DRAGGED BY STRING OF CARS

Driver Escaped Injury

Henry Kenney, negro, driver for The Robert Hyams Coal Company, was dragged about ten feet with his cart and mule yesterday evening when a string of box cars, being backed by a Public Belt switch engine, ran into the vehicle at Nunn street and the river.

Kenney was unburt: His mule was killed and about 875 damage done to the wagon. Engineer Anthony Cetti, 5309 Banks street, was in charge of the engine.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

UNION STATION.

FREE STOPOVERS ALLOWED AT NEW ORIGINS ON ALL RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TICKES, AFFORDING TOUR-1STS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE CITY.

Illnois Central.

Louisville and Cincinnati

Yazoo and Mississippi Valley

Depart. Arrive. 5:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 6:30 a.m.—Baton Ronge Limited. 8:35 p. m.

2.55 D. m .- Memphis Fast Express 7:35 a. m. Woodville Passenger 9:50 a. m.

8:00 p. m.—Bayou Sara and
Woodville Passenger 9:50 a. m.

8:00 p. m.—Baton Rouge Special 7:45 a. m.

Destrehan Motor Car leaves Union Station
5:30 a. m.. 10 a. m., 6:15 p. m. end 11:25 p. m.

Southern Pacific Lines. 5:55 a. m.—TEXAS LOCAL for Houston and all station in-

HOUSION and all Station in-termediate 5: 0 a. m. — SUNSET LIMITED for San Antonio, El Paso, New Mexico, Artzona, Apache Trail and California. 10 0 a. m. — SUNSET MAIL, for Housion, Galveston, Austin

Houston, Galveston, Austin, Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas San Antonio Del Rio and p. m.—LAFAYETTE LOCAL for Lafayette and all stations m.—TEXAS LIMITED for

Houston, Galveston, Austin, Fort Worth, Dallas and other North Texas points 6:50 a. m. p. m.—SUNSET EXPRESS, for Houston, Galveston, Waco Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio, El Paso, Apache Trail California and intermediate

points 6:45 p. Gulf Coast Lines. (Union Station)

p. m.—"California Special."
for Grand Canyon, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Phoenix,
Houston and Galvaston Texas 8:35 p. m.

Texas points 7:45 a. m. CITIO OF HEAT CERN ARON ISEL SOM

35 p. m.—N. Y. & N. O. Limited 7:30 s. m.
3:35 p. m.—Wash. & N. Y. Mail.. 8:35 p. m.
3:35 p. m.—Birmingham Limited. 7:30 a. m. 2:50 p. m.—Birmingham & Cincin-Limited 9:50 p. m.-Pensacola & Jackson-5:15 p. m.—Mobile Accomodation, 11:15 a. m. m .- Montgomery Accomo-

3.55 p. m.—Sunday Gulf Coast Ex
3.55 p. m.—Sunday Gulf Coast Ex
30 a. m.—Sunday Gulf Coast Excursion 8:25 p. m. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATION.

Texas and Pacific.

Depart. --- Alexandria Local ... 12:07 p. m.—Texas-Colorado Li-mited for Alexandria, Shreve--Texas-Colorado Li-

p. m - Torras Local

TERMINAL STATION.

New Orleans & Northeastern Ratiroad)

Depart.

7:30 p. m.—N. Y. & Washington. 9:40 a. m.
7:30 p. m.—Cincinnati & Asheville 9:10 a. m.
4:45 p. m.—St. Louis & Chicago. 9:40 a. m.
R.45 a. m.—Cincinnati & Asheville 9:05 p. m. 8:45 a. m .- St. Louis & Chicago .. 9:05 p. m. 5:90 a. m. toleridian Accomodau....Meridian Local, Hat-

Points 7:45 p.

New Orleans Great Northern. (Daily Except Sunday) Depart.

7:05 s. m.—Jackson, Columbia,
Tylertown, Bogalusa, Fot-Arriva. m -Jackson. Columbia. p m.—Columbia, Bogalusa, Tylertown, Folsom 8:45 a. ID. (Sunday Only)

Forest Glen, Lacombe, Oak-ławn, Hygeia, Bén Fouca ... 8:05 p. m. Louisiane Railway and Navigation Co: 5:00 p m. Lv... Shreveport ..Ar. 7:30 a.m.

