lated constwise water freight ines did not succeed. The enormous freight congestion of the ant day has demonstrated the error of ur stingy national waterway policy, as congressman Moore has repeatedly pointed ut. With the railroads under Government ontrol, it does not appear that there is any strong influence at work to prevent the ... Edite accomplishment of such obviously neces-Manager sary undertakings as the joining of the Chesapeake and the Delaware by a canal capable of handling large ships. We anticipate a marked revival of water traffic, 408 Ford Buildin Fullerton Buildin Tribune Buildin under the encouragement of the Government, along sensible lines. We do not want to return to the canal-building mania of a ania Ave, and 14th The Sun Build Marconi House, Str. 32 Rus Louis is Or century ago, when Pennsylvania and other States almost bankrupted themselves, but we can undertake to make use of the IPTION TERMS and Labora is served to suit phis and surrounding town (12) cents per weet, payalarteries of traffic which nature has provided, supplementing them with artificial waterways at strategic points. te outside of Philadelphia, in Canada or United States pos-res. Arty (50) cents per month. r year, payable in advance. countries one (81) dollar per

SENSIBLE CENSORSHIP

as well as new address, WALNUT REYSTONE, MAIN 1000 all communications to Evening Public AT THE PRILADELPHIA POST OFFICE AF

Salphie, Monday, December 31, 1917

ral Pusts

nd Chestnut

BATTLE OF PEACE

the white sheet of a fifth suc calendar year the smudge of will be stamped tomorrow; and refuse to sniff any but the keen winter wind of hard facts tell us Tanuary 1, 1819, will find us still away in the rut of war. However, the gluttons for hard facts doubt 1929 will find the world in arms. No mry prophet, to be sure, comes rity to set a term to the uni brue, and yet there is a mighty in the gesture of old General Conof Opinion. He says that we are about eighteen more months of mbat, and we are inclined to

at all the people believe will happen are apt to make happen. When they ir prophecy in danger of failure they rth a herculean effort, and, some or other, the Augean stables are 4. All Europe willed that Napoleon. ould stop at the moment when it unbeatable; and then something ed and the boat sailed for Elba. is also good material reason for nmer. 1919, as the beginning end. By then America's full strength in the field and Germany's rewill have lost another 25 per cent heir original vigor.

there is something that move r than armies-that force that the sang of-

Cannonballs may aid the truth. But thought's a weapon stronger. a have become vocal. Men talk new and yet again of peace. Time was the pacifists were saying: "Fight as no you want, but keep talking, talklking about peace; discuss, compare, talk." If that was really all they d this world is become a pacifists' There is more to be read about than about war. Brest-Litovsk and put out more literature daily Lieutenant Colonel Repington and Persius ever dreamed of com-No one thinks any more of rioting e: they find talk a stronger weapon on is guided by the mind and the Is guided by formulas. We are all g for a new formula. We tried without victory" and then hastily on to it "the world made safe for oy." They were both good-almost med. The former is now quite inadethe latter has passed into the idlom Hinglish language and can be made almost anything. It is an imsteal, to be 'cherished to the end of at it does not tell us what to do tain parts of German Lorraine, rebably would vote to remain Ger Jermany, hinting at a plebiscite on Lorraine, speaks a language of conwhich is new to her. Is there a at work at Brest-Litovak which is the black heart of that Thing. erable Thing of which the masof Germany have shown us the ugly his menace of combined intrigue and bich the President declares "must and and, if it be not utterly brought and, at least shut out from the intercourse of the nations"? must take place; things main static. The completion of e defeat in the next year, the of Germany's man-power and the the American merchant marine the Central Powers comparaand Allied and neutral in the course of time grow proportions of peace times. ship that is built we are that the resumption of some of mal functions. Will a stubiuntarily abandon for all b the Far East and with the the berself off from raw maports and from the good kind? It is not credible to straining for a formula tulk to us every day of nothing to do but calls

