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Philadelphia, Thursday, February 26, 1926

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the The Delaware river bridge.

Largen ships.

Development of the rapid transit system.

A convention hall.

A building for the Free Library.

An Art Museum.

Erlargement of the water supply.

Homes to accommodate the population.

"AMBASSADOR" VAUCLAIN

DAVID R. FRANCIS is our official ambassador to Russia, but he has fled from the country and is waiting till he thinks it safe for him to go back or until the President decides with what group in Russia he wishes our representative to

Consequently, the contemplated visit of Samuel M. Vauclain to Russia is of more than commercial interest, even though Mr. Vauclain's primary purpose is commercial.

Mr. Vauclain is going to Poland and Rumania as well as to Russia in the interest of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He will come in contact with the substantial, conservative men of these countries, the men directly connected with the development of the transportation systems. This development is dependent in a large degree on political stability. Whether he will or not, Mr. Vauclain must absorb a great deal of information about political conditions, and it will be authentic.

It is difficult for any one in America at the present time to form any definite opinions about what is going on in eastern Europe because the reports from that part of the world are conflicting. Those which come through the ordinary news sources are censored. Others are sent out by propagandists of one interest or other. No one knows what to believe.

When Mr. Vauclain returns he will be in the possession of information which should be valuable to the State Department, and if the men in charge of that department are wise they will ask him to give them the benefit of the knowledge which he acquires.

MILITARY TRAINING REJECTED

UNIVERSAL military training is unlikely to be an issue in the presidential campaign. Indication of this is given in the rejection by the House military affairs committee of the plans originally incorporated in the army reorganization bill. Pressure from the Republican leaders is said to have occasioned this complete reversal of the policy in favor of which the committee voted last week.

Democrats in the House, repudiating the President's appeal for delay, registered their disapproval of compulsory training still earlier. Although the American Legion still officially indorses the policy, the subject occasioned one of the liveliest disputes in which the league of veterans has indulged. It was approved in a recent convention by a

rather slender majority. The general situation is hardly that which was forecast by pacifists, who declared that our entrance into the war would permanently stimulate the milltary spirit in this nation.

THE "NOUVEAU PAUVRE"

A NEW class, or a class known by a new name, has begun to attract attention in Berlin. During the war the city was filled with the nouveau riche, men who had grown rich from war contracts and were spending their money in riotous living. The new class is known as the nouveau pauvre, or the new poor, and is composed of the educated persons of moderate incomes which, under the rule of high prices, is too small to purchase anything more than the ordinary necessi-

ties of life. No one had any sympathy or respect for the nouveau riche, but the lot of the nouveau pauvre, both in Europe and in America, is so hard that they deserve the pity of all who have managed to preserve the purchasing power of their incomes.

NEW HOPE FOR THE LIBRARY

THE history of the Free Library building has been mpiled and handed to Mayor Moore. It is not an enlivening tale. There have been suits and crosssuits, protracted debates concerning Philadelphia cut stone and imported cut stone. There has been enough litigation to satisfy the most omnivorous chancery furist and there is no new library struc-

ture. The conference held yesterday by the oard of trustees of the library, members of Council and the Mayor does, however, give ground for hope that at last the stage of preliminary complexities is passing. The wan slump in the building trades in in the wane. Materials and

in the days when the first contract-now abregated because of delays and changed

conditions—was let. But the library is one of the practical and necessary plans for the betterment of Philadelphia. Public opinion is in entire sympathy with prompt work upon the project even at the inevitably increased cost. We shall begin to feel that we are getting somewhere when the handsome new edifice starts to rise on the chosen site at Nineteenth street and the Parkway.

The Mayor can make this building one of the enduring monuments of his admin-

MR. WILSON VISITS THE TOMB OF ROOSEVELT PROGRESSIVISM

is the President, Too, Signaling for Departed Spirits and Can He Raise the Dead?

IF THERE is a dim world reserved for dead political parties the elevation of Bainbridge Colby to the secretaryship of state will cause an enormous flutter among the shades that walk therein. Surely a voice has called to them!

Mr. Wilson seemingly is not content merely to bring back departed spirits that passed over after the agony of the national Progressive convention of 1916. Such experiments are for the amateurs.

