SUMMARY OF THE NEWS STATE, NATION AND GENERAL

BRIEFS BY CABLE, WIRE, WIRELESS

Great Events That Are Changing the World's Destiny Told in Paragraphs.

ITEMS TO INTEREST ALL.

Short Chronicle of Past Occurences Throughout the Union and Our Colonies—News From Europe That Will Interest.

WASHINGTON

The Colombian treaty, growing out of the partitioning of Panama, was ratified by the senate. It provides for the payment by the United States of $25,000,000 to the South American republic, but has yet to be approved by the Colombian assembly. The vote on ratification was 69 to 19, or 11 more than the necessary two-thirds majority. Fifteen Republicans and four Democrats voted against ratification.

David F. Blair, of Winston-Salem, N. C., was nominated by President Harding to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Blair, who will succeed William M. Williams, never held political office, but was prominent in Republican affairs in North Carolina.

Nine steel cargo vessels of 75,000 deadweight tons were added to the fleet ont of commission, bringing the total up to 678 vessels of 4,439,887 deadweight tons.

An additional appropriation of $400,000,000 to enable it to liquidate the affairs of federal control of the railroads will be asked by the United States Railroad Administration, Representative Good of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, declared in the House.

NATION'S BUSINESS

W. C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, announced that only the bonus distributed to employees during the war had been suspended and the wage scale will continue the same.

Setting a whirlwind pace, more than 30 railroads laid their plans for wage reductions before the Railroad Labor Board in the final day's presentation of the carrier's evidence. The board then adjourned for one week, until April 28, to allow the employees time in which to prepare their reply. Predictions of receiverships and bankruptcies interspersed exhibit after exhibit introduced by the roads to show decreases in outside industry wages and the cost of living.

The Railroad Labor Board ruled that the receiver of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad in reducing wages of its employees, in compliance with a decision by Federal Judge S. H. Sibley, had acted in violation of the spirit and letter of the transportation act.

A movement against the sales tax was launched among Republican Senators in Washington.

Charges that a "capital combine" headed by twelve New York financial institutions inaugurated a policy of nation wide shutdowns was made before the United States Railroad Labor Board in Chicago by W. Jett Lauck, economist for the unions which are fighting any reduction in wages.

GENERAL

Stull Bros., largest mortgage and bond house in the state of Nebraska, has merged with the Omaha Trust

Senators and Representatives of eleven western states have organized with a view to finding a common ground upon which they can work to solve the question of Japanese immigration.

The first legal backfire in the attempt to "deliquorize" New York City in accordance with the new state prohibition law occurred when suits for $50,000 each were brought against a city magistrate and a patrolman for alleged "malicious prosecution."

Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, charged in the senate that the appointment of George Harvey by President Harding as ambassador to Great Britain was a "reward for his efforts" to discredit the Wilson administration. Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, defended Mr. Harvey.

President Harding was asked by the National Farmers' Union convention to call a conference of representatives of the basic industries to meet with representatives of the railroads, labor and agriculture "in an effort to correct the industrial evils from which the whole country is suffering."

John P. Cudahy, millionaire clubman, ended his life at his home in Hollywood, Cal. He fired a bullet into his head.

Delegates from farm loan associations throughout the United States arrived in Washington to form the National Union of Farm Loan Associations.

General Pershing will be appointed head of a skeletonized general headquarters, or war staff, to be organized at once for directing the field operations of the nation's armed forces in time of war, Secretary Weeks announced.

Salvation Army told Governor Thomas E. Kilby that 26,000 persons are near starvation in the coal fields of northern Alabama.

A. S. Burleson of Austin, Tex., former postmaster general, has gone to Europe to arrange for the sale of several hundred thousand bales of cotton to European spinners on six months' credit backed by European banks.

Six hundred prisoners at the Ohio penitentiary, Columbus, suffered a light attack of ptomaine poisoning caused by eating of preserved parsnips.

A slight fire on the former German submarine U-140, at the Philadelphia navy yard, was extinguished by three sailors and two marines wearing gas masks.

Post office department announced that mail clerks will be armed with sawed-off shotguns to foil mail robbers.

A general sales tax to provide funds for the retirement of the floating debt was advocated by Representative Fess of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, in a speech in the house, Washington.