ANNOUNCING certain revisions in

the censorship rules, Chairman Creel, of the Committee on Public Information, points out that "the committee is without legal authority or moral right to bring any form of pressure on publications to enforce observance of these requests. . . . For their observance the Government relies implicitly upon the loyalty and judgment of the individual writer and publisher." It is quite probable that publications in general have been even too scrupulous in carrying out the committee's instructions, both in the spirit and in the letter. Certain blunders made in securing clothing for the army, etc., would have been corrected long ago had the press of the country published the facts and had the public not been compelled to wait for information until Congress reconvened and began its investigations. Publicity is the best corrective known, and failure to use it is perilous in a democracy.

There should be no suppression of news unless the publication of it is likely to be of benefit to the enemy. Suppression with the idea of preventing public dissatisfaction or criticism is worse than foolish. Rumor always exaggerates, and accurate news, even if unpalatable, is preferable to wild talk. Washington, we have some reason to believe, is beginning to understand this fact, and we may expect hereafter a

loosening of the censorship in matters of no particular concern to the enemy. Secret diplomacy is no more dangerous than a blanket of general news suppression, particularly in a democracy. The American people like to know what is going on, and they fight the better for it.

OLD-FASHIONED WINTER

WHEN the younger generation of this day graduates into the ranks of the old-timer and the "whining schoolboy" has progressed to the final age of the "lean and slippered pantaloon," there will be some fine reminiscent talk before the glowing hearth concerning the winter of 1917-18. particularly if, as some scientists forecast, the winters of the future are to be of a mildness undreamed of.

The savants' claim seems to have some basis of fact even if their intimations have not been scientifically standardized into meteorological laws. Young men who have just reached the draft age, for instance, have no such recollection of old-fashioned winters, which come readily to the memory of the generation ahead of them-the men and women who have reached that state of pensiveness best described as the gentle melancholy of early middle age. For the best part of two decades a sort of recession of the seasons has been noticeable. The red flannels and mittens, the sleigh rides and ice-skating in November of men young enough to be fathers of this year's crop of voters are out of the experience of their offspring. Thanksgiving snows have become a legend in recent years, and even a white Christmas has been unusual. that in his view the State was required to

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY

The New-Elected Governor Found in the Executive Mansion a Guest Chamber With Twenty-three Mirrors and a Grand Piano

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WROTE my inaugural address without consultation with anybody and sent a copy to Quay alone. He replied, saying that it was a statesmanlike document, suggesting no additions and only one omission upon the ground that the subject was rather one of detail than proper for such a paper. I struck this matter from the address.

Off to Harrisburg

January 19, 1903, Mrs. Pennypacker and I. with our three daughters, closed the house at 1540 North Fifteenth street, in Philadelphia, took a street car to the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where I bought tickets and checked the baggage for Harrisburg, and that night we spent in the executive mansion. That mansion was to me never anything more than a temporary abiding place. There was not a single feature about it which had the slightest attractiveness for me. All over it were the manifestations of great outlay. awkwardness and bad taste. There was not a print or a book or a piece of furniture which indicated the thought that It represented the State. Two adjoining plain houses had been thrown together and by that method space had been secured. The ground-floor front was taken up with a huge reception room in a brilliant red color, looking like the saloon of an ocean steamer, and supplied with slight French chairs, upon which you sat down only at the peril of going through them. A flight of stairs at each end ran to the fourth story, but there was no means of communication aloft except through the chambers. When, therefore, these were occupied and the traveler wanted to go twenty feet across, the only course was to go down one flight of stairs through the reception room and up the other flight. suggesting a journey of a quarter of a mile. In the second story was another huge room, called "the guests' chamber, It had been furnished with an expensive and profuse suit of mahogany, and with a grand plane the judgment of some prior lady occupant of the mansion had decreed should be painted white. There were twen-

