The Sun.

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It Shouldn't Become a Political Question; It Is an American Question.

The problem of a League of Nations shouldn't make for party cleavage. The scheme would be killed before reaching this stage. The fact that it is the cherished project of President WILSON naturally gives it a backing by those of his own party who follow him blindly. Fortunately, however, not all the Democrats in high position will permit themselves to be billiaished into indorsing it.

But for Mr. WILSON's authorship of the plan, it is certain that a larger percentage of Democrats would be against it than is the case with the Republicans. This conclusion rests on the obvious fact that the Irish Americans naturally would not favor anything that would so clearly work to the advantage of England. And what is true of Irish Americans would hold equally true of German Americans, whose feeling against England is far more bitter than that of the Celts.

On the other hand, there are many Republicans who conscientiously favor the League of Nations idea, while others, the rank and file of the party, perhaps, are against it simply because it is the pet product of a Democratic President. Such party cleavage on this question that means so much to Americans ought not to be. And why should our American people line up for and against the scheme on party grounds? It has never been an issue at the polls, and it is in no sense related, even remotely, to any of the political issues that have developed strong partisan feeling.

In its opposition to Mr. WILSON's complex scheme for binding this nation in a compact with a lot of other nations, with whom we have little in common, THE SUN takes its stand squarely on the merits of the question as it reasons it out. THE SUN's conclusions are not influenced in the slightest measure by party considerations. On the contrary, THE SUN would support the measure if it believed it to be a wise one. But THE SUN does not so regard it.

THE SUN looks upon it as the most dangerous and complicating venture America has ever seriously considered, and so opposes it. The project ought to have, and THE SUN believes will have, the sharp disapproval of the leaders in national thought, even as it would have the disapproval of the voters of the country if ever it should come before them. And shouldn't a matter involving so radical a departure from the well established policies of this Government come before the people for their decision on a question so far reaching and that involves so much in its possibilities?

Another Club for Anarchists.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has unanimously recommended for passage by Congress a bill to punish anarchistic agitators, to prohibit the display of the red flag and to prevent the distribution or circulation of anarchistic publications.

The bill should be enacted into law, and that law should be enforced with all the power possessed by the Federal Government.

In many cases a State cannot reach the authors of anarchistic propaganda. They carry on their campaign for the destruction of civilized government across State boundaries, remaining themselves outside the jurisdiction of the community they seek to throw into chaos. Only the United States, with its nationwide authority, can reach the offenders in such instances.

This country has been tolerant to the verge of weakness in its treatment of conspirators who seek to overthrow it. It has permitted the most detestable doctrines of disorder to be preached openly. It has refrained from taking the steps that elementary caution suggested for its own protection. It has been so careful of the extreme privileges seized by a few individuals within its borders that it has gravely imperilled the rights of the vast majority.

There is no excuse for anarchy in America. Here under a Constitution that safeguards the political rights of every individual any reform a majority of citizens may believe is desirable can be put into effect without resort to violence, without the use of physical force, without going one inch outside the law. The consistent refusal of anarchists and their dupes to submit themselves and their projects to this fair rule is part of their boast that not a better government, but no government, is their goal.

With this doctrine of destruction there can be no compromise. It must be combated with every available weapon. Its teachers must be punished and its conspiracies must be stamped out. Only by doing this can society save itself from the terrors of lawlessness and the collapse of the structure erected to protect humanity from the viciousness and rapacity of the strong and ruthless.

An American Justified.

Had the world remained at peace and the normal course of men's occupations been undisturbed by the cataclysmic outburst of ferocious ambition and greed that has devastated many of its most beautiful and interesting districts, his countrymen and his admirers in foreign lands would have celebrated the centennial of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL's birth as the anniversary of a literary artist of recognized ability, a reporter of contemporary incidents of insight and sagacity, a receptive and judicious student of the past. The tributes to his genius would have been interesting and enlivening.

But the circumstances surrounding the observances now in progress are such that neither the form nor the manner in which LOWELL gave expression to his thoughts and impressions takes first place in the public mind. The substance of his message makes the primary appeal to his countrymen; the lesson he continually and fervently returned to engrosses their attention to the subordination if not to the exclusion of the less vital matter of its adornment and outward garb.