Ralph M. Shaw, counsel for the Chicago Great Western, which recently proposed a 20 per cent reduction for skilled labor and the placing of unskilled labor on a wage par with similar workers in other industries, declared in Chicago that the roads now were forced to pay their unskilled employees 34 per cent higher wages than were paid in other industries.

President Harding contemplates no move for disarmament until peace has been declared.

SPORTING

Hennon of Dickinson College pitched a no-hit game against Franklin and Marshall at Carlisle, the home team winning, 6 to 1. Hennon struck out 11 men. Franklin and Marshall's lone run was scored on an error.

Larry Kopf, shortstop of the Cincinnati Nationals, called at the office of President Herrman and signed a contract. "Heinie" Groh, third baseman, and Ed Roush, center fielder, still remain unsigned.

Leslie Myers, captain of the University of California baseball team, has been signed by the Detroit Club for next season, he announced at Berkeley. He plays center field.

Catcher Lew McCarty has been sold to the Kansas City Club of the American Association, Manager Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Nationals announced.

Carpentier said in Paris that no matter who wins the championship battle in Jersey City he did not think the bout would last more than four rounds.

Georges Carpentier, the European champion, who is to start shortly for the United States to fight Jack Dempsey for the world heavyweight pugilistic championship, will have his training quarters at Long Beach, Long Island.

Edouard Horemans, champion balkline billardist of Europe, defeated George B. Sutton of Chicago when he completed the fourth block of their 1,600 point 18.2 balkline contest at Chicago in six innings, making the final score 1,000 to 468.

Miss Alexa Stirling, United States woman golf champion, tied Miss Cecil Leitch, British woman champion, for the scratch prize at Ranelagh Club, England.

Frank Zuna of Newark, N. J., won the American Marathon from Ashland to Boston, about twenty-six moles. His time was 2 hours, 18 minutes 57 3-5 seconds, a new record for the course.

So much adverse criticism has been caused over giving the decision to Montreal over Pete Herman at Boston recently, the matter may be taken up by the Massachusetts Boxing Commission.

FOREIGN

Communists obtained a majority of 857 in elections to the Moscow Soviet.

Disorders in which extreme Nationalists and Communists were engaged in central and northern part of Italy were spread to southern provinces.

Secretary Weeks announced appointment of General Pershing to organize a war staff and to take charge of field operations of the armies of the United States in time of war.

Plans are now being completed by the newspapers El Mercurio of Santiago and La Nacion of Buenos Aires for a coast to coast automobile race between the two cities.

Definite announcement of the Canadian government's intention to appoint a minister to the United States was made in the house of commons, Ottawa, by Arthur Meighen, the prime minister, during a debate on a vote of $60,000 for Canadian representation at Washington.

An important feature of Marshal Foch's German invasion plan calls for requisitions on cities and big industrials if difficulties are met. In other words, if Hugo Stinnes and company, who control the Ruhr business, try to cause Foch trouble, they will pay for their fun.

Bubonic plague has appeared in Alexandria, Egypt. An average of 35 cases are being reported daily.

A tax of 50 per cent on imports from Germany is provided in a bill introduced in Greek Parliament.

Efforts on the part of the German government to have the United States interfere in any way with the reparation dispute between Germany and the allies have definitely failed. Information to this effect has been communicated to Ellis Loring Dresel, American Commissioner at Berlin, and by him transmitted to the German foreign office.

WAR GAS SWEEPS JERSEY TOWN

Three Heroes Prevent Tragedy as Deadly Phosgene Imperils Bound Brook.

VALVE ON TANK BREAKS.

Masked Workmen Battle With Death, Check Flow Just as Phone Girls Are About to Tell Whole Region to Flee.

Bound Brook.—An 1,800-gallon tank of phosgene, one of the most potent and insidious of the poison gases used in the war, sprang a leak at 1:30 a. m. at the Hemingway Chemical Plant at Middlebrook, a quarter of a mile west of this town.

One man died from the effects of the gas, four are in a serious condition and scores are suffering from inflammation of the throat. Earl Pullman, an employee at the plant, is the dead man.

Four others are suffering the suffocation the gas produces, but are expected to recover.