ty-three mirrors in the room, all at such elevations that in no one of them could a man see to shave himself. The light was at the head of the bed. It was turned off at the other end of the room. On the way stood two or three narrow upright pedestals surmounted with heavy and costly vases. After putting out the light the stranger threaded his way to bed in terror. One of the vases was knocked over while we were there, and I thanked the Lord. The mansion was supplied by the State; there the official entertainments were given, and there it was expected that the Governor should live. A statute provided that the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings should pay the expenses. but what was to be included in these expenses was nowhere defined. The State employed a butler and other servants, and put them in the house to take care of its property and render service, but it was left to the Governor to feed them from his own resources. This was an imposition for the reason that, if left to himself, he could secure a house and appointments to accord with his means and salary. . There had been seven employes in the house. We cut them down to five. In the course of my term the feeding of these people cost me several thousands of dollars. At one time I asked the oninion of the Attorney General upon the matter, and he informed me

THIRTY-SEVENTH INSTALLMENT | to be used for my own purposes and to make no money save what came from my salary. Many Governors had had their eyes fixed so intently upon the United States Senate and the presidency that they overlooked their opportunities as Gover nors. I determined to give my personal at tention to the work as far as it was possible, and to have my future and repute rise or fall in accord with what was accom-

"lished or left undone. I entertained the common and erroneous belief that the incumbents of public office were in the main idle and untrustworthy and I determined that I would improve conditions as far as it was within my power to do it. The man who endeavors to convince the populace of his own virtues by proclaiming the wrongs which other people commit is an admitted charlatan. Improvement is acasmplished only by taking the steps which are necessary to make conditions better. and these steps generally begin pretty near to home. It would have been very easy for me to have gained temporary repute by raising a clamor over the shortcomings of my predecessor. Such opportunities always exist. What I did was to say to him that I supposed he had some personal friends in station who were near to him and whom he would like to have retained, and that so far as I could I would protect them. He named to me a brother of his wife and a few others holding minor positions. Nobody ever heard me say a word to his discredit. Nobody ever heard me utter a word of abuse of the members of the Legislature. There was no occasion for it. As a general thing they were the representative men of their respective locations, ranging from men of high culture-like Roberts, Fox and Sproul-to the ordinary artisan engaged in doing a public work as well as he knew how to do it. Those who, like my old friend Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia, think that they can get a legislative body to adopt measures by call ing them thieves, make a great mistake and generally accomplish little.

To Consult Politicians

I determined also to consult as much as possible with the politicians. There was no probability of my knowing too much and their experience was of a kind which enabled them to give useful information. Besides, no man is strong enough to go it quite alone and his ability to do depends largely upon the forces behind him. While, then, my first duty was toward the State. i recognized a subsidiary duty to the party which elected me and an obligation to those who had trusted me and given me sup port. If I had turned upon Quay, as Wilson did upon Harvey and Smith in New Jersey, I should have given an exhibition of what I regard as doubtful ethics. Again, unlike Wilson, I did not regard the duties of the executive office and the success of the party as being upon the same plane. To me the latter was subsidiary and subordinate, and, doing what I could to help the party and its leaders, the determination of the questions arising within the State depended upon me, and my obligation was to look to the welfare of the State. Nor is the test of what ought to be done

are outcry of the people. He who has the true spirit of a statesman will seek to ascertain not what the people want, but what it is that for their permanent good they should have. Often an imp of a demagogue leads a herd of swine into the sea and there they are drowned. The real truth of the matter is that the masses of the people are ill trained and uninformed. Their judgment upon any specific subject, and especially upon the involved questions of laws and statecraft, is an imperfect judgment. There are a few men who know how to run a railroad train and the rest of us only travel. There is one man who can perform an operation for appendicitis, and we let him cut us to pleces. Since the permanence of the institutions of this country depends ultimately upon the good sense and conscience of the people, the outcome is still problematical and uncertain. It may be conceded that, given sufficient time, the popular judgment is apt to settle upon the correct principles, yet in the meantime Joan of Arc has been burned to death, Poland has been parted in fragments, the Boers have been robbed of their mines and the Capitol at Washington has lain in ashes.