10:08 p. m. Lv... Alexandria ..Lv. No. 5 No. 5 No. 6 No. 6 No. 6 No. 6 No. 6 No. 5 No. 6 No. 6

NEW ORLEANS AND LOWER COAST RAILROAD COMPANY. WEEK DAY TRAINS:

तुः इ.स्टब्स्ट्स् भूष्टरेश्य व. का.—HPRO LOCAL भुष्टरेश्य व. का.—Lower Coast ! SUNDAY TRAINS. -Buras Excursion, 7:15 p

LOUISIANA MOUTHERN BRANCH GPLF COAST LINES,

Estation St. Claude and Elysian Fields Ste. 7:00 a. m —Foint a is Hache 4:50 p. m (Daily Except Sunday) 45:00 p. m.—Point a is Hache 9:00 a. m (Daily) 7:30 a.7n.—Point a la Hache (Sunday Only) B:00 p. m. Shell Brach (Dr.fty Except Sunday)

(Sunday Unly)

7:00 p. 19

Mule Rilled, Cart Damaged, but NOTABLE MEN OF FRANCE WHO BE THE GUESTS OF NEW ORLEANS

commission officially invited to visit duty his services are plaged at the the city of New Orleans, it is a mat- disposal of the American people ter of interest to the people of the whom he comes to advise in the best cit yto know something of the proni- way of corganizing, disciplining, inent men who make up its mem- equipping and perhaps transporting

in France are members of the mis- ing. sion. At the head of the mission is Rene Viviani, minister of justice Rivesaltes, in the Pyrenees, of parand vice president of the council of ents in the middle station of life. At ministers, who embodies the highest 17 he became a student in the great type of French democracy. He is a French military school, the Ecole progressive in every sense, belong. Polytechnique. The Franco-Prusing to the Independent Socialist sian war in 1870 found him a subparty, which includes such men as lientenant in the artillery defending

sion law through parliament. ment; Vice Admiral P. L. A. Choche-Hovalacque, inspector general of the salvation of France. public instruction, and Surgeon Major Dreyfus.

Abbes, Algeria, November 8, 1862, in the French navy, as there is no tional guard regiments to the Mexi- her army from a small force to one division one of the sergeants of my and was admitted to practice law admiral. He is a practical sailor can border. Thousands of young of the largest in Europe. before the Court of Appeals in Paris with a most intimate knowledge of Americans are ready and willing to in 1887. His Socialistic tendencies naval construction and ordnance. early manifested themselves and he and it is said he knows as much of lives if need be, when they believe the sending to Europe practically as officers. They are the best we became counsel of the railway submarine warfare as any man in their country is in a "pinch" but of our whole trained army as an ex- have." workmen and employes. Elected to the French navy. Several of the dethe Chamber of Deputies in 1893 and vices which have proven to be of again in 1898, he retired temporari- notable service in entrapping these test of the mettle of German auto- armies and it was only through re- train a division; individual recruits, ly from politics to become a French under-water craft are believed to citizen practicing law in the provinces. He was re-elected to the Chocheprat. Consequently he is the chamber in 1906, however, and has one man above all others in the maintained his membership ever French navy whom the American democracy. since. He has the reputation of be- navy general board is anxious to ing one of the most fervent and eloquent of French orators, and also of German submarines. has attained distinction as a journalist, writing many articles for the great French dailies.

On June 14, 1914, Viviani succeeded Gaston Doumergue as president lutionaryy fame. He was born in of the council of ministers and min- Paris. June 11, 1865, and after studyister of foreign affairs. In that dual ing law he entered politics and was capacity he accompanied President in 1898 elected deputy, for the de-Poincaire on a special mission to partment of Lozere, which he has their return to Paris war was de- his interests on foreign affairs and clared on France by Germany. It has become a notable authority in man who has visited practically were killed off. Our colleges and or four to one. There is phodutely was heralded as "the greatest was primarily because Viviani was that line. One of his chief interests every battle front in Europe, ex- schools went off to war carrying no doubt as to the outgoine of the achievement in intellectual progress 7.05 a. m. a member of President Poincare's is the cultivation of a scheme of in- cept the Bussian, and has just recabinet when the war broke out that he has been retained, notwithstand- of various countries. ing the mutations of French politics | Marquis de Chambrun is a son of to permit him to retire might be French legation in Washington. construed as evidence of their dis- The marquis spent his youth here approval of France's entry into the and married Miss Rives Nichols. war. Besides, there was the im- stepdaughter of Bellamy Storer, one mense personal popularity of the time member of Congress and amman himself

