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Morning Tonic

(Henry Ward Beecher.)
Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house. Give us a house furnished with books rather than furniture.

Uncle Walt Mason

WHEN paying bills I used to say: "Our statesman do not earn their pay! The cost of living is so high, it fairly makes your uncle cry! If congressmen and senators would carry on relentlessly against the causes which combine to get our goats, both yours and mine, the poor might have a chance to thrive, and bless their stars that they're alive!" And people all agreed with me, and said they really couldn't see why statesmen do not earn a crown by cutting robber prices down. But since I've thought the matter over, at statesmen I am not so sure. I rather think I am to blame that life is an expensive shame. I blow my money every day as though I'd loads to throw away; I buy the most expensive things, from butcher's meat to napkins rings; I seldom stop to count the cost, and so the bills produce a frost. And that's the way we're all inclined; a rare thing is the frugal mind; each year we burn more shining reads, than in their lifetime spent out of date.

It is agreeable to know that the next milk to determine the heavyweight championship is as far off as Paris.

With King George and Walter Hines Page rooting together at a baseball game, strained relations between this and the mother country seem reasonably remote.

William Barnes, Jr., also taps the Progressives whenever the opportunity is afforded. The one-time political bellfollows are now the deadliest enemies. But it was always this in politics, especially Republican politics.

An exchange thinks that the most notable fact in the primary election in Chicago in which women voted for the first time was that it was in districts having the largest foreign population that the vote of women was heaviest. This was probably due to the fact that it was easier in those districts for the bosses to line up the women voters. It is very probable that the men voters were most numerous in the same districts. An election is never held without adding emphasis to the need for better education of the voters.

Governor Culbert, of Texas, thinks Americans should be protected in Mexico. So does everybody else. But the prevailing feeling is that the United States is doing all in reason to protect Americans in the stricken country. Nearly a year ago they were warned to come out of Mexico and stay out until the conditions grew more settled. The failure of a large number of people to heed this warning certainly lessens the obligation of the United States to undertake a war which would involve great loss of life and an immense outlay of money.

When Joe Folk went to Washington as a solicitor in the Department of State there were those who thought that he had lunched himself by accepting a Federal post which seemed somewhat of a subordinate nature. But his presence in Washington has lent aid and comfort to the progressive Democrats there and is working out at the same time for his own deserted advance ment. He has now been named, and probably will accept the post of chief counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is an important post and one commensurate with the distinguished abilities of the former Governor.

The New York City Milk Commission has just completed one of the most important experiments ever conducted in efforts to reduce infant mortality. During a period of one year the committee educated and trained expectant mothers to the number of 2300 and thereby reduced infant mortality by more than 50 per cent. In motherhood properly instructed and respected, the committee insists, especially a potent source of health and well being for future generations beyond the dreams of the most enthusiastic sanitarian. We speak of the wonders of electricity. But the wonders of science along lines of medical research are equally as remarkable. The experiments in New York are of immense importance and awaited with promise.

The Department of Superintendents of the National Educational Association is holding a meeting in Richmond and matters of moment are being considered for education, as every one knows, is a thing close to the people and vitally connected with the public welfare. One point brought out at each of the sessions was as to "get education quick" schemes. Education is of course not to be had that way. It is an old story, but one that can't be emphasized too strongly, that nothing that is really valuable can be secured without effort in proportion to its value. It takes hard licks and steady blows in education as in everything else. And we do not know of anything more important for the child and youth in the school to learn than the broad principle that in any line of effort the jewel of success is won only by earnest application and whole-hearted effort.

DEMOCRACY "MAKES GOOD."

The condition of the country as affected by legislation, the prospect for the future, shows that the Democratic party has entered upon its task of restoring to the people the government of this country with rare judgment and wisdom. It has proven that it is a constructive party, and that it builds for the good of all the people. Democracy is indeed "making good" in an exceptional sense, and there is testimony in proof of this from the opposition. "There has never been a time in my long experience in politics when the people of the United States apparently were so willing as at present to give a political party opportunity to make good," said William P. Stone, for years leader of the Republican organization in Baltimore and sergeant-at-arms of the Republican National Committee in an interview published in the Washington Post. He is right in his premise and the Democracy is right in its promise.