"OH, S-S-SOMEWHERE TH' SUN IS SHI-NING____"



WHEN COGHAN HOCHED DEL KAISER

The Indiscreet Herand the Song With Which HStirred a Worli

FEW days before Cistmas a naval A FEW days before Cistmas a naval officer, in such a statef excitement as no good sea-fighter should be permit him-self to display, appeared i the New York postoffice and requested the nurn of a letter which he had dropped into areet box only a The latter as found and few hours before. The lettawas found and handed back to him, after thad convinced the postal authorities that twas the writer

Back of this, of course, he is a story ;

that flag,' he continued; 'the whole Spanish

There might come upon us with those colors. Therefore, I must and will stop you." But the high light in Captain Coghlan's speech, and the act which seemed likely to get him into serious trouble, was his recita-tion of a bit of newspaper verse which was then going the rounds of the press which was then going the rounds of the press under the title of "Hoch der Kaiser." This plece of verse, it now develops, was written in October, 1857, upon the occasion of Emperor William's speech upon the divine right of kings and his own special mission upon earth, by A. M. R. Gordon, and printed upon earth, by A. M. R. Gordon, and printed in the Montreal Herald, of whose oditorial staff he was then a member. There were thirteen stanzas in it, as first printed, and we're told they were dashed off in an hour. This is credible erroreth for the quality This is credible error for the quality isn't high, but the ballad took the popular fancy. Gordon called it "Kaiser & Co." but the caption had been changed to 'Hoch der Kaiser' when Captain Cophian took it up and stirred the world with it. Here it is: up

Der Kalser of dis Fatheriand Und Gott on high all dings command, Ve two-ach: Don't you understand? Myself--und Gott.

He reigns in heafen and always shall, Und mein own empire don'd vas shmu Ein noble bair I dinks you call Myself---und Gott.

V'ile some men sing der newer divine Mein soldiers sing "Der Wacht am Ehein"

Tom Daly's Column

SONGS OF WEDLOCK XXII ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

Another year, my dear, is dying, But let it pass, unwept, unsung; However swift old Time's a-flying He finds our love forever young.

For changeless are their days and pleas-

ant, And blithely all the seasons run, In whose true wedded hearts the present And past and future are as one.

Those discords now that shake the chorus

Of warring nations over sea Shall never still the chant sonorous Our heaven holds for you and me.

For though in battle, stark but splendid, This year should take our little lad, How many fold, when all is ended, Shall God give back what once we had.

We two have lived and loved and sor-

S WATERWAYS

Winter has commenced late and dragged nto the spring calendar. This year of all years, with coal at a premium and the nation at war, has been selected by nature for a demonstration of old-fashioned winter. The season set in with early and old-time severity, the October drop in temperature canceled Indian summer and snow has been on the ground almost continuously since Novem ber. Prospects are that blizzard will follow blizzard and that the minor storms will be no jest.

Well, welcome to old-fashioned winter if we must have it. The post Shelley asks "If winter come can spring be far behind?" Our poets can at least inspire hopefulness in our bosoms, even if they put no coal in our bins or dollars in our pockets. And we can cherish in our heart of hearts an extension of Shelleyan optimism and ask, "If battle come can peace be far behind?"

As a Czar Ferdinanti of Bulgarla sizes up as a passable imitation Kaiser.

If the dealers are to get the extra fifty cents, why shouldn't the people get the information?

Thirteen miles of Turks driven a ster learer to Constantinople! "Jerusalem" sounds like the right tune to play on the Golden Horn.

The Sahara desert is not ordinarily very popular place, but it would have been worth a mint of money in Philadel phia yesterday.

We do not want to go in for predic tions, but the world is not going to be content to rely on coal for heat very much White coal is the answer longer.

A second earthquake appears to have testroyed whatever survived the first in Guatemala City. The calamity is a stupendous one, but the world is so used to orrors that it has lost its appetite for tragedy.