As if influenced by the fact his natal day was the anniversary of that on which GEORGE WASHINGTON was born, LOWELL was preeminently the protagonist of American democracy, of human equality, of the doctrines that inspired the Declaration of Independence and produced the Constitution, of the beneficent accomplishments and possibilities of the republic of which he was a distinguished citizen, of the essential virtue of the great mass of free men and free women. The barbed shaft of his illuminating wit, the excoriating satire of which he was a master among masters, were directed against individuals. His lampoons were destructive of the false pretence and the pompous shams of coteries and exclusive societies. But these inspiring manifestations of contempt, these issues of remorseless ridicule, had ever behind them a splendid faith in the great experiment that came near to wreck under his very eyes, to the salvation of which he contributed tirelessly and brilliantly.

Thus it is to LOWELL the patriot, LOWELL the undaunted American, LOWELL the devoted expounder, defender, and corrector of his country that attention will inevitably and unconsciously turn at this period in the country's history. At another time, perhaps on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth, when a League of Nations has done its perfect work, when supernationalism has merged into internationalism, when boundary lines have been wiped out and men swear their very lives to defend the earth in general instead of to protect their homes and firesides, when patriotism is remembered only as a parochial and provincial weakness of bygone generations, the life of LOWELL may be read as the life of a literary person only; but that time has not yet arrived. Instead, to-day his spirit of pure confidence in his country, his militant defiance of her calumniators, his abounding faith in her future, command the eye and fill the mind.

Nor has the nation to which LOWELL gave so much and from which he demanded so much cause to hang its head in shame as it scans again the high words of his confidence and urgings. He lived to see it firmly reestablished in unquestioned and unquestionable power after the terrible test of internecine war; he saw laid deep and sound in the blood of men of his own generation and the generation that followed his the foundations for a new and unshakable nationalism; and had his life covered the stage of development from which we are now emerging, he would have had reason to rejoice in the fulfilment of his hopes and the justification of his vision.

There would have been from this acute and wise observer sharp reproofs, merited rebukes, caustic reminders of the frailty of human nature; our weaknesses and our failures would not have escaped his searching eye. Yet he would have seen a nation capable not only of understanding its needs and its obligations, but competent to minister to the first and to fulfil the second. He would have beheld a community of purpose heartening to every lover of America, a unanimity of sentiment amazing to even the most optimistic students of the national life, a determination to follow the path of duty, no matter where it led, and an adaptability to the harsh conditions imposed by privations undergone to sustain a great ideal that would have justified his most ardent wishes and surpassed his most rosy expectation.

In LOWELL the nation has an exponent of that splendid patriotism the enlightened New Englanders of his generation brought to so fine a flowering that it penetrated and uplifted the thought not only of their contemporaries, but abides with us, and will with our descendants, as an inspiration and a guide in all the affairs of life. He had no narrow, untutored, view of life.

He knew the world through books, through travel, through contact with the world's master minds. His love for his country, his devotion to her welfare, his confidence in her growth in all things that make a nation great and powerful and enduring, had no narrow foundation. And in all the wealth of knowledge acquired from study or from contact with his fellow men at home or afield, the genius of LOWELL was illuminated and balanced by inherent common sense and understanding of human nature that, while they did not restrain the formation of the highest intellectual conceptions of ideal conditions, made always for the recognition of those limitations which must guide and modify the aspirations of statesmen who deal with concrete and practical tasks. In these qualities was shown the sound and wholesome influence of New England character and training, which teach man that though his eyes may be fixed on the stars his feet must be firmly planted on the ground, and that progress toward Utopia must of necessity be made over a rough path, beset by perils. The spirit of reform in LOWELL was not weakened by the recognition of the difficulties that must be overcome to accomplish even a little advance, but on the contrary, his recognition that man and man's works are not to be remade in a day gave effectiveness to his labors and authority to his utterances.

As the foundation of good sense and intelligence on which he built was broad and firm, so his patriotism was broad and firm, and on his anniversary we who treasure his ideals may thank GOD we need not blush as we contemplate them in the light of his memory.

Poverty and Palm Beach.

There is a seeming incongruity in the environment when Mayor HYLAN sends a message to his millions of poor in New York city from Palm Beach. "Millions struggling along from hand to mouth, living in dirty rooms, eating unclean food, living on little salaries—on which they can just keep alive." But where would one who has seen the misery of New York as the Mayor has seen it be more likely to think of that misery and deplore it, and resolve to alleviate it, than in the sharp contrast of Palm Beach?

