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WOODROW WILSON.

Every man who loves his country, or wishes well to the best interests of society, will show himself a devoted friend not only of morality and the laws, but of religious institutions, and honorably bear his part in supporting them.—J. Hawes.

THE GARRISON RESIGNATION

The resignation of Secretary of War Garrison brings into prominence the differences of methods that have been suggested to raise a larger military force for national defense.

There are some who advocate compulsory service as a solution of the problem. A majority of regular army officers think that a regular army of a quarter of a million men at peace strength with a reserve which would give a trained war strength of over half a million is desirable.

Opposed to this view are officers of the national guard who naturally hold that all effort should be directed toward establishing a better militia under the control of the various states but under the general direction of the war department.

Compulsory service and a large standing army are contrary to American ideals, consequently there is another school of thought which urges a slight increase in the regular army and a continental system of citizen soldiers as a reserve force.

The question narrows down to a contest between those who advocate a state controlled national guard and those who want a continental army under federal authority.

It is apparent that it is impracticable to maintain both an organized militia and a continental army. For that reason many advise a combination of both plans adopting the good features of each. They would take the present national guard as a foundation and out of it organize a continental army under federal control.

With such a force it is pointed out the war department would be able to regulate the number and kind of troops and thereby secure a well balanced fighting force. It would be able to eliminate inefficient guard officers who secured rank through political or social influence, enforce a uniform system of training and maintain discipline. An objection to the scheme naturally comes from those who desire to retain the national guard for political purposes and the adornment of many forms with gold laced uniforms.

It is further set forth that while the federal government could not compel the states to allow their militia to enter the federal force or to loan or transfer armories it could pass laws which would make it sufficiently attractive to cause the states to desire to make the change.

The Garrison resignation has apparently removed from the Congressional situation the chief support of the Continental Army plan, and the news from Washington forecasts an early and harmonious agreement on a plan of utilizing the National Guard under federal control.

There is significance in the caption under a picture of Louis D. Brandeis, printed in the Literary Digest. It is: "Louis Dembitz Brandeis—People's Lawyer." His nomination for a supreme court membership caused consternation on Wall Street and rejoicing where working people gather."

THREE CENT FARES

AFTER years of terrific throes, with a cosmic cataclysm now and then to keep things moving, Cleveland, Ohio, finally made a street car fare part of her municipal system. The works. The inhabitants of that city are riding fast and far in clean cars with plenty of seats and paying for each ride 3 cents and no more. And the street railways are thriving on their fare. "It

meets every reasonable and legitimate demand in the way of operation, upkeep and fixed charges." Such is the report that we copy from the Christian Science Monitor.

If Cleveland can have 3 cent fares why must other like cities pay 5 cents, and hang to a strap besides? The answer is simple. Watered stock explains the enigma. When the stock of a street railroad is owned in Boston or New York and watered enough to double or treble its value, high fares and dirty cars become a sort of necessity.

The convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement which assembled at the White Temple at three this afternoon, is an event. It is a body of big leadership and big aims. It was time for such a movement to be launched. We know by what is happening in this war-convinced world that there is need for more of the spirit of the Master in men.

TUBERCULOSIS CURED

The superintendent of the Missouri Tuberculosis Hospital has published in the Kansas City Star some sensible remarks on that disease. Since any person is liable to come down with tuberculosis, the causes and cure of the disease are of some consequence. The superintendent, Dr. C. S. Kinney, mentions some simple rules which will help tuberculosis patients to recover their health. The same rules will help a well man keep well.

It is his opinion that "tuberculosis may be cured at home" just as readily as in a hospital if only patients will observe the rules he lays down. The trouble is that at a hospital they are constantly watched and reminded of their duty, while at home they are allowed to do as they please. We must not imagine, therefore, that tuberculosis hospitals are unnecessary. The ordinary household is not equipped to take proper care of sick people even when the disease is less dangerous than tuberculosis.

Dr. Kinney's first rule is "rest." Like the gripper, tuberculosis thrives on muscular exertion. Every time a patient tires himself by work or exercise he drives a nail into his coffin. The prescription is "an hour and a half of complete quiet every day." Not even friendly visitors should be admitted.