What the President appears to have in mind is nothing less than a raising from the dead. For Mr. Colby is a most conspicuous remaining fragment of Roosevelt progressivism, a fixed symbol of an ancient unrest. It is true that he died politically in the year of the Great Amazement and was reborn a Democrat. Yet the essentials of him are unchanged. He is still a rebel, but a rebel whose talents are nearer to the level of Gifford Pinchot than to Roosevelt's level.

In his present aspect Mr. Colby must be viewed as the Progressive party. He it was who nominated Roosevelt for the presidency when an almost religious exaltation swept the Progressives' convention a few hours before Roosevelt turned back into the fold to support Mr. Hughes and left his followers at Chicago dazed and desperate, fighting mad, forlorn and numb with a grief that was bitterer and more real than the country knew.

The political emotions of that year were profound. Passion and hope and despair ran wild together. Men were stirred to the deeps of consciousness. The Progressives in convention were chanting when the bad news came. Their eyes, they said, had seen the glory of the coming of the lord.

Mr. Colby sat down like a man shot when the fatal telegram came from Oyster Bay. He packed a great weight of sorrows in his old kit bag and went from the convention bang into the Democratic party, quite as a man enters a monastery when he is sickened of the world and wishes to advertise a renunciation complete and final.

Since then large scattered bands of unconverted Progressives have wandered like lost tribes in the political wilderness, refusing to be consoled, knowing not shelter, nor hope, nor signs of promise, of their purpose faded and died. But unless Mr. Wilson is far less astute than any one has reason to believe, he is convinced that sap still runs in its roots. He has found a secretary of state whose mind will go along with his. He has provided a steed and armor for one who is a sort of Joan of Arc of the Roosevelt

At a stroke that astonished the country by its unexpectedness and audacity he has lifted a representative of what was youthful, imaginative, headlong and aspiring in traditional Republicanism to a place in the national administration for a period that may be the most crucial in our history.

This appointment follows the appointment of Mr. Crane as minister to China. Mr. Crane, too, has been only a casual Democrat. He was originally a Republican of the sort who cannot get along with the elder statesmen of his party. And he is given a post that will be a center of world affairs and of unique ambassadorial opportunity as soon as Europe becomes rational.

If President Wilson is engaged in some large, new maneuver for a realignment of political forces in the United States he s playing a ticklish game. Voters in dissociated groups may applaud him. But Democrats, and especially southern Democrats, are sure to accuse him of breaches of party faith.

Republicans will, of course, be triumphant. They will see in Mr. Colby nothing more than a mind willing to go obediently along with Mr. Wilson's, an outlander and a runaway who happens to have sensitive emotions and a purpose

which it is fashionable to call visionary. Senator Wadsworth, for example, detests Mr. Colby. So do most of the other regulars in Congress. Yet a great many people who hold no brief for Mr. Lansing's successor will hesitate before they let their minds run along with Mr. Wadsworth's.

It is idle to deny that disillusionment and discontent are pretty general in both old parties. The Hooverites are a new type. They exist in vast numbers and they are politically homeless. Labor is even talking of forming its own party. And aren't the women voters, who may yet turn the national election, openly contemptuous of the old-line leaders, whom they are disposed to regard as

either vicious or merely naive? No one has yet evolved a scheme for the mobilization of the vast masses of votes now floating in a state of detachment. Mr. Hays has been valiantly trying the experiment, but he is working against terrible obstacles.

And meanwhile it is to be remembered that Mr. Wilson has always yearned to he the architect of a new party. He has reasons. He is utterly unable to get along with any of the parties now in existence. Is it too much to suppose that he is dreaming of a party whose mind

will go along with his? Are Mr. Colby's appointment and Mr. Crane's the beginning of a vigorous movement toward some such end? Are we witnessing an invitation to the lost tribes everywhere-to the Hooverites and the Roosevelt clans, the dissatisfied | front-ranker as a surprise party.

labor are, of course, infinitely higher than Democrats and disillusioned Republicans, the women voters and the labor vote-to get under a new banner guaranteed to stay in the air?

> To believe all this is, of course, to assume a good deal. To believe that there is no special significance in the Crane and Colby appointments is to assume that Mr. Wilson is without interest in politics and unaware of conditions that would make a new alignment against one or the other of the old parties or both relatively easy for a man in his position.

Even Mr. Colby's friends will admit that his appointment will not make for new efficiency in the State Department. The cabinet has gained a man of charming manners, who is notable chiefly for a good old American name and a fervid desire to sink without trace all that is normally dominant in the Republican and Democratic organizations.