There are other people—wealthy people—whom the Mayor flays unmercifully and without discrimination who likewise have keenly felt this same contrast in similar environments and who likewise have resolved to help alleviate the misery. Many such are helping mightily. It is just as well for the father of a great city to be fair to all of his children.

There are hundreds of thousands—if not millions—living in New York city in circumstances that would be acutely wretched to Palm Beach patrons, but which are almost like Arcadia when compared with the conditions these hundreds of thousands left in Russia and the Balkans when they came to America.

The Mayor, who is responsible for keeping the peace in his large family, along with his other responsibilities, might well take care lest an overstatement from him should unwittingly lead his millions who, as he says, "are without the other man's mental equipment," to hazard their steadily improving condition by acts as reckless as the Mayor's speech. As the Mayor well knows, one cannot get the price of a trip to Palm Beach, nor the capacity to enjoy Palm Beach, except by intelligent toil. There is no royal road to Palm Beach. Nor to any of the stations along the way.

"Sober Second Thought" Applied to Prohibition Law.

If any precedent guarantees the serious consideration of any legislative programme, then the people must forbear to laugh at the bill in Albany which would rescind the action taken by the Legislature when it ratified the Federal prohibition amendment. In October, 1868, three months after the Secretary of State had proclaimed the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Legislature of Oregon, which had ratified the article in September, 1866, withdrew its consent to the ratification. This, we believe, is the only instance where a State has withdrawn its approval of a constitutional amendment after the amendment has been adopted—the very course that is contemplated by the Walker-McElligott bill.

Other Legislatures have had changes of heart about ratifications, but not in the same peculiar, if not ridiculous, way. Four Southern States first rejected and then ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. New York, after ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment in April, 1869, withdrew its consent to the ratification in January, 1870. This action of the New York Legislature was taken, however, nearly three months before the amendment, through ratification by a sufficient number of States, had been added to the Constitution. In the history of constitutional amendments five States in all have first rejected and then adopted, while four States have first adopted and then passed resolutions of dissent.

There has never been a test which would determine to what extent a State may change its mind on an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It is of course patent that ratification by three-fourths of the States makes an amendment of force. It is held generally by interpreters of Article V. that a State may first reject and then ratify, and that while rejection is not binding upon a State, ratification is binding at least for a considerable time—one student suggesting that this length of time would be the period during which the amendment may be supposed to be under consideration. In the case of the prohibition amendment the act of Congress puts a limit of seven years, the father of the bill perhaps having heard that in 1873 the Senate of Ohio voted to ratify an amendment proposed in 1789! Article V. is indeed open to various interpretations. Providing for amendments, it may itself need amendment.

Fortunately, however, there is no question about the ratification of the new amendment. It is firmly attached to the Constitution and it cannot be removed except by an operation similar to that which placed it where it is. Even if only thirty-six States—a bare three-fourths—had ratified, and New York had been one of these, the passage by the Legislature of a bill purporting to rescind or withdraw the consent of this State to the amendment would be of no legal use. Of course the authors of the bill know this. What they are aiming at is the moral—so to speak—effect of the passage of what would amount to a resolution of regret. Sober second thought, Mr. MCELLIGOTT calls it, choosing his adjective with timely humor.

Some may wonder what the success of a resolution of regret would lead to. Presumably the legislators behind it believe that it would be the necessary peg upon which to hang a very liberal interpretation of the phrase "intoxicating liquors." The talk at Albany is of sanction for beer of less than 4 per cent. alcoholic content and wine of 10 per cent. A test case might be necessary, in the event of the Legislature clinging to light beers and wines, to determine exactly at what point liquor becomes intoxicating. Surely there are legal breakers ahead if this State passes a law pretending to conform to the requirements of the amendment yet permitting the sale of beverages which, if taken heartily enough, will inebriate. Nor will the breakers dash upon Albany alone. The Congress let itself in for a flood of technical objection when it used this confusing clause:

"The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The defining of "intoxicating liquors" is child's play as compared to the task of solving the puzzle propounded by Congress in the sentence quoted. What is that "concurrent power" which is to bring together the Congress and all the States in "appropriate legislation"? If any man knows he has kept it to himself. It sounds as if it had been written by a person who, attempting to amend the Constitution of the United States, had neglected to read that document.

Conditions at Brest.

General PERSHING's report to the War Department on the conditions at Brest should go a long way toward putting a stop to the hysteria about that camp.