authorized to bear the illustrious and married a sister of Representatitle of Marshal of France and this live Nicholas Longworth. Another distinction was conferred on him brother, Comte Charles de Chainchamber in recognition of his splen- the embassy in Washington and now did services as military leader in is first secretary of the French emwhat probably was the most critical bassy in Petrograd. moment in French history. His officers and soldiers, however, scarcely know him by the distinguished as an authority on finance. For a title: to them he has been "our Joffre" or "Grandpa" since he led ico, trying to adjust the extensive them to victory on the Marne and finally turned the tide of the Ger- there. He was well known in finanman invasion.

Yet these familiar nicknames never conveyed to the French mmind instruction, is well known in educaany sense of weakness. Beloved as tional circles in America. He is a he was by his soldiers, Joffre is in graduate of the highest French unifact a strict disciplinarian. His versity and is a great admirer of main aim after making his disposi- American institutions, particularly tions to secure victory has been the of the public school system. He has protection of the lives of his men. paid more than a dozen visits to the This was illustrated in a small but important manner early in the war. when he ruthlessly disregarded the traditional French love for the famous red trousers and had them disforms.

Common sense is rated as his disinguishing characteristic. He never permits himself to become excited. even under the most serious strain. In the darkest of the war in August. 1914, the minister of war paid a hasty visit to Joffre's headquarters. then located in a small house at Romilly, behind the Marne. The German progress was still in full swing, yet the minister came back to Paris in the Times-Picayune, suggests a buoyed up with hope and sure of ultimate victory. For he had found This appears wrong to me. The the great general calm, serene and absolutely certain of the ability of Why not let it stand? Should the his army to check the German in- change tend to any good I would from the impression of the man in vaders at that point, a promise gladly give the proposition my amen. abundantly redeemed in his subsequent victories.

the French army at the beginning tant enemy, and we should not en- made for its entrance into the and it is believed that proposition service is simply the mobilization of waiting until a man's services are position until December last, when nomenclature. We will need guns has been upon the basis of a three big crushing, aggressive power is of war, each being used for the kind him, but rather putting every man he gave place to General Nivelle to of a heavier caliber. become marshal and military adl viser of the government.

to Europe the greatest army which Some of the most notable figures the country has ever called into be-

The marshal was born in 1852 at Painleve, Briand and Millerand. As a Paris fort. After the war he deminister of labor in the Clemenceau voted some time to engineering cabinet, he passed the workers pen- works, and these carried him into Indo-China, Tonquin, Formosa and Other members of the party are Africa. In the Timbuctoo he led a Marshal Joseph Jacques Cesaire charge which gained a lientenant Joffre, commander-in-chief of the colonelcy and the Legion of Honor French armies until last December, distinction. His thorough mastery now military adviser of the govern- of military science brought him rapid promotion, and in 1911 he was prat, dean of French admirals and vice president of the superior war an expert on submarine problems; council, chief of the geenral staff Marquis Pierre de Chambrun, mem- and practically head of the army. ber of the Chamber of Deputies and In that capacity he pushed the 1913 a student of international affairs; M. law for three years' military service Simon, inspector of finances: M. which is now conceded to have been year either guarding the border or

Vice Admiral Chocheprat is dean of the French vice admirals, and has have been originated by Admiral meet and consult on the destruction

Americans hold in high estrem Marquis de Chambrun, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, because he is a grandson of Lafayette of Revo-

bassador to Vienna in Roosevelt's Marshal Joffre is the only man in administration. His brother, Comte has about the same general attitude France since the close of the France- Aldebert de Chambrun, was former- as the West, Prossian war in 1870 who has been by military attache in Washington

M. Simon, inspector of finances has an enviable reputation in France long time he was stationed in Mexfinancial interests of French citizens

cial circles in the United States. M. Hovalacque, inspector of public United States, the last only a year ago, making a special study of educational problems.