Of the slow, patient, pitiless intrigue against which the State Department must contend, Mr. Colby naturally knows little or nothing. But Mr. Wilson himself has been having a great deal of intimate experience in international diplomacy. Most of it has been painful and therefore educational and highly illuminating. He may train Mr. Colby and make a passable secretary of state out of

But the appointment will be like a balm of Gilead to the lost and wandering tribes who still remember Chicago and 1916 with bitterness. It is their man, their comrade in travail and bewilderment, and not a Democrat, who is exalted before their eyes. To many of them it will mean that Mr. Wilson is forgetting party lines and that he has ordered aloft the banner cast down at Chicago in 1916 when it had been carried only half way to the promised land.

They may even believe that the Roosevelt policies can be revitalized and merged in the larger purposes of a party designated as Wilsonian!

Very exciting, very diverting, is all this. It has always been known that Mr. Wilson wishes to see in this country a new political consciousness of the sort that is being expressed in the great, slow, progressive, liberalizing movement of

Abroad even the older leaders are beginning to think, as Roosevelt used to think, in terms of human rights. And it is necessary to admit that the Lodges and the Borahs, the Reeds and the rest of them are, for the present at least, far from any interest in the essentials of the Roosevelt doctrines.

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY?

THERE is absolute agreement on the importance of preserving Hog Island as a railroad and ship terminal. But the best way to do it has not been demonstrated.

The suggestion that it be bought by the city has merits, but the city has not the money needed

The Chamber of Commerce is considering the proposition that a company of citizens be organized to take over the terminal and operate it. It is said that about \$20,000,000 would have to be raised by the sale of shares in the company. One-quarter of this sum would be used nor a place to rest their heads. The tree | to pay for the plant, another quarter for erecting cold-storage warehouses, a third quarter for building a drydock 1000 feet ng and the remainder for working cap

There are undoubted merits in this plan, the chief of which is that it would interest the business men of the community in the financial success of the enterprise. It is assumed that the shareholders would be men interested in the foreign and coastwise trade, and that they would divert to the terminal all the business over which they have any influence as well as all which they directly control.

Civic patriotism alone has not been influential enough to induce local business men to assist whole-heartedly in the development of the port. If these men can be induced to invest their money in such a great port improvement as Hog Island, self-interest would lead them to do their utmost to make it profitable.

There is no doubt that under proper management the terminal would be immensely profitable. Its site was selected before the war by experienced shipping men as the best place on the Atlantic coast for erecting a series of wharves and railroad sidings for the collection and distribution of freight. These men bought the land and were making their lans for its development when the United States entered the war.

Government engineers indorsed the udgment of the original purchasers when they selected it as the best site on the coast for a fabricating ship plant. The work done there has made it the best advertised terminal in the world. It would cost \$1,000,000 at least to buy for it the publicity which it has received in the last three years. Whoever gets possession of it will have the benefit of all this publicity without the investment of a dollar in advertising. When you say "Hog Island" every shipping man in Europe and America knows where the place is and what it is.

The city cannot buy it. The state won't.

And the national government is not disposed to lease it. It remains for private interests to take advantage of the opportunity to change

the place from a shippard to a shipping terminal. The purpose of the plan which the Chamber of Commerce is considering is to put local capital in control and to keep in the city the profits which are morally

North Dakota is to the front with nomi Ready for the Running nation papers for dele gates for William Jen nings Bryan. North Dakota Democrats are evidently strong for the "One, two, three and away" fashion of starting a race. And the Boy Orator of the Platte has already heard the "One, two, three."

The fact that the Parkway is a heau tiful thoroughfare is but an added reason why the public library should be a beautiful hody to house a beautiful soul

Well, at least, Bainbridge Colby is

THE GOWNSMAN The University's Dilemma

THERE is a charming little poem of Mr. I Frost's in which he tells how, on a woodland walk, he came to the forking of the paths and, even after he had made his choice, was haunted by the probable superior beauties of the way that he did not take. So the gentlemen who reported with such sad reminiscence to the alumni of the University of Pennsylvania at Wilmington last week were haunted with tender recollections of "the historic scholarly ideals of ten years ago" and by wrhiths of what might have been. The Gownsman will not insult the past by maligning it; besides he has spent considerable of his time in it in his day. But he does maintain that if you are moving forward, there are difficulties, if not a fall, in not keeping your face the same way. The University has not "drifted" into state aid: nothing could have been more deliberate. Nor has it "fallen" after a terrible struggle into the horrors of "mass education' and mis(s)-education, to coin a word for those who appear to be so sorely tried in the contemplation of men and women in the same classroom. All of these terrible things have come about-a little hastily, we may confess-because Pennsylvania has had her face forward, because she is in struggle to adjust herself to the imperative demands of the times.