The second rule is "to stay in the open air twenty hours out of the twenty-four." To do this one must sleep outdoors. Outside air is better than inside because it is always in motion with less dust to adulterate it and fewer germs floating about. Air in motion is more vitalizing than stagnant air.

But Dr. Kinney does not favor "deep breathing" because it stretches the lungs and may tear open old wounds which have begun to heal. The wounds are caused by the germs. As the disease relaxes the germs perish and their destructive work tends to heal. Hence the danger in deep breathing for a tuberculosis patient, while it is right enough for others.

The third rule, to eat plenty of nutritious food, is probably the most agreeable of the three. But for poor patients it may, for obvious reasons, be the most difficult to observe. There is all outdoor for a sick man to lie down and rest in, breathing all the air he wants, but food costs money.

It is pleasant to learn from Dr. Kinney that this home cure for tuberculosis may be applied by anyone who has the patience and means. But upon the whole it seems safer to go to a hospital. The patient will recover his health more rapidly there and he will be less likely to spread the disease. It should never be forgotten that tuberculosis is disseminated by "spittle." Hence any person who voids his saliva in public places or on the floors of dwellings may be a murderer without knowing or intending it.

In raising an army for national defense it will probably be an easy task to find enough generals and colonels.

HELP OR HATE

A TOWN which manages to provide but one criminal trial in twenty years is either far behind the age or far ahead of it. In either case the taxpayers must feel a certain cheerfulness as they consult the records.

The town we have in mind is Elmira, New York. It enjoyed the other day its first experience of a criminal trial in twenty years. So woefully ignorant were the townsmen of the fashions suitable for the occasion that the trial was spoiled and may have to be done again. But it was a case where ignorance was bliss. Perhaps it may be thirty years before Elmira has another criminal case.

We do not believe the people of this New York community are any better than average human beings. Most towns could manage very well with far fewer criminal cases than they have. Most of the misdeeds which occupy the time of lawyers, judges and juries are not crimes in any real sense. They point to no inner depravity in the offender.

A typical offense was that committed by a salesman in a big Texas department store not long ago. He was detected taking goods home, but before turning him over to the police the proprie-

tor thought he would investigate a little. It turned out that the poor fellow did not get wages enough to keep his family from starving. He had to choose between the misery of stealing and the misery of seeing his family suffer.

The proprietor of the store, who had a rich flow of the milk of human kindness in his veins, sent the offender back to work with his blessing and a good increase of salary. May his generations multiply in the land. That salesman will never steal again. He will go to the boss and ask for more pay the next time the wolf looks in at the door, for he has learned that he can ask without being fired.

Many "crimes" are like those of the salesman. If all the circumstances were understood they would be seen to often merit forgiveness and help, not punishment. There is something abhorrent in the thought of punishment. Human wisdom has seldom shown itself equal to it. But the thought of help and forgiveness is sweet and beautiful. We are all equal to that task and all of us are the better for doing it.

The Republican state central committee of Iowa nominated a dead man for delegate to the national convention. There are some dead ones out west who are looking for public honors.

RADICAL AND MOSSBACK

WHAT makes the conservative love his little hole in the ground while the radical loves to wing his way through the air? An exchange tries to answer this old, old question. It thinks the love of gain does not quite account for the difference between radical and conservative. Of course those who have a firm grip on the good things of the world usually say "let well enough alone." They see that to change can improve their condition, while it might make matters worse. So they ab-

stain. But the fear of loss does not wholly explain the conservative.

Our valued contemporary observes that "there seems to be in the human heart an innate, intuitive rebellion against the truth." This rebellious spirit makes the conservative balk at new discoveries very much as in the older theology, Satan was supposed to balk at the decrees of the Almighty. His resistance to the good was an act of his wicked will.

We cannot subscribe to this view of the matter without some reservations. The conservative may be a wicked fellow. No doubt he is. But there are traces of good in him. As Byron says, "None are all evil." The conservative dislikes new truth because he honestly believes it is falsehood. That is the secret of his disease. Belief is not a mere matter of sifting facts and weighing evidence. The passions have much to do with it, as every lawyer knows. Why does the lawyer weep and pray before the jury? He does it to excite his passions because he understands perfectly well that belief is two-thirds passion and hardly one-third logic.

