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Philadelphia, Saturday, March 1, 1919

ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE FOR THE NEXT MAYOR?

"CIVIC righteousness" can get nowhere in a community in which thousands of citizens regularly permit themselves to be disfranchised.

The Baptist ministers, who have begun a campaign for better city government, stress this elemental fact in calling upon all Philadelphians desirous of putting fine words into practice to perform the simpleduty of political registration.

Twice a year machine politicians count gleefully upon the prospect that many otherwise estimable citizens will fail to ses cure the right to vote. With lamentable regularity these surmises are verified. Disfranchised "reformers" grumble ineffectively on election day and corruption wine its familiar triumph.

The remedy is as easy and as painless as it is imperatively necessary. This spring the reason for applying it is of prime importance, for registration on the day essigned carries with it the right to vote in the mayoralty primaries. Individuals who signed up in the fall are already entitled to participate. The next registration day is for the benefit of the laggards. Their chronic indifference. If maintained now, may prove exceedingly costly to the city. The Baptists should be supported to the limit in their insistence on full registration as the initial practical step toward a better administered Philadelphia. The selection of a fit nominee for Mayor will be only a visionary performance unless all the campaigners for municipal progress are first qualified to cast their ballots for him.

ONE PLACE WHERE THE PRESIDENT MAY TALK FREELY

FUHE President is assured of at least one person who will keep any diplomatic secrets for a couple of years. By that time, moreover, the recipient will have forgotten all about them, and so the security is complete.

It a a matter of pride to Philadelphia that it is a present resident of this city to wiom Mr. Wilson is thus enabled to impart the inmost mysteries of his heart. o nave a feeling, however, that the Chief Executive will actually say comparatively little about the league of nations or the Czecho-Slovaks or the Bolsheviki when he conducts that specially arranged interview here next Tuesday. And the odd part of it is that, although the subject of conversation is likely to be extremely simple, the language in which it will be couched is apt to be formidably cryptic. Considerable gurgling may be expected and a variety of presidential gestures not ordinarily displayed at the Qual d'Orsay. It is doubtful if the official interpreter from the peace temple would be able to translate much of the dialogue into any intelligible tongue.

ain't." This, according to their view, includes beer and light wines. The question is a live one simply because the "wets" declare that the state has a right to answer it in its own way. The "drys" aver that Congress alone can authoritatively give the definition. If the "drys" are right, there is pathos rather than invitation in what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina and state rights are dead. "This prohibition is a rum go!" wails the It is but a feeble attempt at dry wet." numor, but who can blame him? At such time even the sprightliest Judy Sprit

VIEWS OF AN OLD MAN AFRAID OF THE FUTURE

will lack Punch.

Senator Lodge's Timid and Critical Attitude Toward the Plan to Preserve World Peace Is Not a Republican Party Policy

SENATOR LODGE'S admirers will be grievously disappointed in his muchheraided speech on the league of nations. It was an expression of the timidity of an old man afraid of new things, instead of being a bold, courageous, constructive document. We do not think the Republican party will follow his lead. Men of all parties are looking for some

sort of an international agreement which will discourage any nation that seeks to eniarge its boundaries by war as Germany has done. It is not at present an issue of party politics in America, and wee betide that party which tries to make opposition to it an issue!

We can follow Mr. Lodge when he demands that the international agreement be made so simple and definite that there can be no autibiling about its terms. And no fault can be found with him when he says that the draft prepared should be carefully examined and that all its defects should be pointed out. Free and full discussion is important. But that discussion should be based on a sincere and honest purpose to clarify the situation and to make more effective the desires of the civilized nations, including the United States, for world peace, not merely to find fault and obstruct.

The nations which agree to the league covenant will of course, surrender to some degree their sovereignty. There can be no lengue without this surrender; that is, no group of men or of nations can agree to act together for a common cause without the surrender by each man or each nation of some degree of individual liberty. Sovereignty is surrendered in every international treaty. It is the commonest thing in international relations, as well as in social relations.