These four are Harold Saunders, formerly chief chemist at the plant; Michael Pascall, his assistant; Peter Wirdel, an employee, and Dr. Benjamin Borrow, who was bowled over by the heavy, sweetish fumes when he went to the rescue of Saunders, Pascall and Wirdel. To the courage and fortitude of the latter trio is due the fact that the casualties were no greater, despite the fact that the wave was considerably denser and more concentrated than that normally used in warfare. Besides, there was nothing but a suggestion of a breeze blowing toward the town. Consequently the wave was sluggish and folks had time to escape. Fullman died of congestion of the lungs.

The containing tank was not full when the leak occurred. However, it contained about 1,800 pounds of the deadly fumes, sufficient to overcome most of Bound Brook's 5,000 persons under favorable conditions. The gas, formerly used solely for purposes of warfare, is now marketed commercially. The valve went wrong while a squad of workers were filling a portable container for shipment. Saunders, Wirdel and Pascall arrived on the scene after other men had failed repeatedly to stanch the flow.

Chief of Police Nash had mobilized his entire force and the volunteer fire fighters. He proposed going through the town awakening the populace, and had directed the two young women operating the central telephone exchange switchboards—Violet Schantz and Victoria Jakubic—to warn every subscriber to vacate the town and take all neighbors with them.

Saunders asked Chief Nash to defer the general alarm until he did what he could to plug up the hole. The tank is located within a quarter of a mile of the town itself. In the immediate neighborhood are houses occupied by employees of the various plants and factories.

Nash threw a cordon of policemen around the gradually enlarging area flooded by the gas. Slowly they retreated before the wave. Some of them collapsed as the gas closed in upon them, but gamely struggled to their feet again. Three more squads of men, wearing the ordinary gas masks, tried to reach the open valve. And these men failed like their predecessors. J. C. Bolt, formerly an employee at the plant, enlisted another squad. Bolt is an experienced man at the tanks. But he failed.

Saunders, Pascall and Wirdel didn't wait to find the heavy masks that are as near proof against highly concentrated phosgene as a mask may be. They slipped on the ordinary canister masks—the sort having rubber face pieces, wire nose clips and the flexible outlet gill—and took a chance. Their method was to dash to the open valve, struggle with it wor a moment and then when so dizzy that they could no longer see stagger out for sufficient air to revive themselves with. They did this a dozen times. Bolt agreed to telephone Chief Nash at headquarters if Saunders, Wirdel and Pascall surrendered. And then the chief was to start out arousing the town.

PERSHING ARMY WAR CHIEF

Named Combat Leader to Take Command at Instant's Notice.

Washington. — General John J. Pershing was definitely assigned by Secretary of War Weeks to head the American armies in the fields of action, just as he was supreme in command of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War.

General Pershing will be authorized to form a general staff such as he commanded so efficiently at Chaumont in France.

EXTRA BOOZE COURT TERM

Governor Will Act if New York Congestion Becomes More Acute.

New York.—Governor Miller probably will take a hand in efforts to obtain speedy prosecution of this city's dry law violators. The governor suggested at Albany that he might convene an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court to clear clogged calendars.

This plan was commended by Acting District Attorney Joab H. Banton as a much needed step.

DR. C. E. SAWYER

President's Physician Is Noted as Hard Worker



President Harding's personal physician will be Dr. C. E. Sawyer of Marion, a leading Ohio physician. He has been made a brigadier general in the army medical reserve corps and will make an investigation of government agencies for public welfare.

U. S. SENATE RATIFIES COLOMBIAN TREATY

By Vote of 69 to 19 South American Republic Will Get $25,000,000 for Its Lost Territory.

Washington—The Colombian Treaty, which has been slumbering for many years, was ratified by the United States senate by a vote of 69 to 19 or eleven more than the necessary two-thirds majority.

An amendment offered by Senator Poindexter, Republican, Washington, to restrict the rights of Colombians to use of the Panama Canal, was voted down 59 to 30. Another amendment by Senator Poindexter, withholding from Colombia the unlimited right to transport warships and munitions through the canal was voted down 60 to 29.