A belief founded on passion is just as honest as one founded on Euclid, often more so, while it is held a thousand times more tenaciously. This makes the conservative clear to us and almost pardonable. He clings to the old and hates the new because he is built that way. His passions, as well as his interest, are enlisted on the side of moss and mold. How then can we expect him to love the sunlight with its new blooms?

Jojo, the Washington Park monkey, being fond of liquor, became ill when the state went dry, and is claimed to have been restored when given a few drinks. There should now be no further doubt as to the ancestral origin of the human species.

PRISONS AND FARMS

OUR feeling toward convicts makes a curious study in psychology. It has come down to us from monarchical times when the king sent very near the Almighty, very near indeed. In those days an offense against the king appeared as black as an offense against the deity, or blacker. And just as the Almighty was supposed to punish his enemies with fiendish torments in the next world, so the king must do the same here. When monarchical government was in full flower there was nothing, however hideous, that the king might not do to those who broke his laws.

The prisons of those days have bequeathed us many of their horrors. We have the immense, gloomy fortress with its filthy, unlighted cells, breeding disease and destroying the mind. We have the old feudal prison guards armed to the teeth, solitary confinement in icy caverns, the ring, the whip and other instruments of torture and, worst of all, we still punish the convicts' family for his crime. This is done by depriving them of their breadwinner and confiscating his earnings. Society shows its meanness in nothing more plainly than in its treatment of prisoners.

But better things are in sight. The immense feudal prison with its thick stone walls and deathly cells will be as much a thing of the past before a great while as the obelisk and torture chamber of the fifteenth century. Society has begun to understand that its duty is not done when it shuts up a convict. It must make a good man of him if that be possible. And experience shows that in many cases it is possible.

All that is needed to effect the transformation is a wholesome environment and wholesome human influences at work in it. All efforts to reform prisoners point to one conclusion. They lose their old criminal tendencies and acquire the mind and habits of good citizens best when they are employed in small groups at some useful outdoor work.

What the work may be matters little. It may be road building or it may be farming. Convicts who are set to work on roads need but few guards. Now and then one may attempt to run away, but in the main they are contented with their lot and labor peacefully at their task. If they understand that their earnings go to their families they are still more contented. The usual objections to the employment of convicts on the roads are ignorance and selfishness. They come from the most radical of political malice or from greedy contractors who want to hire convict labor at a fraction of its value and work the men like slaves.

Still better than road work for prisoners is farm work. For this purpose the men are divided into small bands. They live in cottages and enjoy more and more freedom as they show themselves worthy of it. New York city has adopted the plan of sending its prisoners out upon farms to work themselves into bodily and mental health, and great results are expected from it.

When a steamship that, as in the case of the Robert Dollar, cost only \$250,000, sells for more than a million, a faint glimpse is caught of the enormous profits which ship owners are now garnering. An offer of a million for the Robert Dollar was recently refused because she was earning a profit of \$250,000 on the voyage on which she was about to depart. The ship trust planned well when it beat the administration's ship purchase bill in the American Congress.

PORTLAND SCHOOLS

THREE years ago this spring a staff of educational experts was employed by the taxpayers of School District Number One to make a survey of the Portland Public Schools. This staff of educators—which included such men as Dr. E. P. Cubberley and Lewis M. Terman of the Stanford University faculty, and J. H. Francis, superintendent of schools at Los Angeles—pointed out certain weaknesses in the public schools.

These educational experts outlined—for the guidance of the school board, the teachers and a new superintendent who was just entering upon his duties at the time the report was completed—a definite, constructive program for the betterment of the Portland schools.

It would be an enlightening task for critics of the schools to read this report which was submitted in November, 1913, in the light of subsequent changes, with a view to finding out to what extent improvements then recommended have been carried out.

Among other things the report stated that throughout the schools penmanship was poor and careless, reading was perfunctory and composition very poor.

