

do this latter will probably be thinking of how, when the excesses of the French Revolution had disillusioned him and deprived him of much of his trust in man, Wordsworth turned to such austere subjects as duty. If at all a departure from Romanticism — as indeed it appears to be — this was one more towards Classicism than towards Realism. Moreover, this initial change in attitude from radicalism culminated in the complete and diametrically opposite conservatism that he adopted at the end of his life. This final step was in opposition to the Realism which extreme liberalism had resulted in — decidedly not the action of a Realist. So with most of his literary characteristics definitely Romanticist, and many of his apparently Realistic characteristics merely the result of extreme Romanticism, we can say that Wordsworth used only the style and subjects of Romanticism — passing off the few exceptions as Realistic methods in the service of Romanticism.

— JAMES KELLY, '46

WITHIN THE LAW

About two o'clock on a cold, foggy night in October, 1808, a small boat pulled up, to the customs sheds at the government wharf in Brighton, England. The place was dim and deserted, except for a lone sentry pacing his weary beat farther up the wharf.

"Hi sye, Cap'n, hi thinks yer crizy" whispered one of the two men in the boat.

The other replied with a low chuckle. "Ease her in, mate, so she won't bump and alarm the sentry. Then lend a hand at lifting this bale to the dock . . . Ump . . . there she goes . . . Now cast off, and we're away to land this other bale at the Weymouth customs wharf."

As they silently slipped into the darkness, the mate continued to expostulate. "But Cap'n, takin' hall the risks, smugglin' the silk hall the way from France, hand dumpin' hit right where the tax hofficers will lay 'ands 'n hit. Blimey, Hi think yer barmy . . ."

The Captain only chuckled.

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Two weeks later, the customs officials at Weymouth were holding their quarterly auction of all goods seized from smugglers in their territory. The auctioneer came to a bale of ladies' silk lace gloves, which were open for inspection by prospective purchasers. "Now, gentlemen, how much am I offered for this bale of five thousand ladies' silk lace gloves?"

Laughter and jeers greeted his words.

"But, gentlemen, examine the workmanship. Sheer as gossamer, made by the finest silk artists in all France!"

"Tuppence ha'penny" shouted one.

"'Arf crown" bid another.

"But these gloves are worth thousands of pounds", the auctioneer pleaded.

Amid raucous laughter, a grizzled man in the garb of a sea captain raised his voice. "I'll give you five pounds for the lot; not a penny more."

In vain the auctioneer tried to raise a higher bid. And since the law said that the goods went to the highest bidder, the captain got the bale. Then he and another sailor loaded it on a dray and drove away with it.

A week later at the customs auction at Brighton, a similar bale of gloves was offered. No one would bid on it except the captain, who got it for five pounds. With the help of the other sailor, he loaded it on the dray beside the other bale.

As they drove off, the captain laughed happily. "Matey, we're rich. These gloves are ours now, and they have the customs stamp on them. They will fetch fifty thousand pounds on the London market".

"But, Cap'n, why didn't some hother bloke bid them hin hand sell them hin Lunnon?"

The Captain roared with meiriment. "Because no one but ourselves was at both auctions, and because the bale we dumped at Weymouth was all left-hand gloves and the one at Brighton was all right-hand ones!"

— FRANCIS CORCORAN, '46

FREEDOM OR SLAVERY

The chaotic condition of Europe after the war furnishes much food for thought. While much could be written about the present state of affairs of all European countries, it will suffice here to consider only those which are now referred to as constituting the Russian sphere of influence. Before expressing any opinions on their present condition, it would be well to consider how it happened that they are now in such a plight.

For ten years before World War II, two rival armed nations were mobilizing their resources in Europe, Soviet Russia in the East, and Nazi Germany in the West. Both