If Brest were to be judged by the stories recently told, before Congress committees and elsewhere, our soldiers in France were subjected in peace to horrors worse than those of war. Yet we have the assurance of the commander in chief, who has personally inspected the camp within the last month, that the general camp conditions and the method of handling troops at Brest are good. The fact that the death rate in the camp is lower than it was in the earlier months of the winter certainly shows that there has been no recent collapse in the sanitary system.

Brest is not an ideal camp, being undeniably a muddy region, but its convenience to shipping made its use necessary. It is probable that our soldiers have undergone great discomfort there; but the difference between discomfort and death is of course immeasurable.

This newspaper has when occasion required made thoughtful comment upon the prospect of a preprimary political device to act as a starter for the primary, and, it is sad to reflect, has been charged with speaking in lighter vein, as though such a thing could not be. In no spirit of "we told you so," but for the proper purpose of recording history, we make note of a proposal by the New Jersey Republican State Committee to urge an amendment to that State's amazing election laws for a preprimary device. Let those who have scoffed when we spoke of an imminent preprimary election watch their breath!

Senator HARDWICK had printed in the *Congressional Record* resolutions adopted by the statewide cotton convention of Georgia which demand among other things:

That the said New York Cotton Exchange shall publish from day to day the number of bales offered for sale and the number of sales actually consummated, and the names of the parties buying and selling.

Here's constraint! No demand for a statement of the "parties'" dress, manners, age, sex, preference (if any) in cocktails, sauces, creeds, music or movie stars. Why, this is indeed to be demure.

On Lowell's Verse.

And where did Lowell glean his harvestings?
In each uncurling leaf that shines and glows;
In birds and perfumes; in the budded rose;
In dust and darkness; in the silver wings
Of stars and moonbeams; in the whisperings
Of each gay gypsy wind that roving goes;
In shadows; and in silences, that close
With wistful quiet on wild, woodland springs.

From life and love, from sorrow, joy and fear,
From pain and rapture, from despair and death,
He learned to listen for the inner breath
Of every loveliness, remote or near—
And, with divining power, attuned and strong,
Compelled from each the wonder of a song.

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

SOUTH ORANGE'S MEMORIAL.

Another Way to Honor Residents Who Have Been in War Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The village of South Orange seems quite upset over the proposal to spend $150,000 for a community house and $15,000 annually for upkeep of the building. However, sentiment seems unanimous for a suitable memorial for all residents who have been in war service.

This morning I was astonished to open my SUN and find that some one had slipped in a mimeographed letter on memorial buildings from the Secretary of the Interior to the "Mayor" of South Orange. This form of publicity is unlawful.

Also for reasons as old as human nature itself, the villagers will not mix in the ideal manner suggested. So let me suggest first, that a memorial bulletin board be erected at a strategic point for each resident in service who lost his or her life on the field of battle or in a hospital. Such bulletin boards should be used only for announcements of general interest. Second, that any sum that can be raised be used to endow rooms or special wards in the most appropriate hospital for use of residents without charge in the following order of precedence: Army and Red Cross nurses, honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, Red Cross and other war workers, and deserving residents or transients.

W. B. LITTELL.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., February 20.

PUNISH GERMANY FIRST.

A Practical Programme Suggested to President Wilson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the prayer called "For the Church Militant" in the Episcopal service we call on the Almighty so to "dispose the hearts of all Christian rulers that they may truly and impartially administer justice to the punishment of wickedness and vice," &c.

Does the Christian ruler of this country of ours show himself disposed to administer justice to the punishment of wickedness?

It seems to me he has been delaying that punishment, which should be so speedily made, by every day that he has been working instead for a theory, or ideal, so called, of his own. Why does not he attend first to his proper business of bringing the Germans to the bar of judgment?

N. L. H.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., February 19.

Could Any League of Nations Make War Impossible?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* President Wilson, with the highest of ideals, has failed to carry forward that highest of commands, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's." He returns disappointed.

Might he not without embarrassment, having done the best he could, admit the failure and ask for the punishment of Germany to a limit that will not prevent the return of the Germans to productive labor, and advise our return to the practices of the centuries? Under our system, history proves, war is inevitable; why deceive ourselves?

Perchance China might explain how, uninjured herself, she has seen the fall of the Chaldean, Greek, Roman, Frankish, Napoleonic, Spanish, Russian and Germanic empires.