That this criticism could not be made in justice today is a matter that admits of easy proof. Committees of citizens have recently examined specimens of writing from all grades and many schools and found it uniformly good. "Perfunctory" would hardly be the word to apply to the pupils' reading now, for according to the annual reports of the Portland Public Library, the increase in circulation of good books among both pupils and teachers in the last year or two is beyond anything the library has experienced before.

As to the composition work, it does not seem to have been an accident that Portland public school pupils received first prizes in national essay contests in which thousands compete, two years in succession. The teaching of grammar and arithmetic was credited by the survey report with being better handled than other subjects, but the method of instruction in these subjects is also said to have been much improved.

The teaching of geography was criticised as being abstract and bookish. This subject has since been so enriched and enlivened that it is a favorite study with thousands of children. The lessons are supplemented by excursions for the purpose of teaching something of the geographic phenomena of Portland and vicinity and the indoor lessons are made real through the use of stereoscopes and lantern slides.

Judging by the large number of hotel reservations made at Chicago, the Moose is far from being extinct.

One of the best evidences of American neutrality is our unpopularity at all the contending European courts.

The great spring drive in Portland will soon begin.

It must be safety first if it is to be safety last.

NOTHING THE MATTER WITH PORTLAND

"The quality that won't come off" might well be the slogan of the establishment whose operations form the subject of No. 46 of the Oregonian, that sportsman's paper, in the various departments of the logging industry, especially in the case of the logging camps, where the quality of the work is so adaptable to many other uses.

THE would consult his own best interests every man and boy in Oregon, and especially Portland, would clothe his feet in Bergmann shoes. If every male citizen did this, the 49 employees of that worthy manufacturing company would be increased to 300 or 400, and labor would be that much the gainer.

This is a Portland factory that will not make a low grade article. It manufactures only men's and boys' footwear, and it guarantees every pair of shoes that leaves the place. It buys only the highest grades of leather. And this is no idle assertion. It must qualify as the best that can be produced or it is not good enough for Mr. Bergmann. Its output is from 32 cents to 40 cents a square foot, with freight added, from the east. The quality used is not made on this coast, or it would be bought from the home producer.

LAST YEAR'S OUTPUT \$121,000.

"This factory was established in 1903 and incorporated in 1904," said Charles E. Cassel, secretary, and treasurer, in reply to an inquiry. "Theodore Bergmann was its founder, and though not in at present, is still its active manager and president of the corporation. Mr. Bergmann is a practical shoe man. He has been his life's business. And he is of that class which believes there is no satisfaction or profit in producing an unsatisfactory article merely because it can be done at less expense and sold at a less price. He is one who could not endure criticism of his goods. He would be greatly tormented if a wiser word were spoken of the quality of his footwear, hence will not give anyone an opportunity to justify do as a consequence we have no fault-finders. Mr. Bergmann's motto is that there shall not be a better quality of leather used nor a more substantially constructed shoe in the world, hence our customers stay with us year in and year out, and no one can get them away. To Mr. Bergmann's mind there is solid comfort in this reflection. He delights to satisfy, but never could endure the thought of sending out what might be denominated a slick looking, but a shoddy, a poor piece of leather or an indifferent workman would have short shrift in this place. Reputation and character are everything in the conduct of the factory. They are priceless jewels not to be parted with, and though adherence to this method of transacting business may now and then mean a little slower pace, it insures a surer foothold. Our last year's output was \$121,000, and largest in our history."

SPLENDID OUTLOOK.

"For the coming year the outlook is the best we ever have had. As our shoes are for men and strong shoes for boys only, and of these a great portion are for loggers and cruisers, we can already discern coming activity in the lumber camps and mills. Orders from merchants supplying these demands are largely increased over former years, and we will have a busy season. Being on the ground, as it were, we are cognizant of the wants of the men in the mills and of the merchants qualified to move satisfactorily supply them and are confident that the limit to our business is not so distant factories compelled, to guess. Again, we have a reputation among woodmen which gives us another advantage. They know the quality of our shoes. They know there is no 'bunk' about them. Those visiting Portland may come direct to the factory, if they choose, and buy their footwear here. If they have a few minutes to spare they can see them made—handle the leather and watch the workmen put them together. And more, they can inspect our stock, as you have done, and see for themselves that we use leather without a flaw, and as good even where covered and out of sight as that on the outside.