Continuing his remarks Mr. Stone sees the prospect of a long lease of power to the Democracy. "If the President and the party of which he is the leader can 'make good' on their tariff law and the other legislation they have passed and purpose to pass," declared Mr. Stone, "and the American people accept the assets of the Democratic party at their face value without reference to the liabilities of that party, then I am free to say that it will be a herculean task to defeat the Democratic party in 1916. Any person who observes the trend of affairs can see without half trying that the Progressive party is melting away."

Then Mr. Stone goes on to show the shrinkage in the Progressive party by citing Maryland as an instance, that while Col. Roosevelt received in Baltimore 30,000 votes, that in November, 1912, the highest candidate on the Progressive ticket received but 3,000 votes, a decrease of about 90 per cent. He holds that in time the Republican party will "come back," but the present, he holds, belongs to the Democratic party.

Mr. Stone, in his calculations, has neglected one important point. It is that the American people have discovered, and are discovering, in a large degree, that the Republican party with all its boasts is not the friend of the people and is not truly representative of them. For years that party thrived upon a mistaken belief in the minds of the people, and this has in a large degree been eliminated by the campaign of education carried on by the Democracy, and by the split in the Republican party, which of itself gave testimony to the country that it was not the party of the people, but was a boss-ridden party shaping its course as dictated by the forces which fly by the banner of special privilege.

DEMISE OF THE LOBBY.

There were those who were in rather a sneering attitude when President Wilson made the charge that there was an "insidious lobby" in Washington which was at work to secure legislation which it wanted, legislation in defiance of the rights and wishes of the people. In the investigation which followed there was ample evidence given to show that the President was wise in calling strong attention to the evil influences at work.

That Congress has seen a refreshing season of absence of the "insidious" lobbyist is the information which comes freely from those who are in a position to know, newspapers which have trained men at work in Washington gathering the news. And the country has seen important legislation proceed without the disturbing influence of men who were at work to hamper and delay it, or to seek some special privilege or advantage. There is a different atmosphere in Washington these days than in those in which the lobby flourished as a green bay tree. Concerning the present condition at the National Capital a statement from the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post shows clearly that there has been a knock-out blow given the lobby. In that he says that "The business of government has been absolutely separated from the desires and machinations of large special interests. Familiar faces that have been about the hotel lobbies and corridors of the capital for session after session are missing. Others have not come in to take their places. President Wilson's discovery that an 'insidious lobby' was at work while the tariff bill was under consideration, and the ensuing Mulhall disclosures, cleared Washington of a number of undesirable elements."

President Wilson did a vast service to this country when he spoke out against the "insidious lobby." The action taken following this by the committee of which Senator Overman is chairman clarified the atmosphere and we are at last seeing the fruits of the outcry of the President. Concerning the statement made by the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post the Washington Star well says: "This is a condition that should make the nation Wilson's friend. The Washington atmosphere is clearer and clearer and doubtless the facility with which legislation in the interest of the people now proceeds is closely related to the conspicuous absence of highly paid lobbyists who represented special interests, who, in days of old, were ever seeking to influence Congress during its sessions. An evil influence that was once a scandal at Washington is now absent from around the capital."

Senator Borah avers that he cannot abide the Progressive party. And the Progressives have a corresponding antipathy for Borah. If the two wings of the Republican party will keep each other fought to a standstill till the people have had firmly impressed upon their minds what they are beginning to see quite plainly already—that the country is safest with the Democrats in control—there will be occasion for rejoicing.

BLIZZARD'S WORK IN WILMINGTON.

Nowadays when a city is without wire connections with the rest of the world, there is big trouble. Much of modern business is done by wire or on the basis of information that comes by telegraph or telephone. The news by wire is an item of importance with a large proportion of the population. Safe and speedy railroad service also depends largely on wire communication. So when Wilmington was as it was Thursday and Thursday night, without wire communication with the rest of the world, the inconvenience was to be very considerable and there was occasion for the flaming headlines in yesterday's Wilmington Star telling of the plight of the city, the snow storm of the week being the severest the city has encountered in years and probably the severest in the history of the local weather bureau.

The snow that prevailed in portions of the State, and was accompanied by a blizzard, was partly rain and sleet in Wilmington and the wires under the weight of a heavy coating of ice went down in all directions. For the first time since the Star became a member of the Associated Press the paper was without wire service, the press wire, like all the rest, being out of commission.

Linemen were rushed to Wilmington and vicinity from all parts of the State with the purpose of restoring as early as possible the stricken telephone and telegraph service. Wilmington will not soon forget the blizzard of February, 1914.