J. W. S.

BOSTON, February 19.

Competition the Only True Price Maker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Labor is very fond of declaiming against trusts. Now Government ownership or control is the very culmination of the trust principle—the very negation of competition.

After all you can't beat the latter. It is the only true incentive to enterprise, and especially the only true price maker. In fact, it may be said to be a natural law, for we see it at work all through nature (where there is no politics).

Until we get back to it we shall be economically on the sick list.

F. M.

NEW YORK, February 20.

Curiosities of War Aims.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* By the way, it was said after the civil war that we Americans were a queer people: we had fought eight years, from 1775 to 1783, about a stamp act and had got the "nigger," and from 1861 to 1865 had fought about "the nigger" and had got the stamp act.

Might it not be added now that we have fought twenty months for "peace without victory" and got "victory without peace"?

F.

NEW YORK, February 20.

Distributed Human Freight.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your contemporary the *Subway Sun* suggests that passengers "distribute themselves" through the cars. It does not advise how they should afterward collect themselves. Perhaps you can devise some method to prevent this suicidal method of travelling in the subway.

NEW YORK, February 20.

M. H. G.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Naples, Italy, has organized a branch of the great cooperative society for the benefit of employees of the state and has requested the assistance of the American Consul in opening relations with American manufacturers of food products, boots and shoes and other articles of first necessity.

Ambassador Sharp has cabled from Paris that according to official Belgian statements all exports from Belgium are prohibited except under license.

The crisis with respect to shipping space into and out of Central American ports has been reached and passed. The ports on the east coast are regularly served by steamships of the United Fruit Company.

The extraordinary demand in the United States a few months ago for castor oil as an engine lubricant created a great deal of interest throughout Central America, where the climate and soil are well suited to the production of castor beans. In Nicaragua two large contracts were signed, aggregating 126,000 bushels. The total crop in that country will probably be about 200,000 bushels.

A conservative estimate of the tobacco crop in Costa Rica for this season, as procured from reliable sources, is as follows: On the Atlantic side, 127.5 acres producing 130,000 pounds; on the Pacific side, 161.5 acres producing 98,000 pounds, making a total of 289 acres producing 228,000 pounds.

The total declared exports from Puntarenas, Costa Rica, to the United States during 1918 were valued at $1,416,623, as compared with $1,466,565 in 1917.

A loss of about 10 per cent. of the tomato crop within the vicinity of Los Mochis, Sinaloa, Mexico, was suffered due to frost, and it is estimated that about forty or fifty carloads of tomatoes of about 1,000 crates each will be lost.

Dansk Mose-Industri is the name of a new company being formed in Aarhus, Denmark, with a capital stock of $43,840. It will develop peat beds and work certain by-products.

According to the Buenos Ayres *Herald* it was stated that the official calculation gives the amount of maize available for export in 1919 at 3,659,370 metric tons.

LINCOLN AND EBERT.

Essential Differences Between the Rail Splitter and the Saddler.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* An unpleasant parallel between Lincoln and Ebert was suggested in certain editorial articles in the newspapers on Lincoln's birthday. They attached a misleading importance to the coincidence that Ebert, "the saddler," was inaugurated President of the Republic of Germany on the same day of the same month on which Lincoln, "the rail splitter," was born. Surely the parallel must stop short with this fact.

The American public is eager to-day to know who Ebert is, and what is the Republic of Germany. All that we know of Ebert is that he was a saddler, then a Socialist agitator; was elected to the Reichstag in 1912, and elected by a faction of the Socialists President of the so-called Republic of Germany.

It is fair to assume, therefore, that Ebert does not believe in a republic as Americans understand it, in which every individual, rich or poor, is equal before the law; that he does not believe in the rights of property of individuals; and that he does believe in a government of a class, by a class, and for a class, and that class the Socialists.

Now what resemblance can an American see between the rail splitter of the United States of 1820 and the saddler of Germany of 1919? The rail splitter in the United States was part and parcel of the economic, social and political forces of the country. He was very poor, but that did not exclude him from the best social or political life of his community. Mr. Blaine in his eulogy of President Garfield, speaking of the poverty of the young American, said:

The poverty of the frontier, where all are engaged in a common struggle, and where common sympathy and hearty cooperation lighten the burdens of each, is a very different poverty, different in kind, different in influence and effect from the conscious and humiliating indigence which is every day forced to contrast itself with neighboring wealth, on which it feels a sense of grinding dependence.