Surgeon Major Dreyfus is not the famous Major Dreyfus whose tria! chrded for the present blue uni- nearly disrupted the French army twenty years ago. He was a private ! practicing physician at the beginning of the war when called into military service and attacher closely to the person of General Joffre, whom he has accompanied on every trip to England, Italy and elsewhere.

LET THE NAME STAND

New Orleans, April 27, 1917. Editor New Orleans Bee: - "M. M." change in the name of Berlin street. name has stood for generations.

But, cui bono? Amreicans do not Joffre was commander-in-chief of be directed against a live and mili-

J. M. LAMARE. 1342 Columbus street.

NO INDICATION OF EARLY COL LAPSE OF CENTRAL POWERS

RUSSIA IN NO SHAPE TO HELP

With the Best Disposition, it Will not be a factor in the Fighting this Year

Washington, April 26.-Thi might well be termed a "gloom" story, but it is not the intention of the writer to make it unduly pessimistic. Rother it is, intended to present a few facts, or what he believes to be facts, of the real war situation and the part the United States is going to have to play in il before peace will come.

It is a common story in the recruiting circles that men are holding back for fear they will get into the army, be sent off to training camps, spend months and possible : some railroad bridge and the whole thing will blow over and they will ginning of the war she converted sioned officers in the old army. return home veterans of some such Viviani was born at Sidi Bel a rank as high as can be expected a war as the recent visit of the na- and began the immense increase of tains and lieutenants today. In my serve their country and give their somehow they feel that the United reditionary force. This robbed us States is going to get through its of all training officers for our new cracy and brutality without under- cently returned wounded officers however, may be made fit to go to going the ordeal in sacrifice and expenditure of blood that England and we were able to build the skeleton France have laid on the altar of for our new forces.

come, the "pinch" is here.

with the Allies' commission, it represents the judgment of those who the course of the war in Europe noted and only four days after represent the age intelligence may learn it in a turned from France. one of the shrewdest and keenest critics of the war. "A few days involving extensive changes in the the Marquis de Chambrun who was after I landed I asked a friend of under the volunteer plan to war cabinet. The French people felt that legal adviser for many years of the mine from the Middle West, how first. It was not the whole nation replied:

"'We're going along fine. We way, except for the prices of everything.' And the East, as I find it,

"Somehow the feeling, seems to exist with the average man on the street that it is only a question of a few months until peace comes; that by unanimous action of the French brun, for six years was secretary of the United States is getting in at the closing time to sit at the council table when beace terms are reached -that America's part in the war is to march down the street waving the American flag, to carry flowers to lay on the bier of crushed German autocracy.

"The United States has a sad wakening in store. It will be more hitter than that which met England, which entered the great strugwill be the price we have to pay in lives.

"But we're going to win eventonly of our Nation, but the demoprice is going to be heavy."

That is the view, not of an alarmist, but of a man who longs for peace as no one could who has not tremendously. seen war in all its horrors. It is the view of those who have been at the war front and know war conditions. It is a view, it is known, here, however radical it may be the street.

. .

VOLUNTEER SYSTEM CRIPPLED ENGLAND'S EFFORTS FOR 2 YEARS

ant General Bridges, a member of hard to repair. England, before the in a talk with newspaper corres- as we do in this country. She cording to a dispatch which reachover universal military service.

The volunteer system under the price." which the empire entered the war. General Bridges continued: land's efforts in the war.

tions in order to supply the men at at first saddled." the front. War has become an Interesting sidelights on the immensely democratic business and development of the English army speaks to me in my own language served."

General Bridges, while unwilling to be drawn into a discussion of

"The source of our greatest difficulty," said General Bridges, "was regiment men back in my division and the withdrawal of others that the front in a short space of eleven

"At the same time we allowed But though the people of the most of our youths, university men service is at least five times as val-United States still are waiting for in many cases, to enter the ranks tuable a training as peace service is the "pinch" and can't believe it will which withdrew them from the officers' class and placed that respon-If this story is not based directly sibility on far less well equipped ponderance," General Bridges said, or indirectly on any information persons. The wastage of the best before an attack can be initiated.

hem for bigger things.

"It was just a part of the nation, the more patriotic part, that went America felt regarding the war. He at war, and when the nation as a whole went to war, the losses that England had suffered because it had don't know we're in war out our permitted the more patriotic to

> ment is right in preparing for the worst contingency." No one, of course, can tell when the war will sas National Guard. end. Kitchener's 3-year war prob-The United States's 3-year war as any "wild" prophecy. Develop- are going to fight for Uncle Sam. ments that are hoped for rather I have three more who will go if than expected may come in Ger-Inccessary." many and Austria to bring sudden peace and upset all calculations. But these are hoped for rather than expected.