The income tax will yield eighty-five millions, according to experts who have been figuring on the "sum," and that being so, there can be no wonder that those liable to it found the rules for giving incomes in for taxation somewhat confusing.

Spirit of the Press

Warning Them Up Some.
Topeka Journal.
It doesn't seem quite correct to say there is no panic in the country. Look at what the new baseball league is doing.

Goethals and Canal Tolls.
New York Times.
Colonel Goethals says that he is not a lawyer, and that he does not intend to decide whether the exemption of American vessels from payment of canal tolls is in contravention of treaties or not. But as an administrator of the great work he has always been opposed to any exemption whatever. He knows that all the money that can fairly be got will be needed to pay the necessary cost of maintaining and improving the canal.

Favors Pearsall For Chairman.
Windsor Ledger.
The Democratic State Executive Committee meets in Raleigh March 10th, to elect a State Chairman, Hon. Charles A. Webb having resigned. A number of gentlemen are named in this connection. The Ledger favors the election of Col. P. M. Pearsall. For eight years he was Secretary of the State Executive Committee. He knows the Democrats of the State as few men know them. He is fairminded and not factional. His election would strengthen the party and give satisfaction. Experience backed by horse sense and judgment equip him splendidly for the position.

A Bit of Good Advice.
Moore County News.
Inasmuch as in Moore county the nomination means election we think it a good idea—as suggested by another to have a pre-convention county canvass to let the people know what the candidates stand for and how they will act and vote if elected to office. It is too late after the convention. He is nominated then. Best time is before they are nominated. Let's turn things around this year and get in some work when and where it will do some good. Democratic voters of the county, what think you of the suggestion?

Demand For Torrens System.
Progressive Farmer.
With the coming of rural credits legislation, the demand for the Torrens System is redoubled. Virginia will doubtless make haste to follow North Carolina in adopting the plan; in Georgia the agitation in its favor is becoming pronounced, and Texas is getting into line. State Topics, of Austin, says on the subject: "No State in the Union is worse in need of the Torrens System, or something similar to it, than Texas, and no doubt our next Legislature will give this important matter the attention it deserves. Here will be afforded an opportunity for some legislation to make a name for himself and at the same time do a great and lasting service for the people."

Senator La Follette Lags.
Atlanta Journal.
Senator La Follette undoubtedly served a useful purpose in the earlier stages of a battle for free government. He was a strong figure among the Republicans—insurgent and led a fight, at one skilled and intrepid against the Aldrich-Cannon regime. But he is plainly falling far short of the standards of statesmanship needed in this new, constructive era. His attitude on several important issues has been extremely childish and narrow, so much so, indeed, that we find his personal admirers and supporters calling him a snipe. He is now, for instance, opposing the repeal of free canal tolls for the coastwise shipping monopoly. The Chicago Tribune criticizes his position in this wise:

"The spirit of partisan rivalry seems to have destroyed the judgment of men who have hitherto deserved well of the country. The attitude of Senators La Follette and Bristow on the canal subsidy law is plainly absurd. The Senators must be acute enough to realize that the name of patriotism has again been stolen by the friends of special privilege, and that the exemption of coastwise vessels from paying tolls is another backdoor method of robbing the treasury. Some sane friends should show them that in fighting the nation's interests and the interests of their constituents, they are injuring themselves, their party and the political principles which they champion."

Senator La Follette's recent course seems to indicate that he is of that unfortunate type of men who oppose whatever they cannot originate and who are unwilling to join any march they cannot lead. He did good work when the task was that of destroying an old machine, but he shows himself unqualified for the higher labor of building anew. Senator La Follette appears to be dwindling sadly.

The World's Mysteries

DID RAVAILLAC HAVE ACCOMPLICES?
The assassination of Henry IV of France ended the era of famous political murders. These murders were of such a nature that a conspiracy was invariably suggested and strong effort was always made to figure out who had been the accomplices to be followed by an effort to bring them higher in power to justice, but such effort in vainly failed.

When Francis Ravallac assassinated Henry IV on the day after the coronation of his Queen, Mary de Medicis, in the Ferroux Street at Paris, where his carriage had stopped a few minutes, the assassin was executed so speedily and with such revolting barbarity, but not even the repeated application of the torture elicited the least information as to the motives or the accomplices which he may have had in his crime.

Henry was an interesting figure, a wonder, considering the time, that his life was spared as long as it was. His switching from one faith to the other invited the fanatic's dagger. But Henry was brought up in that perilous time and never knew what it was to have fear. Ravallac was a religious fanatic, it is true, but it is not likely that he alone and unaided succeeded in carrying out his dastardly plot.