TOW, the Gownsman does not believe that Whatever is is right; the realization of how some men are Lodged in opinion both politically and as to the world to come makes that quite impossible. But he does think that no institution which has progressed can meet present conditions with ideals already staled in the hallowed recollection of ten years. Two things have come to us in that time, and they have come to stay. These are equal opportunities in life, at the polls and in education for women; and secondly, an awakening in the minds of many more than ever before this time of a sense of the power of education to better materially and to uplift socially, intellec-tually and spiritually as well. We cannot meet these demands of the age forever with the un-American method of foreign railways, providing separate compartments for women and second class traveling coaches for second class people. In a democracy there are theoretically no second class people; and if the pragmatist deny this and say to you, "There are," no sieve of gold has ever yet been invented to sift out the incompetents. That sieve is of iron.

THE Gownsman remembers that he blushed, wery unnecessarily for the person concerned, on one occasion, when he heard a college president congratulate an institution on the circumstance that of late a larger proportion of its students were coming from ouseholds in which the annual income was above \$5000 per annum. That was years ago, and the president was a presidentrix. Sounder is the position of President Neil son of Smith College, who maintains that the raising of the college tuition fee should be the last resort either to raise money or reduce numbers, because it destroys that social diversity on terms of equality which is the very essence of our democratic American college life. We need nothing in America to emphasize class distinctions. The distinctions of scholarship cut across class; they demolish artificial barriers, but uphold those differences of character, culture and conduct which are the true distinctions that count in the world.

THE problems at the University are many. A Certain subjects are overcrowded because they deal in essentials which are being neglected in too many of our schools. Some departments are overcrowded because they appeal-as it is perfectly natural that they should appeal-to our American utilitarian spirit and are thronged by those who wish to better their chances of a livelihood. And there are schools of the University which are overcrowded because they have catered to the crowd and find their justification in numbers. The medical school has strictly limited its student body to its equipment, and hence is not surpassed by any other part of the University in efficiency. The classics emain uncrowded, owing to the trend of our time; and one may now study German or Sanskrit, for a different reason, unhustled. There was an audible smile the other day at the University's celebration of Washington's birthday, when the bachelors in economics outnumbered all the doctors, masters and bachelors in other subjects put together. There may be some reason for this other than the personal retrenchment imperative to those of us who are not of the profiteer class. However, overcrowding beyond the capabilities of the personnel and 'the plant," as some like to call it, must affect the quality of the most devoted teaching, to say nothing of the relative suspension of research, which, let the Gownsman emind his readers, is an important part of University activity and essential to its life. Clearly a halt must be called. And the Gownsman, who is several times a doctor, respectfully suggests to begin with: A limit n numbers by competition in scholarship, not in purses; the maintenance of existing standards by examination, not by a system of certification; and the abolition of easiness n entrance to any one school above any

THE Gownsman holds that a university which has been suffered to take the popular way of Pennsylvania owes an obligation to the public; and that the state likewise owes to the University a continuance of the means to uphold and foster its approved usefulness. But he also holds that this does not relieve either the alumni or those immediately responsible for the maintenance of the institution from contributing their share. In Pennsylvania, properly supported, there is room simultaneously for a college and for schools of research of the selectest of the classes; Brahmins be they all. And there is room, in more than a material sense, likewise, for professional and technical schools, for trade schools and commercial schools-which let us honestly call them without pretense that they are something else-and for the flourishing of all the utilities of the present moment and those which will be invented by ingenious educators tomorrow. In the world there are nasses and classes; and there are also women as well. We cannot escape them ven in the cloister. The only really democratic thing in education is equality of opportunity; and that we must see to it hat we cherish. All education classifiescertain to accrue from developing the not to play upon words. Education is property on the lines originally laid aristocratic because it tries out and distinguishes the better from the mass. All true education is for leadership.

The action of the New Jersey Legisla. ire in passing a bill to legalize the manufacture of beverages containing 3.50 per cent alcohol may be the work of press agents anxious to further the construction of bridges over the Delaware and Hudson.