The Wadsworth amendment denying to Colombia use of the canal for transportation of war materials in case of war between her and another country with which the United States was at peace, was defeated, 50 to 39.

The proposal of Senator Poindexter to reduce the payment to Colombia from $25,000,000 to $15,000,000 was rejected by a vote of 68 to 22.

Vigorous opposition to ratification of the treaty was voiced by Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska. He referred to Republican supporters of the compact as "rubber stamps" of the White House and declared that payment of $25,000,000 to obtain Colombia's good will would logically be followed by payments to the other nations of the world for their good will.

"If we pay Colombia $25,000,000 how long will she stay bought?" he demanded.

The senator said the effect of the treaty would be "to turn over the Panama Canal to the countries of the world, retaining to the United States the sacred privilege of paying the canal's expense and upkeep."

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

LONDON. — Capt. Frederick E. Guest, the new air secretary, told the House of Commons that if no scheme for disposal by the Air Ministry of Great Britain's surplus airships were devisable it might be necessary to destroy them in order to save the cost of maintenance and personnel, which is heavy.

PARIS.—The German government refused to transfer the gold reserves of the Reichsbank, the German imperial bank, to the Coblenz and Cologne branches of the bank, as demanded by the Reparations Commission.

LONDON.—The British government obtained from Ireland the first definite proof the authorities have discovered that the Sinn Fein is negotiating with the Russian Soviet government for recognition, for ammunition and for trade rights.

CHICAGO.—Setting a whirlwind pace, more than 30 railroads laid their plans for wage reductions before the Railroad Labor Board in the final presentation of the carriers' evidence. The board then adjourned for one week, until 28, to allow the railroad employees time in which to prepare their reply.

NEW YORK.—The Japanese government, according to information in possession of authoritative American quarters, is being subjected to almost irresistible pressure from the militarist elements not to yield to the United States.

COLUMBUS, N. J.—Four of a family were killed when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad Camp Dix train at Day's Crossing, near here. The dead are: Frank Kennedy, Mrs. Frank Kennedy, Anita, their seventeen-months-old daughter, and Ernest, their three-year-old son.

HARDING REFUSES GERMANY'S PLEA

Mediation Rejected, but Way Left Open for Germans to Use America's Good Offices.

WILL NOT BE THE UMPIRE

Refuses to Fix Sum Germany Must Pay—Note Pledged German Government's Acceptance of Award. Asks Leave to Submit Case.

Washington.—The Republic of Germany, in an appeal received at the State Department, asked President Harding to set the amount of reparations Germany should pay and to "secure the consent of the allied powers to such mediation."

In a reply immediately dispatched over the signature of Secretary of State Hughes, Germany was sympathetically informed that the United States could not agree to such a course.

America's reply to Germany's proposal follows much the same lines as Secretary Hughes' recent communication to Berlin with reference to the whole subject of reparations.

The second note, however, is even more emphatic in indicating the belief of this government that the demands upon Germany have been incapable of fulfillment, whereas in the first note Secretary Hughes no more than indicated that this government would welcome a reopening of the entire matter. In the second communication he declares that this government "strongly desires that there should be an immediate resumption of negotiations."

The following is the text of the German memorandum, delivered to the American commissioner at Berlin for transmission to the State Department:

"Berlin, April 20, 1921.

"In the name of the German government and the German people, the undersigned, notwithstanding the still existing technical state of war, respectfully petition the President of the United States of America to mediate the reparation question and to fix the sum to be paid by Germany to the Allied powers and do eagerly urge him to secure the consent of the Allied powers to such mediation. They solemnly declare that the German government is ready and willing to agree, without qualification or reservation, to pay to the Allied powers, as reparation, such sums as the President, after examination and investigation, may find just and right. They formally pledge themselves to fulfill in letter and spirit all the provisions of any award that may be made by him.

"With abiding faith in the righteousness of this request, and with undeniable sincerity of purpose, the German people, through their constituted government, submit their appeal to the President of the United States with the confident hope that it be granted, to the end that a final award may be made in accordance with right and justice, to meet the heartfelt wishes of all civilized nations, to avoid the immeasurable consequences of imminent coercive measures and to promote the peace of the world.

"FEHRENBACH,
"SIMONS."