"We make no cheap grades of footwear. Our are the endurable kind, both as to stock and workmanship. In the end, however, they are the cheapest to buy. It would cost the same to make a shabby pair of shoes, or to make them of poor stock which would be short lived, as to build the kind we do. These are the most expensive at the beginning, but by far the least costly in the end. They are the wear-well kind, shedding water in the rainy season and giving comfort to the wearer at all times."

A BUSY BUILDING

The building in which the Bergmann shoe factory is located is one of the busy ones of Portland. It is a two story structure, 60x77 feet in size, and crowded to the limit. Forty-three men and two women are crowded together, and with their wonderfully constructed machines make hum every hour of the day. These work mostly on place work and make good wages. The cutters have ample room, and are paid time salaries, the aggregate for the 45 being \$3000 a month. Several of the shoe men also work on time. Mr. Cassel explaining that the reason for this is that they may not be tempted to shirk their work because of a desire to expedite it.

It is a boast of the factory that a Bergmann heel never comes off. See it calls as much as an inch and a half in length driven into the heels of a shoe, the writer would not be tempted to dispute the claim.

Four traveling salesmen are kept on the road, and these make all towns of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, northern California, parts of Colorado, Nevada and Alaska.

Officers of the corporation are: Theodore Bergmann, president and manager; Edward Bergmann, vice president; and Charles E. Cassel, secretary and treasurer.

Its growing business will compel the company to enlarge its premises within a short time.

The official name of the concern is the Theodore Bergmann Shoe Manufacturing company, and it is located at 421 Thurman street.

The shoes retail at: The Bergmann Logger, eight to 17 inches high, \$5.75 to \$11.50; Chrome Stitch Logger, 10 to 15 inches top, \$10 to \$12; Dark Tan Stitch Down Logger, 10 to 15 inches top, \$10.50 to \$12; Bergmann Cruiser, 10 to 17 inches top, \$7 to \$11; Light Summer Cruiser, 6 to 17 inch tops, \$6.50 to \$10.50; Bergmann Sporting Boot, 6 to 16 inch tops, \$6.50 to \$11; Tan Compass Pocket Upper, 16 inch top, \$12; Tan Buckle Upper, 16 inch top, same price; Medium Weights, 6 to 16 inch tops, \$6 to \$10; Boys' Strong Shoes, 6 to 10 inch tops, \$5 to \$4.75; Bergmann's Men's Dress Comfort Shoes, \$6 to \$7.

FREEDOM
By William Cullen Bryant

O FREEDOM! thou art not, as poets dream, A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs, And young tresses gushing from the cap With which the Roman master crowned his slave When he took off the gyves. A bearded man, Armed to the teeth art thou; one mailed hand Grasps the broad shield, and one the sword; thy brow, Glorious in beauty though it be, is scarred With tokens of old wars; thy massive limbs Are strong with struggling power at their hath felled His bolts, and with his lightning smitten thee; They could not quench the life thou hast from heaven? Merciless power hath dug thy dungeon deep. * * * forged thy chain; yet, while he deemeth thee bound, * * * The prison walls Fall outward; terribly thou springest forth * * * And shoutest to the nations, who return And shout, while the oppressor fleeth. Thy birthright was not given by human hands, Thou wert twin born with man * * *

Thy enemy, although of reverend look, Hoary with many years, and far obeyed, Is later born than thou * * * Oh! not yet Thy sword; nor yet O Freedom! close thy lids In slumber; for thine enemy never sleeps. And thou must watch and combat till the day Of the new earth and heaven.

BRANDEIS

From the New Republic.