The Senator's charge that the covenant was hastly drawn is trivial. The world has been discussing the plan for several years. Its purposes were well known. The task of men putting those purposes into words was not difficult. Their minds met on the ends sought, and they framed the document in straightforward language, which has the merit of being understandable by the layman without the aid of a lawyer.

Such weaknesses as there are in it are due primarily to an attempt to make it acceptable to public opinion in America. It does not provide for an international army to enforce its provisions such as Colonel Roosevelt said four years and a half ago was necessary to make a league of nations effective. There is no doubt that a world police force which could instantly be used to prevent a breach of world peace would be better than the force which must be raised or called together after it becomes necessary to punish an offending nation, as provided for in the Paris document: and such a force would be more effective than the trade boycott, arrangements for which are made for the punishment of recalcitrant nations in and out of the league. But Senator Lodge would doubtless have been one of the first to object to such a surrender by the American Congress of the right to declare war and to direct the use of the armed force of the nation. As to the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine and the alleged rejection of the advice of the fathers of the republic, there is nothing in the charge. There is in the covenant the first formal international recognition on record of the principle on which the Monroe Doctrine is based; that is, the principle of self-determination. This in itself strengthens the American doctrine. The extension of that principle to all nations of the world can no more be said to weaken it than the establishment of a republic in France can be said to undermine government by the people on this continent. If the United States enters the league it must assume all the obligations and responsibilities involved. It may be possible to find a form of words which, as the Senator suggests, will place upon us the sole responsibility as mandatory for the nations of this continent and thus "preserve the Monroe Doctrine," and at the same time guarantee our full participation in the task of preserving the integrity of the other nations in the league. But in any event if we enter the league at all we cannot shirk the burdens involved.

when he says we are not likely to be drawn into any future wars if we keep out of the league. With all due respect to the distinguished gentleman, he knows better than that. We are neighbors to the whole world and there can be no fire. anywhere without putting our own house in danger. Why, so recently as the Hoxer uprising in China we had to join with other nations in using our military force to protect our nationals on the other side of the earth. It is impossible to get farther away from Washington than China.

Now as to Asiatic immigration, the Senator fears that the right of the Japanese, Chinese and Hindus to enter this country, may be the subject of consideration by the league and that we may be ordered to admit immigrants of these races. And he expressed this fear after hearing the Pres ident explain that the men who drafted the covenant regarded the question of immigration as one of domestic concern with which the league could not interfere. This must inevitably be so. And there must be scores of other purely domestic questions which must be left to the settlement of the parties directly concerned. Otherwise the league would break down under the burden put upon it.

Mr. Lodge raises the bugaboo of internationalism to frighten us, and says we are asked to substitute it for nationalism and to accept an international state in the place of Americanism. This will terrify no one who understands what the new Internationalism is. As Senator Hitchcock well said, it is a plan for an international agreement to protect the independent nations in their right to life and liberty when those precious rights are threatened. It is the very opposite of the internationalism of the Socialist, which seeks the creation and organization of a class consciousness among the workers of all nations in order that the state may be overthrown and one class the world over may have its will as the Bolsheviki are now having it in Russia. The new internationalism which we are asked to support is the surest guarantee for the preservation of nationalism and of Americanism.

The Senator seems to be grieved because the Peace Conference has not accepted his advice and drafted a peace treaty with Germany without considering the large issues involved in the creation of a league of nations. He demands that peace be

made at once and that our soldiers be sent home We all want peace as soon as possible and we all want the soldiers back home. But the men around the peace table have discovered that an effective peace treaty is inextricably involved with the establishment of some international agreement which can enforce its provisions and protect the new states to be created out of the dissolving empires ruined by the war. The Peace Conference is doing its best to make a treaty which no nation can regard with contempt as a mere scrap of paper. The conferees, as we understand

it, regard the league covenant as an inseparable part of the peace agreement and necessary to its perfection. We are willing to accept Senator Lodge's statement when he says that we are all

striving for the same ends, but we cannot refrain from remarking that he seems to be doing his best to hinder rather than to help in the solution of the grave prob-

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Propriety of Celebrating the Completion of Trenton's New Delaware River Dock-Edison's Pessimism About the American Chemical Industry

Washington, D. C., March L.

