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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1916.

LEADERS AND FOLLOWERS.

"The only way to explain the fury of the non-partisan press against Hughes is that they are scared to death," remarks the Medford Sun. Well said; for it describes completely the panic into which the Democratic newspapers and politicians are thrown and the frantic search for a flaw in Hughes' record, or a slip in his speech or a breach in his conduct. The counts against Hughes may be enumerated:

First, Hughes had no right to be a candidate while a member of the bench. But the Democratic platform was silent on that fictitious offense. It became evident early that the accusations or implications of impropriety against Mr. Hughes had made no impression on the country, and that denial of the right of a great political party to make any one of its distinguished members a candidate is a denial of the right of the American people to call to the Presidency any eligible American citizen.

Secondly, there were violent and apparently concerted attacks on Mr. Hughes because he was not a Progressive and was a "tool" of the Old Guard to beat Roosevelt. But the people had not forgotten the courageous and useful service Mr. Hughes rendered as Governor of New York, his many demonstrations of his independence in word and deed, and the remarkable qualities of leadership he displayed in more than one critical fight for the people. The Old Guard talk was unadulterated buncombe, easily and quickly exploded.

Third, Mr. Hughes had been on the bench for years and was out of touch and no one knew what he thought or where he stood. He destroyed that little notion within two hours after he was nominated by a statement of current issues that will take high place in the annals of political literature and that showed instantly and completely that in him the Republican party had made no mistake.

Fourth, the German-Americans had procured his nomination and as candidate he was the product of hyphenism and as President he would not be neutral. The nomination was brought about by the uninfluenced wish and purpose of a great American political party to have a "100-per-cent American" for President, and by no other considerations whatsoever.

Fifth, Hughes is said to be "for war." Hughes is not for war, nor for peace at the cost of self-respect, or honor, or duty, or Nationalism. "It is most regrettably true," he says, "that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and duties." "I am profoundly convinced," also says Mr. Hughes, "that by prompt and decisive action (on the part of the Administration) the Lusitania tragedy would have been prevented." If those are warlike suggestions what shall be said of the declaration of the President of the United States that "protection of American lives and property in the United States is the first obligation of this Government, and in Mexico is, first, the obligation of Mexico and, second, the obligation of the United States." We wonder if any partisan of President Wilson will assert that he meant to protect American lives in Mexico by words and not by deeds. If a definite definition and assertion of American rights and duties by Candidate Hughes is warlike, how can it be said then that a clear notification to Mexico that American citizens there must be protected and that it is the obligation of the United States to protect them, conveys no threat or implication of coercive measures?

Sixth, Hughes was said to be merely another Wilson. But that argument is abandoned, for we hear now that Hughes is an "aggressive leader" and is therefore likely to prove a Caesar or a Napoleon, while Wilson is a follower, not a leader. We rather think that President Wilson would repudiate any pretense or contention that he follows and does not lead, for he has proudly proclaimed himself the "captain of the team" and the "leader of his party." If he is anything he is the undisputed head of the Democratic party, though his title to the leadership of the Nation, in the sense that Washington, or Jefferson, or Jackson, or Lincoln were leaders, is not so clear. Yet it is seriously urged for him that he will not lead the country anywhere, but will follow. He will not guide, but he will keep his ear to the ground. He will not pilot the ship of state, but he will abandon the helm and trim the sails to any and every wind. What a pitiful picture of a Presidential candidate! Yet there are demagogic beaters of the party tom-tom who are not ashamed to make it.

The people ask of a Presidential candidate that he have principles and avow them, and policies and define them. They will support him if they approve, and defeat him if they do not approve. They have no fear of a statesman who seeks to lead, but they heartily despise a truckler who wants to know what others think before he is willing to say what he thinks. Hughes is no truckler; nor is Wilson. But some of the latter's blind partisans would have it appear that the weathervane controls his convictions and any whisper of unfavorable criticism his actions.