The assassination was the unfortunate outcome of a religious controversy which time would no doubt have settled amicably if all sides had the same common sense.

It is uncertain whether the profound horror which the assassination of Henry caused throughout the world or the terrible punishment inflicted on Ravallac, caused assassins to desist from their nefarious work, but certainly it is that no new assassination of a king or any member of the royal family of France took place from the death of Henry IV to the assassination of the Duc de Berry, from 1610 to 1820.

Upon the death of the Duke of Anjou in 1584 Henry became the legitimate heir to the crown of France. He became King five years later upon the death of Henry III. This started a civil war. Only the southern province of France and the Protestants recognized him as King, while the Catholics protested against him and refused obedience to him. His conversion to Catholicism in a great measure ended the controversy.

Henry IV's greatest political achievement, by which he manifested his far-seeing ability as a statesman, was the Edict of Nantes, promulgated on the 13th of April, 1598. It guaranteed freedom of conscience, and equality before the law to Catholics and Protestants; and it was the first great manifesto of religious toleration issued by any ruler.

Undoubtedly it was this Edict of Nantes which caused his assassination—an act of revenge with which his religious opponents paid back at his hands.

Ravallac, the assassin, was of humble origin and began life as a "valet de chambre," but afterwards became a lawyer and also a teacher of a school. He made an attempt to gain admission to the order of Feuillants and also to the Society of Jesus, but failed in both. His disappointment fostered a fanatical temperament, and rumors that the King was intending to make war upon the Pope suggested, no doubt, to him the idea of assassination. Although, as said before, in the course of his trial he was frequently put to the torture, yet he persistently—and it is now believed truly—denied that he had been prompted by any one or had any accomplices.

Racy of the Soil

Approves President's Stand.
Marionville Home.
President Wilson is being criticized by some because of his attitude toward the literary test section of the Immigration bill that is now before Congress. We are inclined to believe that the President is right in the stand that he has taken. Immigration should be restricted on other grounds than ability to read and write. Character, rather than education, is needed in the foreign influx into the United States. We want laborers who are willing to do the dirt, build roads, construct railways, etc.—to do such work as American people and educated foreigners will not do. If we can succeed in keeping out criminals, anarchists and dissipated persons we shall have done well.

Stray Dog Prevents Bad Fire.
Aronson Engineers.
Mr. John Hill, who lives near Weddington, in Sandy Ridge township, was aroused at 11:30 o'clock one night last week by a stray dog prowling around his house and got up and called to his children who were sleeping in another room to know what was making the unusual noise and while they were up they discovered that the house was on fire and the roof near the stove flue in the cook room was blazing. By hard and quick work the fire was extinguished.

Yadkin County Commencement.
Yadkin Ripple.
The Yadkin County Teachers' Association will meet again the first Saturday in March to lay plans for the county commencement. This county commencement will be held here on Easter Monday, April 13, as it was held last year, but the program has not yet been made up and we cannot tell what the exercises will be. That it will consist of first class entertainment is assured from the fact that such a body as the County Teachers' Association is in charge of it.

Fierce Fridays at Freedland.
Freedland Cor., Southport News.
I will write a few lines to let the readers hear from us once more, we are still on the map and the health of our community is fairly good at present, but each Friday we have a big rain or something worse. Last Friday we had rain, snow and sleet, all combined and just as soon as the land begins to dry off so that it is fit to plow it rains again.

Raise More Poultry.
Lenoir-Tople.
The demand for poultry products in this country is great, and there is no danger of overproduction. Eggs have recently been shipped to the United States from China, Russia, Italy, Germany and France, a fact which should stimulate Americans to a greater interest in poultry raising. In those localities where the business is carried on extensively, the people are growing rich from poultry raising, and success on a small scale with the good people of Caldwell should not take more interest and assist in the work of doing away with the necessity of importing eggs from foreign countries.

Rural Carrier Smiles.
Littleton News-Reporter.
Notwithstanding the weather was cold and the roads rough rural carrier H. C. Tucker of Warren, Fla., met his patrons last week with broad smiles. The cause of his forgetting all about the weather and roads was the arrival of a twelve pound boy at his home.

Smile and Be Happy

As to Holidays.
"You must stop worrying and take a holiday," said the suave practitioner.
"My dear doctor," replied the irritable patient, "if I could get my affairs into shape that would permit me to take a holiday I'd be so relieved that I wouldn't need one."—London Opinion.