The Lackawanna has just hauled 200 mpty cars over its lines and turned them over to the Erie to help solve coal-tran tation problems. Uncle Sam is finding w tays every day in that big Christmas oking he handed himself.

ousand dollars is offered by the ternational Security League for the best an to get America's war aims "over. ind or through the German cen ur heat bet is that the winner war" olass. And the

provide this sum. It appeared to me, however, to be a question of some uncertainty and, preferring to feel entirely clear in all Anancial transactions between the State and myself. I paid the bills and let the subject rest. Each successive Governor. with the aid of his wife, had taken a hand in fixing the mansion, and my successor made extensive improvements, but nothing except repair was done to it during my term. In my view it was not worth the expenditure. The space between the Capitol and the Susquehanna River, now occupied by the gentry of the town, ought to be confiscated and thrown into a park, and somewhere within the inclosure a home

for the Governor erected in keeping with the importance of his office. The Oath of Office The next day, January 20, a cold, raw, bleak day, with occasional falls of snow,

the Chief Justice, the Honorable D. Newlin Fell, my old friend, administered to me the oath of office, and I stood, with uncov ered head, in the presence of an immense crowd, and read my inaugural address. There was a great parade of the National Guard and clubs, at the head of which rode Marlin E. Olmsted, a leading lawyer and a member of Congress, who just missed being the Speaker. He was capable of filling, with credit, any public position. He did not have that quality which is called magnetism, but what is more im portant he possessed in abundance character and intelligence. Coming to Harrisburg as a clerk in one of the departments. he died unfortunately only too early, leaving a beautiful and attractive young wife and a vast estate. After an experience of four years of contact with them, in my opinion the strongest men in public work in the State were Marlin E. Olmsted, David T. Watson, of Pittsburgh: Philander C. Knox, of Pittsburgh, and William U. Hensel, of Lancaster, the last named having, among

other qualities, a pronounced taste for litersture. The State of Pennsylvania was a great wealth of more than seven millions of people, twice as many as those presided over by Queen .Elizabeth, William of Orange and George Washington. I ap proached the duties of Governor with certain well-defined convictions to be regarded and certain lines of policy to be pursued. The Governorship was a climax of a career attained and not a stepping stone to some-thing beyond. The efforts of men are always weakened when they have some other end in view apart from the object which they are called upon to accomplish. tes or director who builds with the hunds upon his own lands is always (CONTINUED TOMORROW)

AMERICA'S GOLD SUPPLY

The annual report of the Bureau of For-eign and Domestic Commerce points with pride and views with hope. Its summary of the expanse of our business is a stirring the expanse of our business is a stirring story of American commercial enterprise, since the war came in 1914 with an unsince the war came in 1914 with an un-precedented demand for war and other sup-plies and with a shutting out of our chief competitors from neutral markets. The bureau is optimistic as to demands on Ameri-ca for rehabilitation in Europe, and also as to the part of the expanded trade in neu-tral countries we shall be able to retain. The future will depend on many things, in-cluding, our own policies. Among other shining successes the bureau celebrates is a net gain of \$1,600,000,000 in imports of gold, giving this country "one-third of the visible supply of the world." There is some ques-tion as to the accuracy of this, but the United States unquestionably has a far larger supply of gold than any other coun-try.

The makes recent speculations about "in-formational bimetallism" of special interest of Americans. The theory that gold in the point of the special interest of Americans. The theory that gold in the point of the special interest of Americans. The theory that gold is a point of the special interest of the special of the special is under the special interest of the special is under of the special interest of the special interest of the special interest of the special is under the special is in order to be broken of the special is inflated cur-terest is interest for the inflated cur-This makes recent speculations about "in-