Time drags in Congress, there is so little

of importance to attend to. The cut of Gen-

eral Pershing's coat and trousers was up for

debate on Tuesday. If the opinion of the Democratic women meeting in Albany, N. Y., is correct, the new political note is to be soprano.

FROM DAY TO DAY

Would Loaf and Eat a Lot

Short Hours Long Coming

Mind and Cash Inflation

Lo and Food in Idleness

Nature Hard to Beat

Another Watt Needed

"WELL!" "WELL!!" "WELL!!!"

TN SPITE of Attorney General Palmer and all hisfairprice men, the cost of

Itan.

living mounts. Official figures show that it went up 2 per cent in January. Mr. Frank A. Van-

derlip says it is because the Federal Reserve system is under political control and has permitted the inflation of our currency. But inflation does not explain \$10-a-day

wages for snow-shovelers in New York. There has been inflation, but inflation of the currency is only a small part in it. The biggest inflation of the last century since the conquest of the American continent began has been the inflation of men's minds.

The race has been made confident for the moment, too confident, that the victory of Just now the fight has turned against us.

Nature is having the best of it. She is not yielding us what we need for the same effort and at the same cost as

g g g EX-SECRETARY LANE tells a story about his former Indian wards in Okla-

In the lands of a tribe's reservation oil was struck. The United States Government, acting for

the Indians, leased the oil lands to producers and paid the Indians the royalties. Every man in the tribe was rich. The secretary went out once to make a

The hall where they were to listen to him was full. Not a man or woman in it weighed less

than 200 pounds. When the meeting was over an old chief came up to Mr. Lane and said that the government must get more money for him from the white oil producers.

He could not live on the \$25,000 a year he was receiving. "Why don't you till the soil and raise your food on your farm?" asked the sec-

"No!" said the chief. "I want to live like an American gentleman." "How do you mean live like an American gentleman?" asked Mr. Lane. "What is

your idea of the way an American gentleman lives? "He cats a lot," said the chief, "and does

q q q

THE old chief's ideal was a parody of the

world's ideal. The ideal of recent generations has not been to "eat a lot and do no work," but to consume more and more and produce at less and less effort.

It was not an unworthy ideal. It meant to release men more and more from the slavery of living gaining and at the same time give him more and more of the comforts of life. There was a confident be lief that the conquest of nature was steadily becoming more and more complete.

Hours of labor might be decreased and production increased almost indefinitely. As the eight-hour day had taken the place of the twelve-hour day, so the six and perhaps the four hour day would take the place of the eight-hour day.

The task of gaining a living would take less and less of man's energies and men would have more and more time to loaf and invite their souls. The process by which the Ford automobile

was typical. It would happen to everything everywhere. That was modern civilization, to make man master of the earth, with less and less effort on his part.

had come down in cost from \$1000 to \$360

THE thing has stopped-our faith tells us. temporarily-but some who may be natural pessimists or who may have their own interests to serve tell us permanently. We have at any rate driven nature back to her Hindenburg line. She is making a determined stand there.

If man can't oust her from her present strong position the whole optimistic belief which possesses humanity, and especially American humanity, and which dates from the age of the great inventions, the steam engine and the spinning jenny, and from Darwin's discovery that life had moved steadily upward toward higher and higher

TRON birds floating in the sky types, types more capable of a victory Prey remorselessly

On the tiny obscure dot over nature, will have That is some great city. to be abandoned. Man will have to turn elsewhere than Below, men-insects rend and tear. Women wring hands of pity. to material progress for the thing that makes lif. worth

while.

q q q

That is what the 2 per cent increase in

the cost of living in January and the 100

q q q

IN AMERICA our victory over nature al-

necessary to reap wheat we lad not sown,

to skim the cream of abundant original re-

sources, forests and rich veins of metals and

minerals that could be worked with little

And we did not even have to furnish the

Europe sent us a million new laborers each

Now Europe has stopped sending us labor,

our own labor is full of the idea that the

bending of nature's forces to human ends is

easy, while at the same time the bending of

those forces to our ends has become much

g g g

A LL the world, particularly we in Amer-ica, has been gambling on the belief that

