admirable.--Youngstown (0.)

A KNIGHT ON JUST WAR 

SONG OF THE SENSITIVE POET

t love the reddened autumn moon, I love the small of fields, I love the silent midnight moon And the romance it yields.

I love the misis all genmed with star, The roadaide shapes stid sheaves. I love the twinkling lights afar, The burning of the leaves.

I love it all (a line or two In melancholic spite!)

dor to the United States, when American Commonwealth." The opera "Alda" was writism by for the insurural of the Knew House in 1871. "'stroke of state," Hisenally the forceful political move. Metropolitan Museum of Art Central Park, New York. 9. A

THE HORSES OF VENICE

THE bronze horses of Saint Mark added another journey to that m travels through time and distance. famous steeds, notable as a work of famous steeds, notable as a work even in Venice, opulent in treasures of a ture, painting and architecture, with celebrated possessions of the gallerie public places, have been taken to in They will not fail into the greedy go Huns advancing on the Mistres & Adriatic. The gilded coursers are has to Americans who made pligrimage to Basilica of Saint Mark in days before war.

To pligrims whose ideal was spra-in the thought "Beyond the Aps Italy, and in Italy is Venice," the war. Italy, and in Italy is Venice." there of art, the proud mien, the fine carries in natural pose of the horses made the Ner-Galiery of the Basilica, where the se-one of the revisited Venetian points, des-interest with the Campanile, while a ma-and other noted items of Baedeker. And now the horses are back in the Since first they came out of Rome by have had a checkered and changing me More than a millennium and a had

have had a checkered and changing More than a millennium and a hat elapsed since they left Rome. In they stood for hundreds of years as a of the triumphal arch of Nero, to the spiration tradition ascribes the case The purpose of celebrating one of his to the of the second second photom states The purpose of celebrating one or may ries of war or statesmanship, or may lyre or fiddle in the arena of art, ex-the proud bearing of the statuary, in the nobility of design is the leasy to terity of some unknown artist, who wro well because of his artist's could and by virtue of a Consul's counsision of terity of some unknown artist, who we well because of his artist's coul as horses have been placed for safe and during the war in the Baths of Dieden Tenloe's bronze steeds were taken to stantinople by Constantine to enrel environment of the tenlow of the tenlow were taken to Venice by the train tenrico Dandolo. He was the leader and venetians among the Crusaders what revenge by taking the city in which he been affronted and afficied. In the was blinded by the Emperor Manas was elected Doge in 1193 and end venetian power and territory. The re Crusade gave him his opportunity to m vengeance on Stambout. He has a dying there in 1205, almost a center dying there in 1206, almost a center was buried in state in the Mosque of Sphita. His monument was deented the Moslem conquest in 1452. In Venice the horses stayed unit was pother conflueror. Napo'eon took of Paris more than a hundred yaar map of Bonaparitized Europe, which resi-mented to the 'Venetias, who iscussed them since and will resi-tione the Pression are diversioned the most the Moslem conquest in 1452.

pt I hate the

academic ambition. • • • He laboured for the poor and friendless • • • and about two years ago I heard that death had closed the story of his misfortunes HERE we copy out for you the poem as t appeared first in the Newry Telegraph;

a slightly different version, we venture to say, from that which you memorized in Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note

or leave it.

Nor in sheet nor in shroud we bound him But he lay like a warrior taking his rest With his martial cloak around him. A nation by establishing a character for liberality and magnanimity gains in the friendship and respect of others more than the worth of mere money.—Thomas Jefferson. Few and short were the prayers we said, And we spoke not a word of sorrow; But we steadfastly gazed on the face that

in this old issue, one John Sydney Taylor, roof can be expected to provide a relates how Wolfe, under the urgings of fresh air sufficient to take off even a small his friends "to read for a scholarship" in number of the germs breathed out by some 200 persons. The "pneumonia commission" might find it profitable to ride on the the College of Dublin, "commenced his studies and gave them for some time the

trains, capture a few bottlefuls of "air' and publish the results. requisite"; and he "seemed to be endowed Incidentally, an assiduous search with both strength and talent to ensure the "yellow-dog" crosstown cars has falled to disclose the hiding place of the heating apparatus. The Public Service Commission the most brilliant success, yet, after a time, his industry visibly relaxed. • • in New York several years ago issued an

enjoy a moonlight walk more than the VICTOR H. LAWN.

URGES DRASTIC MEASURES

As his corse to the rampart we hurried : Not a soldler discharged his farewell shot O'er the grave, where our hero we buried

We buried him darkly at dead of night, The sods with our bayonets turning. By the strugging moonbeams' misty light And the lantern dimly burning.