of it. Back of this, of course, we is a story; a story proving, as some same remarked, that "a clever man's most effactory letters are those he refrained fromvriting." This particular missive haloen addressed to an official of the Navy Destinent by the excited visitor to the nostofs who is him-self an officer of considerablyrominence in the service. He wields, beside caustic pen upon occusion, and what's had been pleased to say to his inferiort Washington was bitingly clever. The we was rather proud of it and kept a convenich, shortly after mailing the original. Mnowed to a fellow member of his club inlew York. His friend said: "Very, W clever, and thoroughly deserved, but-member Joe Coghian." Hence the visit the postoffice. The late Rear Admiral Jose B. Coghian was a guilant sailor, who resai the top of the naval ladder finally, althen his foot slipped seriously once, and venearly twice, because of that unbridled to which so often accompanies Irish blog. He had reached the rank of commar when he wrote a flery letter to an unking in the Navy Department which led the being re-duced eleven numbers. He beca a captain in 1896, but it required his meas in the spanish-American war to wiping the had reached in offense and resting in the store of the softense and resting the bad Spanish-American war to wipest the inst memory of his offense and restahim to his

memory of his offense and restantin to his proper standing. He commanded the Raleigh his battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, and the spring of the following year, when a returned home in the Raleigh he was tend a flock of cordial receptions. It was also of these that his foot nearly slipped as

THE FAMOUS SPEED

THE FAMOUS SPEPT A dinner was given at the Un League Club, New York, in April. 1899 honor of Coghian and his fellow officers, at the cap-tain made a speech. In the course the paid his compliments to the German wrai, Yon Diederichs, and gave in detail satory of how Admiral Dewey had made the you club to be a speech. In the course the paid his compliments to the German wrai, Yon Diederichs and gave in detail satory of how Admiral Dewey had made the you club to be a speech in the start by Yon Diederichs to complian of a sent by Yon Diederichs to complian of a sent by Yon Diederichs to complian of a sent by tons placed upon him by the Amean block-ade in Manila Bay. "In happened to be nearby." In Capitain Coghian: "I shall never forget it, a I want the people of the United States to by what Admiral Dewey said that day. If your admiral,' he said, that his ships at stop where I say." "But we fly the flar and the officer. "Those flags can be bougt half a dollar a yard anywhere,' said the smiral, and there waam't a bit of fun the form

dollar a yard anywhere,' said thamiral, and there wasn't a bit of fun the face when he said it, either. 'Any can fly

NATIONAL POINT OF

Secretary Daniels thinks the gras dan-ger to America is pessimism. The counts for his effort to cheer us up on its burth of July with that little fake navel action Springfield (III.) News-Record.

President Wilson's address on a war aims came just in time to save La ans-downe, who wishes it to be under that he tried to say what President that did ay .--- Birmingham Age-Herald.

According to Philip Scheidemann cent of the German people want people hundred per cent of all the people and have with Germany was and have wanted it; so if Schei figure is accurate, 1 per cent of the people, or, roughly, 700,600 individu the world in a state of war.—New 5 nan pep

Another scheme for increasing relates to supply of ocean tonnage relates to struction of cast-steel ships. Recent ments in metallurgy are said to ha the plan practicable. Such ships a built, or "cast," in sections, the pa welded by electrical power. Ac duluted for ships of cast steel are the plan provide the sections, the built, or "cast," in sections, the built, or "cast," in sections, the built, or "cast, steel are set of the section of th

ind drink der health in Rhenish wine Ders's France, she swaggers all around: She's augespieldt, und Til be pound: To much we think ane don't amound. Myself---und Gott.

She vill not dare to fight again. But if she shouldt. I'll show her blat Dot Eisass (und in French) Lorraine Are mein-by Gott. Von Bismarck vas a man auf might, Und dought he vas glear oud auf sight But, ach i he vas nicht good to fight Mit Me-und Gott.

Ve send him oudt in big disgrace, Ve sif him insuldt to his face. Und put Caprivi in his place. Meinself-und Gott.

Und ven Caprivi set aveiled hedt. Ve very brombtly on him set. Und toldt him to get up and get. Meinself-und Gott.

Dere's grandma dinks she's nicht small beer Midt Bosrs und such she interfers: She'll learn none owns dis hemisphere But Me--und Gott!