just as coal was discovered when wood for

fire became scarce, and steam power when

hand power and horse power were no longer

adequate, and the means of talking across

continents when it became necessary to talk

across continents, so, when fuel became scarce

and raw materials harder to work, man

would learn to harness the forces of the sun

or that inexhaustible supply of energy

which is now thought to be all the substance

To oust nature from her Hindenburg line

there is needed a new discovery of cheap

power as revolutionary as the mastery of the

America clings to the belief that it will

That is why America is what you call con-

q q q

M final victory would rest with nature

Germany said to herself: "The game is

up. Man is beaten. Let us go out and grab

the world's massed store of natural resources

so that the rest of mankind will suffer and

Lenine says: "The game is up. Nature

remains the unconquerable. Let us at least

qqq

WE HAVE seen the fruits of war. Men turned aside from conquering nature

In revolution men turn aside from or-

ganizing the forces of nature to organizing

But mankind's big problem is more power.

The defeatist policy of Hohenzollern or

that of Lenine gets mankind nowhere. What

is needed is a twentleth century James

failed to see any point in Clemenceau's joke,

Mayor's office are calculated to give Senator

even though there were fourteen of them.

It is significant that some newspapers

These political conferences in the

The police must find these jewel rob-

Others had somewhat the same idea.

divide on the square what we have got."

YEN have met the secret doubt that the

labor to gather up what nature had left

with the wonted increasing success.

per cent increase since 1914 means.

ways had a certain unreality.

It was never so great as it seemed

has gone steadily on.

easily within our reach.

more difficult.

there is in matter.

expansive force of steam.

It has not yet come.

and not with man variously.

Hence the Great War.

Hence the revolution.

o conquering each other.

the forces of society.

Martin the cold shivers.

beries terribly monotonous.

not us."

have flown a hundred miles Over the blurred plain, Dropping devastation and death. Blotting men's nerves with pain-Their miserable cries were tiny as insects FOR the moment, at least, we are checked. Calling their god in vain.

AIRPLANES

We are not bending her forces to our uses The sound of their oaths and lamentations Could not even reach up to me, The appetite to consume, stimulated by The clouds were at peace, no tribulation the belief that there was no stopping us, the Disturbed the sky-harmony, tittest products of a force that was steadily Only my buzzing clanged working out a type that could subdue the

And my heart beat dreadfully. earth to its ends, has not been stayed, but I laughed as I silently tossed blind Death Down on that insect people Dreadful it was in the peaceful sky To murder that insect people,

And never to hear a sound or cry, Or a bell toll in a steeple. I laughed when my last bloody bomb had

I shricked high up in a cloud, To accomplish our natural miracle it was I wanted to fly in the face of their god

And spit my disdain aloud. ripped through the terrified whistling air And burst through the 'earth's damp shroud.

Ah! it was blue there, wide and clear, Dancing alive in the sun, And millions of bright sweet cymbals rang Praising the deeds I had done. And millions of angels cheering stood

Deep-columned around the sun And then I stood erect and cheered, Ay! shouted into the sky,

filled the vast semicircle round. There was only the sun and 1, The round, red, glittering, blazing sun And a fluttering human fiv.

talking this time.

-W. J. Turner, in "The Dark Wind." It is a cinch that Crane won't do any

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. How long did it take to build the

Brooklyn bridge? 2. What is the salary of the associate justices of the United States Supreme

Court?

3. Who is Eugene Brieux? 4. Of what state is Little Rock the capital? 5. What were the Three Wonders of

Babylon?

6. Which planet has rings of luminous gases? 7. What is the correct pronunciation of

the word demagogy?

S. What is an oaf? When did Porfirio Diaz resign the presidency of Mexico?

What number multiplied by the diameter will give the circumference of a Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Scotchmen in their native kilts may be said to wear skirts. A short pleated skirt is worn by men in Albania.

2. The Louisiana territory was added to the United States in 1803.

3. E. W. Hornung created the character of Raffles, the amateur cracksman. 4. Constant Troyon was a noted French landscape and animal painter. His

dates are 1810-1865. 5. The present king of Denmark belongs to the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Gluecksburg.

6. Tonsillitis, not tonsilitis is correct, although the word tonsil has but a single '1." 7. A Mahatma is an East Indian or

Thibetan belonging to a class said to possess supernatural powers. 8. Pleonasm is redundancy or superfluity

of expression. 9. The term port has replaced the term lar-

board on shipboard.

10. Feral animals are wild animals. The Latin word "fera," means wild beast