NEWS comes from Trenton that the new dock and terminal, for which Mayor Donnelly has been laboring for years, will be in operation, with trolley and railroad connections, along about the first of April This work is so closely allied with the intracoastal project from New England to southern waters that a suggestion to celebrate it by a fitting demonstration on the Delaware from Philadelphia to Trenton is in order. This would give Mayor Ellis, of Camden, who is now probably the dean of the Delaware River Mayors; Mayor Mc-Dowell, of Chester, and all the intervening Mayors a chance to co-operate with the Mayor of Trenton. It would also give the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association an opportunity to show what has been done on the upper Delaware and to prove the value of our North and South waterway connections. If the river and harbor bill, as now agreed upon by the Senate and House conferees, is not obstructed, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will be securely placed upon the map. That will bring the waters of the Chesapeake Bay to the Delaware River as far north as Trenton. It will suggest the wisdom of proceeding at once across the state of New Jersey to New York, a project to which Governor Edge is committed and for which it is expected he and Senator Frelinghuysen will now contend in Washington. Philadelphians may have some satisfaction in the knowledge that Mayor Preston, of Baltimore, and Mayor Hylan, of New York, are agitators in favor of the cross-cut New Jersey project. That would carry the waters of Chesapeake Bay by the city of Philadelphia to Raritan Bay at the port of New York, and by the same token would afford direct connection with Long Island Sound and New England. . . .

COLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT, once U State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, has been visiting Washington. So has Senator A. E. Sisson, formerly Auditor General of the state. Barnett keeps in close touch with western Pennsylvania Congressmen and has a warm spot for his old Philippine partner, Colonel Tom Crago, Congressmanat-large. Sisson looks up Senator Clark, the Erie member, who is soon to retire, and other old-timers, to hasten the passage of the Longworth bill creating a commission for the maintenance of the Perry Victory Memorial, Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie. Sisson is one of a group of Pennsylvanians, included with General Nelson A. Miles, former Speaker Warren J. Keifer, of Ohio, and others, who are expected to keep green the memory of Commodore Perry and his victory. Other members from Pennsylvania include Milton W. Shreve, who is to succeed Senator Clark in Congress; Edwin H. Vare, who needs no introduction to a Philadelphia audience; T. C. Jones and George W. Neff. President Sisson's address at the launching of the Niagara, the Perry flagship, that was recovered from Misery Bay, is now safely ensconced in our historical archives. . . .

 $\mathbf{F}_{\text{but good-humored controversy between}}^{\text{AR}}$ Thomas A. Edison and Herman A. Metz, merly a Congressman from New York oncerning the manufacture of paranitraniline and other dyestuffs in which America is now endeavoring to compete with the world. We would rather leave that to Billy Matos's brother, Dr. Walter A. Matos, who has been lecturing in Washington and elsewhere on the subject. All getting the worst of it and the village was we care to do at this time is to quote Edison to Metz concerning paranitraniline at \$1.80 per pound in December last, as against the German price of sixteen cents before the war. "No matter what the tariff may be," says Edison. "I have a vision that in a few years the owners of chemical works here will be around with a handorgan and a monkey trying to make a living."



SOMEHOW UNCONVINCING

THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

peace.'

Sam and the Villagers A Fable SAM lived in a large house just across

the millpond from the village. In the middle of the village, in comfort able dwellings lived two powerful domineering chaps who suddenly went crazy. They attacked several unoffending neighbors, burned down houses, ran wild with firearms and soon the whole community was in an uproar ..