The poverty of the frontier is indeed no poverty. It is but the beginning of wealth, and has the boundless possibilities of the future always opening before it. No man ever grew up in the agricultural regions of the West, where a house raising or even a corn husking is matter of common interest and helpfulness, with any other feeling than that of broad minded, generous independence. This honorable independence marked the youth of Garfield, as it marks the youth of millions of the best blood and brain now training for the future citizenship and future government of the republic.

It is hard to get the full meaning of this American characteristic of work through the head of a foreigner, but is it not the plain truth? Many kinds of work which would be called even menial in Europe have always been considered as dignified in the United States, because here the only requisite of work is that it shall earn an honest living for an honest man.

The rail splitter was the product of "a government of the people, for the people, by the people."

On the other hand, in Germany the saddler belongs to a trade which not only society classifies as ignoble, but which he himself accepts as such. In that country all work, except that of the Government, including the professions of law, medicine and learning, have always been looked down upon by the upper classes with patronizing contempt. Socially, the saddler knew only other saddlers or like tradesmen. Politically, he had a right to vote for a member of the Reichstag, whose powers were purely nominal. He had freedom neither of speech nor of assemblage.

The saddler in Germany is the product of centuries of social tyranny and political slavery, and naturally would be a revolutionist and a Socialist.

Can a statesman spring to-day out of this old Germany of yesterday? Of course, it is only fair that we should hope for the best, but at present it sounds like desecration to mention the names of Lincoln and Ebert in the same breath. Lincoln loved his fellow man, and Ebert loves his fellow Socialists.

NEW YORK, February 20.

T. H.

In and Then How Out?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* If the United States should join a League of Nations formed in accordance with the proposed constitution, and afterward should come to the conclusion that she made a mistake in doing so, can she withdraw honorably from the League of Nations?

READER.

NEW YORK, February 20.

It would depend on the form of the treaty engagement. In the convention of The Hague, for instance, the United States Government protected itself by a distinct reservation reasserting the Monroe Doctrine and the traditional American policy with regard to mixing ourselves up with European affairs.

To Ole Hanson.

An open, artless, simple chanson
To Ole Hanson—
A prophylactic plain, that's wholly
Devoted to extolling Ole—
An ode as straight, direct and free
As he
Alone is fitting—
So to our knitting

Whether beside some northern floe
Where Vikings launched their questing keels
He had his birth, I do not know;
It may have happened there where steals
The Mississippi from its source;
And then of course
Up in Racine
It may have been.
It does not matter much;
The clutch
[illegible] has on [illegible] now, the [illegible]
He's just made with each fellow cit
Has little privity
With his nativity.
In short, his earth place
Is quite extraneous of birthplace.
We do know, when it came to battle
Out in Seattle
That he was there, all there,
Four square!

Likewise is it a minor matter
Whether he's thin or somewhat fatter,
Whether he's physically husky,
Whether his skin is light or dusky,
Whether he's saturnine or soulful.
We know he's Oleful;
That vocally or soft or loud
He cows a mob and thrills a crowd;
That, eloquent or not, the hang
Of get there gab is his, the tang.
The essence of colloquial speech;
That he's a peach;
That Daniel Webster from his chest,
And Patrick Henry and the rest,
Could speak with no more force and grace
Than Ole Hanson when he said,
Referring to the menace Red:
"It never reached first base!"

Up then and fill your lungs and loose that yell!
Three and three times three for him! All is well
With us and with the nation, since we bred
A Hanson. There is in us still the seed,
The essential nub, that made us what we are.
Hanson's the avatar.
The proof, and when they put him to it,
He went right through it.
Hip, hip, again then! Ole Hanson, an American!

MAURICE MORRIS.

CARDINAL GIBBONS HONORED BY CHURCH

Catholic Hierarchy of North America Attends His Golden Jubilee.

CHEER IRELAND'S CAUSE

Pope the Towering Figure of War and Peace, Says Prelate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—James Cardinal Gibbons to-day received a tribute unique in the history of the Catholic Church at the celebration of his golden episcopal jubilee. With a personal representative of the Pope in attendance a pontifical high mass was sung by the aged prelate in the Church of the Franciscan Monastery at Catholic University in the presence of the most notable gathering of clergy and laity ever held in North America.