One public benefit has already accrued from the nomination of Mr. Brandeis. It has started discussion of what the supreme court means in American life. From much of the comment since Mr. Brandeis' nomination it would seem that multitudes of Americans seriously believe that the justices embody pure reason, that they are set apart from the concerns of the community, regardless of time, place and circumstance, to become the interpreter of sacred words with meaning fixed forever and ascertainable by a process of ineluctable reasoning. Yet the notion not only runs counter to what we know of human nature; it betrays either ignorance or false knowledge of the actual work of the supreme court. It assumes what is not now and never was the function of the supreme court. The significant matters which come before the supreme court are not the ordinary legal questions of the rights of Smith v. Jones, but questions of public interest, in our system of government, the most important of which are the relationship of the individual to the state, of the individual to the United States, of 48 states to one another, and of the United States, in a word, the court deals primarily with problems of government, and that is why its personnel are of such non-wide importance. But though the court has to decide legal questions, it escapes the rough-and-tumble of politics, because it does not take sides in the struggle between the executive and the legislature, or between the states and the federal government. It marks the boundaries between state and national action. It determines the allowable scope of legislative and executive conduct.

That the great problems of statesmanship have determined the character of the court at different periods in our history there can be no doubt. In the first period, barring a negligible opening decade, the court under Marshall's great leadership has been a conservative of government. It gave legal expression to the forces of nationality. After Marshall the ever-present conflict of state and federal power was absorbed attention until the Civil war. Then followed a third period in which national power was ascendant, a period of railroad and industrial development, of free lands and apparently unlimited resources, a period in which the prevailing philosophy was naturally one of expansion, of individualism, of the rights of the individual. The Fourteenth amendment was made the vehicle of its expression, the quality of the court was marked by the personalities of justices like Brewer and Peckham. "Liberty of contract" flourished, social legislation was feared, except during the sound brief leadership in the justice direction by Chief Justice Waite.

The period of individualism and fear is over. Occasionally there is a relapse, but on the whole we have entered definitely upon an epoch in which Justice Holmes has been the most consistent and powerful voice. The Fourteenth amendment is the period of realization that basically the questions are not abstracts to be determined by empty formula, the contemporary convictions of expediency and expediency and contract must not be passed off as basic principles of right. It is this new spirit which led Justice Holmes to say that the state has a duty to learn to transcend our own convictions, and to leave room for much that we hold dear to be done away with, short revolution, by the orderly change of law.

At present the important field of judicial interpretation is practically restricted to the commerce clause and the Fourteenth amendment. Around these center the contending forces of state and national action. The Fourteenth amendment in a word involves an application of the "police power," which extends to all the great public needs. And so it covers the wide domain of economic and social and industrial facts and the state's response to these facts. The principle of law—that the state cannot exercise property or unwarranted power—is undisputed. The difficulty is with the application of the principle, and the application involves grasp and imagination and contact with the facts.

Mr. Brandeis says of himself: "I have no rigid social philosophy; I have been too intense on concrete problems of practical justice." A study of his work verifies this statement. It is a study of a passion for justice and a passion for democracy, but justice and democracy enlist a common fealty. It is by his insistence on translating the beliefs of life, by his fruitful intellectual inventiveness in devising the means for such translation, that Mr. Brandeis is distinguished. One who has brought the agency of a vitalizing peace to the most anarchic of all industries, the garment trade, and has done it not by magic but by turning contending forces into cooperative forces, that balance of head and heart and will which constitutes real judicial wisdom.

er, 6 to 17 inch tops, \$7 to \$11; Light Summer Cruiser, 6 to 17 inch tops, \$6.50 to \$10.50; Bergmann Sporting Boot, 6 to 16 inch tops, \$6.50 to \$11; Tan Compass Pocket Upper, 16 inch top, \$12; Tan Buckle Upper, 16 inch top, same price; Medium Weights, 6 to 16 inch tops, \$6 to \$10; Boys' Strong Shoes, 6 to 10 inch tops, \$5 to \$4.75; Bergmann's Men's Dress Comfort Shoes, \$6 to \$7.

From The Times.

An Irishman was being drilled in the mysteries of sword play.

"Now," cried the instructor, after carefully explaining various rules of fence, "what would you do if your opponent feinted?"

"Regorra, sir," answered the Irishman, winking knowingly, "I'd jest pretend him wid the point o' me sword to see if he was shammin'."

The Once Over
By Rex Lampham

BOYS are shouting—as they clatter along the streets—on roller skates.