America's Repuly

The following is the text of the reply of the Secretary of State forwarded through the American Commissioner at Berlin:

"April 21, 1921.

"This government could not agree to mediate the question of reparations with a view to acting as umpire in its settlement. Impressed, however, with the seriousness of the issues involved as they affect the whole world, the government of the United States feels itself to be deeply concerned with the question of obtaining an early and just solution. This government strongly desires that there should be an immediate resumption of negotiations and reiterates its earnest hope that the German government will promptly formulate such proposals as would present a proper basis for discussion. Should the German government take this course, this government will consider bringing the matter to the attention of the allied governments in a manner acceptable to them in order that negotiations may be speedily resumed."

BIG BILL HAYWOOD FLEES

I. W. W. Leader Jumps Bail and Reaches Soviet Russia.

Chicago.—"Big Bill" Haywood, convicted I. W. W. leader, who was to have begun a sentence of twenty years in Fort Leavenworth Federal Prison, has skipped away from American authorities and is at present in Moscow, according to information received by United States Attorney Charles F. Clyne. It is thought that others of the sixty I. W. W. who were convicted with Haywood escaped.

BOSTON CASHIER DEFAULTS

$40,000 Shortage Admitted, Mayor Says, by Slated City Treasurer.

Boston.—An audit of the City Treasurer's accounts, started to give a clean slate to Thomas J. O'Daly, who was soon to assume the office, resulted in exposing a shortage of approximately $40,000 in funds under O'Daly's accounts as cashier of the department.

O'Daly, who was thirty-five years in the city service, has confessed he took the money. He was arrested and released under $20,000 bail.

CHARLES C. FITZMORRIS

Has Thoroughly Reorganized Chicago Police



Charles C. Fitmorris, general superintendent of the Chicago police department, whose reorganization of the force has attracted the attention of police commissioners in other cities. He is a former newspaper man.

POLICE USE DRASTIC PROHIBITION PLAN

Will Put Liens on 1,000 Places Where "Dry" Arrests Have Been Made.

New York.—The most drastic instrument of prohibition enforcement that has yet been brought to bear in New York under the Mullan-Gage law was brought into use when John A. Leach, First Deputy Police Commissioner, announced that liens would be placed at once against property owners on whose premises arrests have been made for dry law violations since the passage of the state liquor law. There have been 1,200 arrests, said Commissioner Leach, and out of this total there will be about 1,000 liens placed.

Still more upsetting to the owners of saloon properties was the statement of Commissioner Leach that he had sent notices to 150 additional property owners, informing them that there was a suspicion of violation of the Mullan-Gage law, and that accordingly there was a likelihood that liens might be made against their properties.

"It is not safe to take a mortgage on any property where a saloon is located," said the Deputy Commissioner, "because an arrest is liable to be made, and if the party arrested is held by a magistrate, then the holding of the prisoner is an indication that he may be convicted later and suffer a fine, and the Police Department will have a lien against the property."

Of the 1,000 or more liens now being prepared by Commissioner Leach more than 500 will apply to Manhattan and most of the remainder to Brooklyn.

The Deputy Commissioner has prepared printed forms of notice to be sent to the property owners. These forms will notify the recipient that the action of obtaining a lien is taken in accordance with section 1214, paragraph G, and article 113 of the penal law.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

A resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission of nine members by the President to review the problem of the foreign debt was introduced in the house by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts.

President Harding was requested by a delegation from the National Farmers' Union and other agricultural organizations to call a conference of representatives of the leading industries and of organized labor to discuss the question of high railroad rates and other questions affecting economic conditions.

With the arrest in Scranton, Pa., of Tito Ligi, department of justice officials profess to see the first tangible result of months of investigation of the Wall street bomb explosion of September 16 last in which nearly thirty persons were killed, 125 injured and property valued at $2,500,000 destroyed.

Senators and representatives from eleven far western states perfected an organization with a view to finding a common ground upon which they can work to solve the question of Japanese immigration. Senator Johnson was made chairman.

The present federal tax on estates would be substantially doubled by a bill introduced in the house by Representative Evans, Republican, of Nebraska.

Post office department announced limited mail service with Russia has been resumed after four years' suspension.