Sam kept on with his work, even though missiles very soon began to fly his way and injure some of his family. He had always been a little suspicious of the village, ever since he had moved away from

who were driven out of their homes.

years before in order to have more room

to carry on his own affairs. However, he

sent over some sandwiches to help those

The villagers, little by little, got together

banded against the two homicidal lunatics

and tried to restrain them. But they were

given over to hideous ruin and wreckage

Sam, who loved the old place, watched

what was going on with horror. Finally

sparks began setting his roof on fire and he

saw his former neighbors across the pond

struggling for their lives and calling out

He hustled across the pond with all the

reapons he could muster and jumped into

the tussle. He came late, but he came

fresh, and he gave all he knew. With his

arrival things began to go better. At last,

though most of the old town lay in cinders

and misery, they got the maniacs tied

down. Then they sat down to think things

"What are we going to do to prevent this

"Let's form an association for mutual

kind of thing happening again?" said one.

protection," said another. "We'll all agree

that if any one goes crazy in future each

and all of us will stand together against

him from the start. And we'll all agree to

let a committee inspect whatever weapons

for help.

over.

Publishing the Banns Those terrified and perplexed by Senator Lodge's apprehensions concerning the league of nations may pluck up courage It is only the necessary preliminary frightening known in matrimonial matters as "publishing the banns." Before "M" and "N" (as the prayer-book calls them) get married, the minister does his best to alarm them by pointing out the terrible, far-reaching and serious nature of the union. But in the end he always fes ahead and marries them just the same.

they, but Sam was already picking up his

tools and departing. "I don't like being

committed to anything," he said, "not ever

TWO POEMS

THE child who would his mother please Will learn these simple rules with ease.

Don't let the soap swim like a fish But keep it neatly in its dish.

Don't leave wet towels on the floor. But spread them neat when bath is o'er.

When you have finished with the tub Give it a rinsing and a rub.

When bathing o'er, to bed you go Turn out the light, or leave it low.

Then to the one whose turn comes next Youl'll furnish no sad warning text.

at art gallery.)

I see your there outside, so tall and white,

A gray old man bends down to read your

In ash-swept old Pompeil brought to light."

Behold the emerald sea-forn, wild and

With two great streaming silver tails

Darting through splendid bubbly depths of

While thousand laughing children pass,

With loving rapture of my shimmering

frisk my prettiest for them in the sun!

Pooh for you, Dorian! I'm alive! I go

Spearbearer, probably of Dorian fame,

flitter and I flare-in, out, of sight.

By turns a living gem of opal flame,

name;

tame

bedight.

green

aglow

Bathroom Rules

But little Master W. W. Sayre should enjoy it as much as he enjoys anything else, while his delighted grandpapa will not have to preface a single burble or dandle with a deprecatory "May I not." As to the prospect of "world chaos," how is it possible to consider it in the presence of anything so "fundamental" as a grandson? No matter what Congress does, the coming historic scene is bound to be a happy one and Philadelphia is mightily pleased to provide it.

"WELL DONE" FOR A FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANT

THE resignation of Charles Piez as director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and of his coworker, Howard W. Coonley, as vice president, closes a chapter in the history of our war shipyards in which their services reflect the highest credit.

In the face of the most embarrassing difficulties, amid all the welter and confusion attendant upon the founding and maintenance of the world's greatest shipbuilding plant-Hog Island-these able adistrators kept their heads, solved a multitude of complexities and handled a colossal concern with much skill.

Charles M. Schwab called Mr. Piez "one of the rising young men in America." Considering that he was born in 1866, the pliment is not merely facetious, for it hasizes that youthful energy in Mr. Piez which was of such substantial value to the nation.

ON THE BURNING SANDS

IE passage of the Vickerman resolution has left several important matters "ip in the air." But they will soon come Some of them will come down Even the soberest aviator will occaily take a drop too much. "hen is a man drunk?" was once on .

question much debated. The proanswer to the question is, "Any re July 1, but not later."

Every "wot" in the state angiving a list of "things what

There will be burdens without question, but at the worst they cannot be so heavy as those under which we have been staggering for the last two years.

