

for the provisions of the treaty. The agreement of St. Germain is also signed by the representative of the American people; the help promised Austria, in the note accompanying the Treaty, was also promised in the name of the United States. On this promise Austria builds her greatest hopes. If the financial situation in general is such that the help so solemnly promised cannot be offered, the United States will certainly not deny the necessity of a revision of the peace treaty. This is the firm hope of Austria.

There is nobody in Austria who does not think with great gratitude of all that America has done for him: the salvation of our children is America's greatest achievement. All these charitable activities of the American people are most brilliant manifestations of the solidarity of human interest; but there is something still higher than giving for charity, and that is to create a condition whereby charities are no longer necessary.

SHADOWS

By BEN RAY REDMAN


I who have dreamed so many dreams
Of shadowed hills and lonely places,
Of fragrant nights when mellow beams
Fitfully light the soft cloud faces;
I who have dreamed of splashing streams,
Where tree with thicket interlaces,
Of lakes where trembling water seems
Full glad to meet the wind's embraces;
I who dwell where the city teems,
Must I always live in a land of dreams?

A NATIONAL NEED

By JOHN E. MILHOLLAND

"I gave much thought to the use of the Pneumatic Tube System and installed it only after I had thoroughly proved that it is not possible to get such a rapid, safe mail service in any other way."

—*John Wanamaker, former Postmaster-General.*

VERY American believes that America leads the world in applying science to practical ends. As a matter of fact, Europe fully matches us in this respect, and even on occasion goes forward while we go backward. A striking instance is the steady progress of underground transportation of mail in Europe contrasted with the amazing abandonment of that system in the United States.

Away back in the Victorian era, pneumatic mail tubes were introduced in the Chief European capitals. To-day, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest and Rome have hundreds of miles of these efficient devices. America took the lead, however, in 1893, and held it for a quarter of a century, with a type of tube far superior to anything in Europe. This system consists—I use the present tense writing of the physical properties because they exist to-day, ready for resumed use on a week's notice—of double lines of iron tubes under the streets, skilfully designed dispatching and receiving apparati, special types of air compressors at each connected post office, and cylindrical steel containers which were shot through the tubes at thirty miles an hour. The inside diameter of each container is eight inches; the length, twenty-one inches. This great size gave the American tubes their distinctive superiority over the European,