She dinks, good frau, some ships she's got. Und soldiers midt der seariet goat. Acht: We could knock them? Pouf? like dut. Myself-midt dot!

In dimes of peace, brehare for wars. I hear de spear und heim of Mars. Und care not for den thousand Chars. Myself-midt Gott:

In fact. I humor efry whim, Mit aspect dark und visare grim: Gott pulls midt me und I midt him, Myself-midt Gott;

The storm that followed Coghlan's recita-tion of these lines threatened at one time to shiver his starry toplights, but it gradually blew over, and when Prince Henry of Prus-sia visited this country a few years later, Captain Coghlan, as commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, helped in his entertain-ment.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

We hear a good deal these days about cademic freedom. It comes to the front more frequently now, perhaps, because of the war, than in ordinary times. It means, in general terms, the freedom of the college or university professor or instructor to express his views on any subject without being restrained by the regents or trustees of the institution.

Academic freedom in its proper sense is a very sacred right. Its maintenance is essential to human progress; without it no advance may be made in science or philoso-

advance may be made in science or philoso-phy or religion or politics or economics or in sky other field of inquiry and interpretation, the the contended that the college professor madians of whether his News are at variance with those of his associates or with those of the science of the associates or with those supposed to stand and which it is intended to promote. This not difficult to see, however, that there were to academic freedom ; that the individ-not academic freedom ; that the individ-notices just as he does th other relations, and systemination of its own prestige, without which his individual utterances, in most comes, much he of little opnessures.

And kept our hearth this many a year, And from gray skies or blue have ber-rowed Our destined dole of grief and cheer. How then shall one short twelvemonth bound us Or make or mar a love like ours? We'll draw our golden youth around us When age has crumbled earth's tr towers. Not ours, dear love, the blood that curdles At Time's brief pains that try the sould His serried seasons are but hurdles Hi Retween our entrance and our goal. So here another year is dying. Oh, let it pass unwept, unsung; However swift old Time's a-flying He'll find our love forever young. A WORD TO OFFICEHOLDERS Better have a tender conscience for the record of your house, And your own share in the work which then have done.

have done. Though your private conscience aches With your personal mistakes. And you don't amount to very much alone

Than to be yourself as spotless as a baby

Than to be yourself as spotless as a baby one year old. Your domestic habits wholly free from blame, While the company you stand with Is a thing to curse a land with. And your public life is undiluted shame.

For the deeds men do together are what saves the world today... By our common public work we stand or fall...

fall— And your fraction of the sin Of the office you are in Is the sin that's going to damn you, after all i —Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

What is a pleblacite? Who is Count Caroln? What is meant by sprole? What is answ? What is president of the Pennsylvania Eati-road?

Which American city is called "The City of Marafileent Disinance"?
Hay many miles of railway trackage in the United States?
Did the Federal Government over barge take possession of the sailes's railwater of so, when, by when and what subscript?
Who is the Crown Frince of Banapaile and in what connection is he mentioned?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

- Answers to Saturday's Quiz Brest-Lifevik, scene of the Remoderan peace castlernice, is shown 115 miles a of Warasw. "Unfinited Symphony": written by Reheter Bt. Flores-Miquelen. a group of Inlands of J Marcharia: the northeasters part of Chine Mancharia: the northeasters between Mancharia: the northeasters part of Chine Mancharia: the northeasters part of Chine Mancharia: the northeasters between Mancharia: the northeasters between the sea founded in Philosophics in 1977. Guer and the sea for a state to the Mean of Harrow and Fortheasters. Means of Harrow Ear and Market to Market Chine States and the States of the Market Chine States and the States of the Market and the sea for and the States of the Market Chine States and the States of the Market of Harrow I Dates and the States of the Market of States of the States of the States of the Market of States of the States of the States of the Market of States of the States of the States of the Market of States of the States of the States of the Market of States of the States of the States of the States of Market of States of the States of the Market of States of the States of the States of the States of the Market of States of the States of the States of the Market of States of the States of the