Afterward the dignitaries attended a dinner at the university, where Cardinal O'Connell of Boston presented the venerable priest with a purse of $50,000, the gift of his fellow Bishops and Archbishops.

Pope Benedict, represented by Archbishop Cerretti, Assistant Papal Secretary of State, sent a letter which was read at the mass, bestowing his benediction on the Cardinal, his clergy and the faithful of the see of Baltimore.

Applaud Freedom of Ireland.

More than eighty prelates attended the service, Canada being represented by Cardinal Begin of Quebec and Mexico by Archbishop Orozco of Guadalajara. Distinguished Catholic laymen present included Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court, Rear Admiral Capps, Rear Admiral McGowan and W. Bourke Cochran of New York.

Mention of freedom for Ireland in several addresses at the dinner evoked stormy applause from the audience. Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, speaking on "Our Country," was the first to touch on the subject. He declared America had achieved first place in the family of nations and that other countries were looking to the United States for aid and leadership.

"Armenia is appealing for food," he said. "The Central Empires want democracy, France needs our help in restoration, England hopes that we may help her sustain her claims and Ireland——" but he was interrupted by spontaneous cheering and had to wait until he could conclude. "Ireland hopes that justice may be done."

Bishop Shahan, rector of the university, who presided at the dinner, broached the subject again by urging all Bishops who could attend the meeting of the Friends of Irish Freedom in Philadelphia Saturday. He also was interrupted by cheering.

Tributes to the Cardinal.

Bishop Shahan was in tears when he told of the Cardinal's goodness to the Catholic University, his gifts this year alone totalling $95,000, of which $50,000 was the jubilee gift from the Diocese of Baltimore. Cardinal Begin paid a tribute from the ancient see of Quebec. Cardinal O'Connell declared his confrere was a "living bond between the vanishing pioneer and the working out of his glorious dream in the wonderful reality of to-day." and Archbishop Mundelein said His Eminence's epitaph should be simply "to God and country," because his life work had been devoted to both.

Friends of Cardinal Gibbons said he never looked better. He sang the mass in a clear, resonant voice, his step was elastic and a happy smile and twinkling eye lighted his face throughout the day. In his speech he said:

"When a man like myself becomes an octogenarian he is disposed to be reminiscent and to praise times passed away. He has the temptation to embellish his narratives because his audience, who are his juniors, have no means of contradicting him. He has the whole field to himself. But I assure you that I have no disposition to yield to the temptation myself.

"At the close of the Third Plenary Council, over which I had the honor to preside, I addressed the assembled prelates, and referring to the words which St. Paul wrote to Timothy, I thanked them because they did not despise my youth. If your predecessors in the episcopate were so patient and forbearing to me in my youthful experience, you have always been kind and considerate to me in my declining years.

"I am to-day the sole survivor of the nearly 1,000 bishops who attended the vatican council, and by a notable circumstance the oldest prelate at the time of the council was a bishop from South America.

"What is still more noteworthy, I am actually the only survivor of the eighty prelates who attended the Third Plenary Council of 1884.

"The last to descend below the horizon of the tomb was the venerable patriarch of the West, the great apostle of temperance, the patriot whom his fellow citizens loved to honor, without distinction of race or religion, the Lion of the Fold of Judah—I refer to John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul.

The Pope in War Time.

"I thank God that we are assembled to-day, when the war is over, and the blessed sun of peace has dawned upon us. During that tremendous conflict there was one majestic figure that towered over all others. I refer to our Holy Father, Benedict XV. I behold him now in imagination standing like Moses on the mountain [illegible] uplifted hands, praying for his spiritual children shedding fratricidal blood.

"The Holy Father was unjustly criticised in those days. He was blamed by the Allies because he did not side with them. He was blamed by the Central Powers because he did not espouse their cause. But the Holy Father could not be a partisan. He was too exalted a personage for that. But though not a partisan he was not an indifferent spectator of the horrors he witnessed. He frequently protested against the outrages perpetrated in Belgium and France; and he was habitually exercised in the benevolent work of effecting a change of prisoners; and in many other ways mitigating the horrors of war.

Papacy Lives Forever.

"The sovereign Pontiff stands out today the most exalted personage in Christendom. Kings will die, emperors will die, even popes will die, but the papacy lives forever.

"The popes have seen the rise and development of all the Governments of Europe. It is not improbable they will witness the death of some of them and chant their requiem.