George T. Summerlin, American Charge d'Affaires at Mexico City, who was summoned home recently to give Secretary Hughes first-hand information about conditions in Mexico, arrived and made a preliminary report to the state department.

A Clean-Cut Issue

By REV. H. OSTROM, D. D.

Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—Ye will not come to me that ye might have life.—John 5:40.



Throughout the Bible, nothing is more clearly taught than the fact that God's authority is perfect. It is everywhere set forth as unqualified, unfailing and absolute. And yet everywhere, too, is set forth the responsibility of man. "If he will," that is the condition that stands before all his weal. "If he will," he can be saved. If he "will not," nothing can save him. It is after the order of the man who told John B. Gough, when he appealed to him to give up drink, "If I say I will, I can," only that man was evidently proposing a reform of habit in the might of his own effort, and no man ever was or ever can be saved from his sin in the exertion of his own effort. There must be a divine saving in response to his "I will," or all is in vain.

God never will allow us to lose sight of His ability to save as the only possible ability. He not only willed to do it, but He provided the way by which it can be done. The wear and tear of human effort to account for our blindness and to provide for our sight can all be avoided by going to the Bible for plain facts on the question. There you see that the estimate of sin which God has embraces all its peril and darkness, but also that the very origin of sacrifice was with Him; and that when the cross of Christ appears it appears as no afterthought or suddenly produced incident. God was not only merciful but ready, all ready before you or I shed the first tear or felt the first pang of guilt and loss. We were born in sin, but on salvation ground. The gospel was here before we arrived.

Now, when we turn to look at the crisis of the soul on the man-ward side therefore, there is no shadow of hint to cloud the fact that all depends upon the man as to whether he shall be saved or lost. His loss is not essentially or directly dependent upon the deeds of Adam or of any other. If lost forever, it would be due actually and exclusively to himself. His hell or heaven is for him hanging on a decision entirely in his own hands. Hence the prevailing gist of the gospel is invitation.

Wrongs are not glossed over, sin is not whitewashed here. The need of being saved is not veiled, but the possibility of it being done hangs upon the gospel invitation.

Hear it: "Come unto Me," "Whosoever will let him come," "Him that cometh unto Me I will IN NO WISE CAST OUT," "Come, for all things are now ready," "We beseech you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."

And it is presented in such figures as "a feast," gaining "riches of grace," obtaining "an inheritance," coming "out of night into day," and "out of death into life."

Men, if they refuse it are pronounced foolish, sick, bound, blind, unclean, diseased, lost. But if they accept it, they are pronounced wise, healed, free, seeing with the eyes of the heart, clean, healthful, and in Christ. The program, once it is fairly examined, could hardly be mistaken. These statements are open and evidently intended to be understood.

Considering affairs that are purely men's affairs, we know that the invited person may do at least one of three things. He may positively refuse, or he may substitute another plan, or he may resort to excuses, rather than accept. And these very same schemes may be resorted to for rejecting the gospel invitation.

Positive refusal—the wonder of it—can be declared by children. It is born of the sin of stubbornness, which in the Bible is classed with idolatry.

A substituted plan may be a result of stubbornness, but ingenuity is set to work to cover it, that it will not appear so hideous.

The excuse-making plan is the substitute program glossed over once more with deception to relieve its hideousness. Our Lord's illustration of this, in the parable of the great supper includes three excuses, each one of which would be absurd. The man had bought land. Does he fear it would blow away? He has bought oxen and wants to prove them. Oxen are not usually bought at such a risk. Prove them, then buy them. He has married a wife. Would she not enjoy the supper, too? Friend, just as Jesus shows here, all excuse-making is absurd.

All three of these methods spell, "I will not." The issue must be clean-cut. Will you, or will you not? And, "Whosoever will may come."

Be Brave.

Would you touch a nettle without being stung by it; take hold of it stoutly. Do the same to other annoyances, and hardly will anything annoy you.—Hare.

There Is Always Time.

"I haven't the time," implies that you've either lost or misused a lot of it. There is always time for the Lord's work.

Intellect of the Wise.

The intellect of the wise is like glass; it admits the light of heaven and reflects it.—Hare.

Experience.

Experience is the name men give to their follies or their sorrows.—Musset.

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