Much is being said and written ale with all the complacency of the of the internal condition of Ger-English character. But even Eng-| many, particularly regarding food land, probably because it was and clothing and supplies and financloser, never had the self-satisfac- ces. They are as had, it is believed tion, the lack of appreciation of na- here, practically as described. But, tional peril that exists in the the suffering is not such as would United States today. England paid force a nation, prepared to make an awful price for its awakening. the last sacrifice, to peace. Only a The sooner America wakes up to complete failure of crops this sumwhat confronts it, the speedier its mer could bring that to pass. Auspreparation, the sooner it throws tria is in about the same condition: its whole soul into the war, the less Hungary has a plentiful supply speaking of war time supplies-but she has refused to send anything to Austria and Germany. On the other ually. We're going to win because hand Germany, with its military efwe have to. The future safety not ficiency, has built the Austrian and opinion for two years have been Bulgarian and Turk into a military agitating for, they might have saved for was given to him because the cratic world, demands it. But the machine that cannot be weighed as were those forces in the earlier no doubt that if this war lasted long terest no one in his invention he periods of the war. That has in- enough after the United States encreused the Allies' military problem tered it the American government

held in much of the official circles and her brought home to the system by which all men meet that it seemed as if his language described is:

Ever since the declaration of war military standpoint and its not get- gun or driving an armed airplane. fight that way. Our energies will it has been known that every ting better-in fact worse. But even It may be doing work far from the preparation the United States has if the separate peace does not come, front. A system of universal sal service in that it means not of the war, and he remained in that gage in a spiteful change of street great struggle for world democracy is better in hand now, Russia as a all the citizens for service in time needed in war before calling upon years' war. Many have said, "Well practically out of the war for of service he can best render. the war won't last long, possibly months until the reorganization and Universal training is different for his service when the times only a few months; but the govern-/ regeneration can be effected." from both conscription and univer- comes.

Washington, April 27.-Lieuten-pearry the war along first, have been

lives of the most valuable citizens, not been for Kitchener's immense great war, crippled industrial mobilization personality we should have had While still a schoolboy in the and immeasurably set back Eng-conscription within a few months. gymnasium at Bialystok, Russia-If Lord Roberts's proposal for uni- Doctor Zamenhof was a Polish Jew-"War," said General Bridges, "is versal service had been enforced we be dreamed and pondered on some no longer a war of expeditions, but should have saved enormously, not means of doing away with the is a case of nation against nation, only in men, but in industrial effi- hatred which exists between the Men, women and children are ciency. The great majority of army divers nationalities of the world. He equally drawn into its vortex, the officers would have done anything was of the persecuted in Russia. A women and children being forced to have gotten rid of the volunteer common language seemed to him into industry and fed on half ra- system with which the country was

needs the full effort of every mem- were given by General Bridges in I feel that he is spiritually akin to her of the community, directed response to questions. One of the me, even though he may dwell in a along the lines most necessary to be questions was: "Does the caste system still prevail in the English another tongue he is a stranger to

"Modern war, if it is anything specific American questions, talked else, is extremely democratic," the most freely of the difficulties which general replied. "The best officerhad beset England when at the ne- we have today were non-commisherself from a peace to a war basis Privates in the old army are capold regiment is a lieutenant colonel. I am constantly getting my old

General Bridges estimated eight months as the necessary time to weeks, provided they are distributed in proportions of fifty amongst two hundred trained men. Warestimated.