In spite of Senator Lodge's fears no abandonment of the principles underlying Washington's Farewell Address is contemplated. Europe in Washington's day had a set of primary interests with which we were not directly involved, although her wars a few years after Washington died produced complications which drew us into war with Great Britain in 1812. But today the primary interest of Europe and America is identical, namely, the preven-

tion of wars. The Senator begs the whole question

ems involved. His speech was prepared before he listened to the Presiden's explanation of what the men who drafted the covenant sought to accomplish. He had found his verdict before he heard the evidence. He is applying the remark of the Scotchman who said he was willing to be convinced, but he would like to see the man who could convince him.

We regret exceedingly that the Senator has not risen to the occasion and delivered himself of a broad-minded, helpful discussion of a project which we are all hoping may be carried to a successful conclusion. The temper of his criticism is not good, nor, in spite of his professions to the contrary, does it seem to be that of a man who hopes that a workable league

can be formed.

The action of the in-Women's Rights dustrial board of the and Privileges Department of Labor and Industry in pre-

enting telegraph companies from using girls under eighteen as messengers will meet with general commendation. It is in accordance with the principle that women in winning their rights should not lose their greatest right of all-the right to be protected. Those who wish may put it this way: 'The public messenger service is one of the jobs not good enough for very young girls.

Cottin says it was Logie a Poor Clemenceau's "tacit opposition to anar-Second chists" that caused him to shoot the French Premier. It is per-

haps too much to expect a crank to be logical -but a strict construction of Cottin's own reed would permit even a statesman to opone, tacitly or otherwise, any blamed thing he objected to. So why shoot him for it? Accumulating evidence seems to estab-

lish the fact that the Bolsheviki are no better than Huns.

The Parisian cooks have not yet decided whether to have Peace porridge hot or Peace porridge cold.

Moreover, we have no guarantee that ; congressional committee would act any more intelligently in Paris than in Washington.

Not even in wartime was the need more nsistent than it is today that Congress should stand back of the President.

Clemenceau is back at his desk. He doe not find in his wound an excuse to loaf. He is not a tiger of that stripe.

There was a touch of symbolism in that Washington parade in honor of home-coming soldiers. The President headed the procession starting from the Peace Monument.

. . . WE HEAR much about the work of the Council of National Defense. Lieutenant Governor Beidelman made a speech on this subject at the Sproul dinner giving statistics as to Pennsylvania's participation in the war which are still remembered.

The name of George Wharton Pepper is frequently mentioned and that of Effing ham B. Morris, whose son made a record on the other side. But Joseph J. Tunney awaits an introduction to Washington favor. Tunney is a Philadelphia lawyer, who came from upstate and formed a connection for a time with the office of Murdock Kendrick. He is now associated with Meredith Hanna, Charley Joy and Bob Brannan, the old-time side-partners of

the late James W. King. Tunney has not yet attained the reputation of a Brightly, but his digest of the war-risk insurance acts for the benefit of Philadelphia war workers has given him a fair start.

. . . THERE are four thirty-third degree Masons in the House of Representatives, and they have been photographed together. They are William Kettner, a San Diego (Cal.) Democrat, who manages

to get Republican support; Harry H. Pratt. of Corning, N. Y., from up where Sloat all standing together." Fassett has a good deal to say politically; "No," said Sam. "I don't like the idea of Allen T. Treadway, from Massachusetts, a an association. It might involve me in Republican member of the Ways and some responsibility. Of course, if those fel-Means Committee, and George P. Darrow, lows go off the handle again I suppose I of the Sixth Pennsylvania District. These shall come over once more and lay into four are not the only Masons in Congress, them, but I don't like the idea of any rebut they are the only members who attained the highest rank in the fraternity. There are several past grand masters

"Goodness gracious, Sam," said the disappointed villagers, "it's just to prevent A paper man who broke into Councils

"No." repeated Sam, "I don't mind comchant for music and poetry. It is reported ing over here when there's trouble and here that several of his war songs made working my head off to save things, but I hits with the boys in France, one of them, can't be troubled with committees. I hate

"It's for your safety as well as ours," said

The favorite attack on Mr. Wilson used The Japanese Goldfish Sauces the Statuary to be, He wouldn't let us go to war when (Spoken by the goldfish in the fountain at we wanted to.