And girls trill at each other.

—and laugh when they meet.

—and are long in parting.

—and old folks come out—to walk in the sun.

—and talk of springs ago.

—and I hear that wild flowers have been found.

—and the frogs are tuning up—out at Oak Grove.

—And yesterday—the sun came up in a glory of gold.

—And smoke lifts slowly from the chimneys.

—And there are a bunch of pussy-willows—cuddling their little gray faces—against the mistletoe.

—that hangs above Nona Lawler's desk.

—And from across the street—on the porch of a Unitarian church—comes the cooling of electric fans.

—And the air touches your cheek with caressing fingers.

—And Count Wallin doesn't kick—any more—against having the wind-turbines—on the roof of the city hall.

—And the street lamps—as dusk came down last night—seemed different—than before.

—as though a magician had come along—and touched them with enchantment.

—And yesterday—I was in a high building—waiting for a man.

—And when he came out—I had forgotten—what I wanted to see him for.

—And across the street was an office building.

—And the stenographers sat at their typewriters—with their fingers quiet on the keys.

—And I don't know what they say.

—and perhaps they couldn't tell.

—But I think they were looking—far away—into some valley of dreams—as yet undiscovered—to the geography of Lowell.

—And last night—going home—I saw a ruiwet—hurrying down a hill-side.

—and it was white—and silver.

—and sinuous—like the arms of dancers.

—And it sang a song—unto itself—about itself.

—And perhaps—as Colonel Wood says—that song is sufficient.

—And I know there is nothing—about the song—as sung about the spring—that hasn't been said or sung already.

—Solomon—and Sappho—and Chaucer—and Shakespeare—and Swinburne—and the great masters of song—

—And all sweet singers—of all times—have sung their songs—about the spring.

—But every year—about this time—when the spring starts singing.

—and the flowers start waken—and make sweet sounds.

—I feel myself wanting to sing.

—And of course—I know what a joke a spring poem is—but—

—LISTEN!—If this weather keeps up—the song—yesterday—a little while longer—think I'll have to write a spring song—myself.

THE HOME GROWN MUSE

Who Says Love Is Blind?

By June McMillan Ordway.

Parents, do not let your children read "To Dear Saint Valentine," "Keep love away from youthful hearts," and "The Love Song of the Fisherman."

Yet love would come to all fond hearts, "Neath blue or darkened skies, Before they knew youth mated were, Before their first love came."

Ah, yes! the youth of olden time, Kept love afar away, Fancies forgot and careless grew, Just as they do today.

Raw, Raw!

The attention of the University club is directed to the reported whereof is to be copied to the Alumni association of Notre Dame university.

It is certain freshmen years ago wrote what was in many ways a strong class ode, and ever after he was known as the class ode.

Unpreparedness.

Coon hunting has been on the bumper crop. It is now a powder—Baltimore correspondence, Williams Times.

Perhaps.

"What's a poet?"—Without delay The gates swung back, his sternness "Why not have told me right away? Come in—You are at home, he said. —Edmond Kean."

Edmond seems to be reasonably certain to place in the celestial orchestra.

Probably depending on his modesty to get him by.

Stories of Street and Town

Yes, Grape Juice Is Great Stuff.

WALTER H. EVANS, district attorney, is a great admirer of William J. Bryan and a firm believer in Mr. Bryan's doctrine that grape juice is "great stuff."

In addition to his regular duties Mr. Evans in the evenings teaches negotiable instruments to a law school class. Last night he explained the principles and intricacies of a bill of exchange and in his explanation gave each student a blank bill to fill in. Here's the way he said to fill it in: "Pay to the order of William J. Bryan," and then he hesitated for a second before he continued with this: "six bottles of grape juice."

Yesterday morning he prosecuted an alleged bootlegger and there were six bottles of beer as evidence. Now whether these six bottles of beer brought a verdict, he doesn't say. He said he was going to make the "B" hear in Bryan's name, to the amusement of a number of senators. Finally Senator Borah of Idaho rose and inquired: "What had reference to the Bourne bill?"

A wave of laughter ran over the senate, and Senator Swanson explained that he had reference to the Bourne bill.