"Artillery must be in great prebrought over by those connected blood of the nation was enormous. The bayonet, however, is still es-"We sent our best blood to sential finally to rout the enemy countries gave heed. Once started, France, and it was lost there. The from his trenches. I should eshave had an oppositurity to follow men who would be the leaders, the timate that the present successes officers in the big army that had to on the western front are due to a It is so simple a schoolboy of averlarge. The writer talked with a Men who were needed in findustry German artiflery of at least three few drouts, it is said. The language

BROTHERS FIGHT FOR

KAISER: SONS FOR U. S. By International News Service. Arkansas City, Kan., April 27 .-

The heart of Mrs. Bertha Dorner is heavy. Three of her sons are in the United States Army and her two brothers are fighting for Germany, Now she is going to give up a fourth son, who will join the Kan-

"There are millions of German ably looked wild-two years ago, people in this country and they will be loyal to America," she declared, basis of preparation may look wild "We are all Americans, now, though to the average man on the street naturally we Germans cannot keep today, but in circles here close to from loving the Fatherland. But the government it is not regarded we are for America first. My boys

DEFINING TERMS OF SERVICE

Confusion Apparent in Discussion of Army Organization From the Outlook: There ought to be a clear distinction between

four things: 1. Universal liability to service

2. Conscription.

3. Universal service. 4. Universal training.

Universal liability to service does not need to be established—it already exists.

Conscription is requiring some men to meet their diability. In each of its great wars the United Stales has resorted to conscription. If that was all that leaders of public themselves the trouble. There was was an oculist. When he could inwould resort to conscription.

Universal service is different From the Allied standpoint, Rus-I from conscription in that it does not sia is the weak spot. The full story mean merely the selection of a few of Russia and its present status has men to meet their liability, but a American people. About the best liability in some way or other. That would spread as he had hoped. But way Russia's condition could be service may not necessarily be holding a rifle, or standing in a "It is as had as could be from a trench, or helping to operate a field

BUSTED BY WAR

Dr. Ludwig L. Zamenhof, the the British commission, said here, war, thought and felt about it much author of Esperanto, is dead, acpondents, that the British democ- thought it would be a short war ed Amsterdam from Warsaw a few racy had become "almost fanaticai" and that enough volunteers could be days ago. On Esperanto Doctor had in a few weeks. Now she pays Zamenhof had based his hopes for international peace. It was his dream. He, like many others, lived General Bridges said, has cost the "It is my opinion that if it had to see his bubble bursted by the

the best means of bringing about a mutual friendly understanding.

"For," he once said, "if someone far country. But if he speaks me, even though he dwell in the same town with me

At 19, still a student, he had invented and developed the language and put it in use among his fellow students. A little band of his comrades held a banquet at which they sang joyfully that "the entity of nations must fall, must fall! The world shall unite into one family."

That was in 1875, and it was not until 4887 that the author published his language, revised and perfector. in a small pamphlet signed "Doctor Esperanto."

But little attention was given the doctor's book. The dismal fariure of Volapuk, a proposed universal language invented in 1879 by Johann Martin Schlever of Constance. Germany, was fresh in the minds of students. They hesitated to listen to anyone with a new idea for a universal language. In 1894 a solltary organization was formed for the study and discussion of the new language at St. Petersburg.

The doctor labored on patiently, and little by little students of other the hinguage's spread was rapid. Count Tolstoi became its advocate.

By 1907 more than one bundred thousand persons, representing thirty-five nationalities, spoke and wrote it. Its purpose was to make all the races of the world intelligible to each other. Various congresses were held, and at them men from Archangel talked with men from Rio de Janexo-men who never had seen each other before, nor understood one word of the nafive language of the other.

At Cambridge, England, a great gathering of Esperanto delegates from many corners of the earth stend and cheered a small scholarly looking man with a grayist beard, hailing him as the man who would bring everlasting peace to the world. Guards left their trains. porters forsook their trucks and swarmed up on the low roof of the station to catch a glimpse of the man who invented a living lauguage. The hand was playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and flags and bunting stirred in the breeze.

It was perhaps Ductor Zamenhof's greatest hour. When he addressed the congress—a crowd which rose to its feet and cheered him until hoarse-after he had reviewed the commercial and scientific value he saw in Esperanto, he came to what he termed "the inner idea of Esperanto, the idea which makes for a better understanding among mankind."

Dostor Zamenhol was 51 years old then, but he still clung to the dream of his youth. For it he had mastered Hebrew, Yiddish, Russian, Polish, French, German, English, Greek and Latin. Language was not his profession. His title of "docdug down into his pockets and pain out his own money to have the pamphlet published. Much of his income from the practice of his profession in Warsaw went to back his dream of universal peace.

He was 61 years old. At one timethe father of a language whose life was devoted to an ideal was forced to taste the bitterness of failure.

under discipline in order to fit him