"They have seen kingdoms changed to republics and republics changed to monarchies. They have looked on while the Goths, the Vandals and Visigoths invaded the fairest portions of Europe, upsetting thrones. All this they have seen, while the divine constitution of the church of which they are the guardians has remained unchanged. We may apply to her the words of the Apostle: 'Those shall perish, but thou remainest; and all of them shall grow old as a garment. But thou, O immortal church, art always the same, and thy years shall never fail.'"

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Standard Time.
Sun rises.....6:44 A M Sun sets.....5:31 P M
Moon rises.....12:00 P M

For eastern New York—Snow in north, rain in south portion to-day or to-night, warmer; to-morrow snow or rain in north, rain in south portion, slightly colder; moderate to fresh southeast to south winds.

For western New York—Snow in east, snow or rain in west portion to-day, somewhat warmer; to-morrow cloudy and slightly colder; probably local snows.

For New Jersey—Rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow rain in north, clearing in south portion; moderate south to southwest winds.

For northern New England—Increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer to-day, snow to-night; to-morrow snow in interior, snow or rain on the coast; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

For southern New England—Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer to-day, followed by rain; to-morrow rain in east, rain or snow in west portion; moderate southeast to south winds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The southwestern disturbance has moved from the Texas Panhandle to west central Illinois since Wednesday night, attended by snows in the plains States, the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and the south upper lake region and by rains in the Ohio and the middle Mississippi valleys, the Gulf and South Atlantic States. There is another disturbance from the north Pacific central to-night over northern Arizona and quite general, though mostly light snows and rains have fallen west of the Rocky Mountains. In the lower lake region, the middle Atlantic States and New England the weather was fair. It is colder in the interior of the south Atlantic States, in the lower Missouri Valley and the middle plateau, but elsewhere temperatures are generally higher. There will be snow Friday in the upper lake region, snow or rain from the lower lake region eastward and rain to the southward, followed by generally fair weather Saturday except in New York and New England, where rains or snows will continue. In the east Gulf States, the lower Ohio Valley and west Tennessee the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday, but with increasing cloudiness Saturday in the east Gulf and south Atlantic States. It will be somewhat warmer Friday in the lower lake region, the middle Atlantic States and New England and somewhat colder in the lower Ohio Valley, western Tennessee and the east Gulf States. It will be somewhat colder Saturday in the upper Ohio Valley, the east lower lake region and the middle Atlantic States.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer, hrs.	Rainfall last 24	Weather.
Abilene	64	42	29.86	..	Clear
Albany	38	18	30.88	..	Clear
Atlantic City	40	26	30.32	..	Clear
Baltimore	44	28	30.34	..	Clear
Bismarck	26	18	30.10	.04	Snow
Boston	40	22	30.32	..	Clear
Buffalo	34	16	30.22	..	Cloudy
Charleston	52	44	30.14	..	Rain
Chicago	36	22	30.46	.34	Snow
Cincinnati	38	28	30.98	.16	Cloudy
Cleveland	34	22	30.02	..	Cloudy
Denver	36	32	29.86	.02	Clear
Detroit	34	24	30.10	..	Cloudy
Galveston	70	54	30.06	.02	Pt. Cloudy
Helena	30	18	29.96	..	Snow
Jacksonville	60	58	30.12	..	Cloudy
Kansas City	36	32	30.32	.50	Cloudy
Los Angeles	60	50	29.92	..	Clear
Milwaukee	34	20	30.02	.12	Snow
New Orleans	72	62	29.92	1.54	Cloudy
Oklahoma City	50	42	29.92	.32	Cloudy
Philadelphia	44	30	30.36	..	Pt. Cloudy
Pittsburg	42	22	30.10	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	36	20	30.34	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	46	40	30.12	.06	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	40	20	30.72	.01	Cloudy
San Antonio	70	60	29.90	.01	Clear
San Francisco	54	46	30.06	..	Clear
San Diego	58	56	29.96	..	Pt. Cloudy
St. Louis	44	34	29.78	.38	Cloudy
Washington	44	28	30.34	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.44	30.36
Humidity	58	34
Wind—direction	N. W.	S. W.
Wind—velocity	14	4
Weather	Clear	Pt. cloudy
Precipitation	None	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M.	27	1 P. M.	38
9 A. M.	28	2 P. M.	41
10 A. M.	31	3 P. M.	42
11 A. M.	34	4