Ready to Go The Limit
Jones—If Mr. Oldboy makes such an assertion I will denounce him as a liar.
President—Mr. Jones, I call you to order. Our by-laws do not allow you to go that far.
Jones—Then I call Mr. Oldboy a liar as far as it is permitted by the by-laws of this association. London Tid Bits.

Knotty Point of Jurisprudence.
"What's the discussion?"
"The boys had assembled to lynch a horse thief."
"Well?"
"But now a knotty point of jurisprudence has come up. Seems he stole an automobile."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Self-Condemed.

"I despise a hypocrite."
"So do I."
"Now take Jackson, for example; he's the biggest hypocrite on earth."
"But you appear to be his best friend."
"Oh, yes; I try to appear friendly toward him. It pays better in the end."—Boston Advertiser.

Force of Habit.

A young woman was asked by a friend as to the likelihood of a young chap who for some time had been saying devoted attention to the young woman in question, one, carefully, "William is a nice fellow, but he talks too much."
"How's that?" was the next question.
"Well, though he was a street car conductor."
"So he is," returned the other, "and he's continually saying, 'Sit up, loser!'"—New York Globe.

Unfortunate Memory.

Mike—Do you believe in the recall of Judges, Pat?
Pat—That I do not. The last time it was up before his honor he sez: "I recall that face, Sixty days."—Life.

The Same Reason.

Young Betts had just told his mother of his engagement to a charming young woman who was not blessed with much of this world's goods, and she was with immediate objection.
"Now, mother dear," said the young man, "don't be angry with me for falling in love with her. Besides, you were a poor girl when you first met father."
"Yes," replied Mrs. Betts, "and I married him because I knew he would succeed."
"Well, mother," he said, "and she's going to marry me because he did."—Don't you see it?—Philadelphia Ledger.

Go J Was A Sayer!

There are two insistent problems before the North Carolina Children's Home Society, said Mr. W. B. Street, of Greensboro, superintendent of the society, who is here in the interest of the institution. "One" of these problems is the meeting of the customary running expenses of the society and the other is the raising of funds for the completion of Joyland, the building of the society which we are erecting at Durham. It is in connection with the latter undertaking that I am in Raleigh this time.

"We have the building well under way. When we get it completed it will be of immense service to us in the carrying on of the work of the society. It is being built for service of tools for the society to work with. Or, to change the figure a little, it will be a clearing house for the society. There the children from the various parts of the State will be kept while we are finding homes for them. It frequently happens that when a child is brought to our attention it is imperative that it be taken away without delay from the environment in which it is found. In fact such is usually the case. We have a small receiving home in Greensboro and can board as many as we are able to pay for in an institution at Charleston, but we need a place of our own and one that is adequate to the need. The time when the building will be completed will depend altogether the success with which my appeals for aid meet."

Speaking of the work of the society in general, Mr. Street said: "We are being asked to take care of one new child every day and the applications have been coming in at that rate for three years. Our field is very broad. 'Wherever we find a child without a home and not meeting the conditions which the orphanages of the State impose we try to look out for him. It often happens that his need is for the removal of an estrangement or some other domestic trouble. If possible, we try to correct this trouble and our society has often been instrumental in meeting a child's need in this way. But in the majority of cases we have to find a home for the child and the completion of Joyland will not affect this policy as it will be only a receiving home where the children will remain during the four or five weeks or less that most ordinarily elapse while a permanent home is being found. Since our organization about ten years ago, we have found homes for seventeen hundred children."

The predicament in which government employees occasionally find themselves is well illustrated in an event this week in Washington when a watchman "held up" President Wilson as he appeared at the entrance to the Patent Office.

It was on Tuesday afternoon, shortly after three o'clock, says the Washington Herald, when a man of medium height, dressed in a gray suit, and wearing a gray hat walked up the steps of the front entrance to the Patent Office. Evidently he had walked briskly, for his face was glowing with the cold. He failed to notice a sign at the entrance reading: "No Visitors Admitted After 3 o'clock."

The pedestrian had opened the door when a white-haired watchman stepped forward and barred the way.

"The office is closed for the day; you can't enter," said the watchman. Then he added, as if in doubt: "But who are you?"

"I am Mr. Woodrow Wilson," the President of the United States replied. "Well, then," falteringly said the watchman, "I thought there was something familiar about your face. Come right in."