Now that argument, no longer useful, transforms itself into this: His league of

nations scheme is going to force us into an endless succession of wars against our will. Seems some inconsistency somewhere.

But we don't dare try to elaborate any entangling arguments about the 1. of n. discussion. We are not even skillful enough

to roll a cigarette with our fingers, and this subject is far more delicate. Intellectually speaking, we haven't the "makings." Mr. Wilson finds that some Senators

speak a language more difficult for him to understand than even French or Italian. Even the most ardent lovers of Wash-

ington's Farewell Address seem to have forgotten that Washington ended it by saying he hoped his counsels would "now

and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit."

George Washington also said in the Farewell Address, "So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith." It seems to one very humble observer

that our engagement to play our share in attempting to safeguard the peace of the world is already quite frankly formed. If the peace of the world was good enough to send several million men to Europe for, it is good enough to run some risks for in the future, even if we have to learn a

new manner of thinking. As a very pertinent card says, which we saw in a trolley car the other day: Victory -Don't Waste It

"As to the opposition to the L. of N.," says Sunny Side of the Street, "it was to be expected. I take it for granted." And so do we, but dropping the "g" in granted.

When you buy a new tie, the first three days are the hardest. If you can go as long as that without dropping gravy on i you are pretty safe. SOCRATES. It is Ludendorff's hope that his pen will prove mightier than his sword. Next Sunday is Polish Day. If the sur does his duty it will be both Shine and Pol-

Swiftly varying dispatches from the Archangel front leave one in doubt as to whether what is raging there is a war or a Europe in peace needs America even

more than in war; and Europe's need is America's opportunity for righteousness to-

None of them marks you, Dorian! No, not one! ANNE HIGGINSON SPICER. What Do You Know? OUIZ Who has been appointed Attorney Gen-eral of the United States, to succeed Thomas W. Gregory? What is the "reeding" of a coin? 3. What province of Spain desires home rule? 4. Distinguish between an elegy and a 5. How do dumdum bullets get their name? 6. Where is the largest mint in the United Which is the second largest of the Great Lakes of America? Who said "The English are mentioned in the Bible: 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth'"? 9. How long was Napoleon exiled in the Island of Elba? 10: On what date does Lent begin this year? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Virginia, because of the formation of West Virginia during the Civil War, is the American state now smaller than at the time of its entrance into the Union Charles Warren Fairbanks was the Re-publican candidate for Vice President in 1916. 2. An estuary is the tidal mouth of a large river. 4. Armando is the first name of General Diaz. 5. Three miles make a league. 6. "Nil desperandum" means "Never de-7. A lectern is a singing or reading desk in 8. General Pershing was born in Missouri, 9. The Humber-Trent is the longest river in England,

10. "As You Like It" is the Shakenpearpan play containing the description of the "Seven Ages of Man."

sponsibility. Besides, your committee might vote for some kind of a shindy I wasn't interested in, and I'd have to come among both Democrats and Republicans. over and take a hand." . . . RTHUR H. MCOWEN, a former news-

there being any kind of serious trouble that we want every one on that committee." and is now a manufacturer, has a pen-

"United America," going over the top occaneibility." ionally when "The Long, Long Trail" was

I'm going home and get busy."

my place and looking over my tools. You folks have got nothing to fear from me. "For heaven's sake, Sam," said the villagers, "just because you live across the

pond don't act that way. The only way we can straighten this business up is by

we have on hand, so that no one will be able to accumulate a bunch of firearms and raise cain the way those fellows did.' "Let's ask Sam about it," said another. 'He's got more wind left than we have, maybe he can think clearer. For me, I'm about all in."

"You go to the deuce," said Sam. "I've sweat blood for the old village, but I don't like that idea of any one coming over to