The President, who was accompanied by his physician, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, and two secret service operatives, walked in and made a tour of the Patent Office. He examined with interest records of recent patents which have been issued.

The President's walk lasted about three-quarters of an hour. He chose it in preference to an automobile ride or a game of golf, which are his accustomed forms of recreation.

"We expect to have our new high school building ready by commencement," said Mr. W. G. Crowder, of Cary, in speaking of the handsome new structure that is now being erected in his town. "We are making great progress in the work, and expect to have a big time up our way on the occasion of the dedication of the building."

"How much was invested in the building, and how did you secure the money for its erection?" was asked of Mr. Crowder.

"Why, the building will cost \$25,000 by the time it is completed, but it is worth every cent that has been put into it. We issued bonds for a part of the money, and some of it came from the State fund, and we are going to have such a school as will be a pride not only to our town but to the whole State. Our people believe in education, and we are doing all we can to prepare our young people to make something of themselves when they get out in life.

"You know the Cary High School has always been the distinctive feature of the town, and has brought to our little city hundreds of young people every year. The faculty of the school now numbers about ten, and all of them are teachers of ability and learning."

"Yes, sir, the school is in a prosperous condition, and the people of Cary are proud of it. The students come from all around our town, and the number now being accommodated there is about four hundred."

Manufacturers of greenhouses and makers of boxes are getting in touch so that the latter may use for box clients and cyprus waste from the greenhouses.

New News of Yesterday

(By E. J. Edwards.)

A TRIBUTE TO AN ALMOST FORGOTTEN POST.
In the long life of Colonel Edward J. Allen, of Pittsburgh, full of adventure as it was in his early years, he met many men who became prominent as soldiers in the Civil War, as authors and as men of great affairs. Colonel Allen, when only twenty-one years of age, was the leader of the party which blazed a path from the Missouri river to the Pacific and he was one of those who under the sponsorship of Captain George Briston McClellan built a difficult highway in the heart of what is now the State of Washington. As colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment he participated in many battles and was at last grievously wounded at Gettysburg. Now in his eighty-fourth year he is the only surviving colonel of any of the regiments which went from Pennsylvania to the front in Civil War days.

Colonel Allen was one of the fortunate men who had personal and intimate acquaintance with that man of rare poetic genius, Richard Realf. "I became intimate with Realf," said Colonel Allen, "and in that intimacy I discovered the qualities of a most lovable man. He had the genuine poetic attitude. I wish he were more widely known and better appreciated, for his poems have fire and depth. I suppose in our busy lives we miss the worth and delicacy of many fine souls. I have learned that poems go by virtue to a great extent. Few remember now Coleridge's poem, which begins: 'I am dying, Egypt, dying,' which was written just before he was killed in battle."

Realf told me once that he knew General Lytle and was a comrade in arms with him. How well I remember Realf's guilelessness. His face was full of radiance and enthusiasm illuminated his countenance.

Realf was of English birth and parentage, and he came to this country while a lad. I knew but little of his early life. He became one of the associates of John Brown, whom Realf regarded as a sort of inspired prophet. But he was not with John Brown at the Harper's Ferry raid. When the Civil War began, Realf enlisted, and he was a soldier both in action and in spirit, but curiously enough the war did not inspire him to any work that will live. However, it did not inspire any of the poets in that way except Mrs. Howe, when she wrote 'The Battle-Hymn of the Republic.' Whittier, Longfellow and James Russell Lowell.

I found Realf a companion of such vivid and rare appreciation that his impressions, peculiar quality of voice and his apt interest in his subject came before me clearly now. He was a most companionable guest, but a very sensitive man. Many an evening before taking up the burden of his letter writing—he wrote editorials for the Pittsburgh Commercial, whose successor is the Gazette Times—he used to talk over with me the incidents of his life.

It was one which had been full of tumult great hopes, sorrows, agony and some spiritual exaltation. An after-dinner talk with him at my home was a great pleasure to me.

"Poor fellow, his was not the kind of temperament that could endure the burdens of life. I was in San Francisco when I learned of his death. I wish I could have been with him in his last hour, for the touch of a friend's hand and the encouraging words from a kindly spirit might have meant much to him. His last poem was the epitome of desolation in words. 'Ni Nisi Bismum De Mortuis Est.' It ended thus: 'Plant daisies at his head and at his feet.' Other had done this when I went to his grave, and I too, planted mine there."

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