It is sincerely to be hoped that efforts this week to refloat the Bear will be successful. The Coast can ill afford to lose a fine ship at any time, but just now the loss is especially unfortunate. The situation is the same on both coasts with regard to the pressing need of vessels, as is illustrated by the action of steamship companies in buying up anything that will float and putting it to use. An old Long Island Sound steamer, the Rhode Island, for some time doing service as a barge, has been taken over for conversion into a sailing ship, and five big lake steamers have just been bought and more are on the way to New England, to be put into the trans-Atlantic service. There is no sign of abatement in the demand for tonnage everywhere.

VOTING BY MAIL.

Possibility that thousands of young men of voting age may be absent from their homes on election day defending the southern border of the country has revived interest in absentee voting. North Dakota and Virginia have statutes permitting absent citizens to vote by mail. There is an Oregon law which provides a method whereby a citizen absent from his precinct may vote in person anywhere in the state, but it does not extend to voters temporarily absent from Oregon.

The Virginia Guardsmen will be permitted to vote next November, if not in the state, by pursuing the following formalities:

> Twelve cents forwarded to the registrar of the voter's precinct thirty days prior to the election will insure a return ballot, which must be opened and marked in the presence of his commanding officer or his delegated representative. There is a coupon attached to the certificate of registration which is to be inclosed with the marked ballot in the return envelope. It must reach its destination on or before the day of election in order that the vote shall count.

The coupon mentioned is probably a device to preserve secrecy of the ballot and presumably also the Guardsman is not required to permit his commanding officer to observe just how he marks the ballot. The law is new, in fact wholly untried, but it seems to meet the situation in a wise way.

Not only are many traveling men, railroad men and citizens suddenly called away on business deprived at election of the franchise but countless others are caused to neglect business elsewhere and undergo the expense of a trip home for the mere purpose of voting.

There is nothing in absence from the state that essentially deprives an elector of ability intelligently to exercise the franchise. We know of no reason for not providing a way for him to vote other than possibility that the privilege might be conducive to fraud. It ought to be possible, however, to eliminate room for fraud and let in, as an offset to those at home who are too indifferent to vote, the absentee citizens who want to vote.

IMPAIRING THE MAIL SERVICE.

In attempting to meet Senator Ashurst's charge of discrimination between periodicals by the Postoffice Department, the Senate has only made matters worse. It adopted the section of the postoffice bill repealing prohibition of extension of second-class mail shipments by freight train and added a proviso that no unfair discrimination should be practiced and no undue delay permitted. The Postmaster-General and his subordinates are left to judge whether their discrimination is unfair and, the courts having refused to interfere with the details of postal administration, no means of questioning the legality of these officials' acts is left open, except impeachment. They will still be open to strong temptation to discriminate against periodicals which criticise the Administration, and there will be practically no check upon them.

Senator Hardwick appeared as the champion of carrying mail by freight train, and he trotted out the well-worn argument that second-class matter is carried at a heavy loss, though he admitted that the postal service as a whole had yielded a profit of $3,500,000 in 1914. If, as he said, second-class mail caused a loss of $81,000,000 in the fiscal year 1915, a large profit was surely made on letter mail, parcel post and money orders. Periodical publications of all kinds are the most useful developers of this profitable business. They cause millions of letters to be written by subscribers, advertisers and patrons of advertisers, money orders to be bought and parcels to be sent. They are to the postal service what branch lines are to a trunk railroad—feeders which produce profitable business for other kinds of mail traffic.

The people of the United States do not expect the Postoffice Department to pay a profit. They expect it to pay its way as a whole and to render efficient service. It pays its way as a whole, but in trying to make each separate class of mail balance accounts Postmaster-General Burleson renders its service inefficient. He has done so by his handling of rural routes and star routes, though star routes are the principal link between isolated communities and the centers of civilization. Now he wishes to impair the service still further and to increase his arbitrary power by giving some periodicals mail service and others freight service at the same price.

If the Senate really desires to practice economy, it has a fine opportunity in remedying the abuses of the franking privilege, which is not a feeder to the money-making classes of mail but is chiefly responsible for postal deficits in the years when Presidents are elected.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

No new trade movement is without its gloomy prognosticators, and efforts to develop new markets in South America are no exception to the rule. Recent investigations into conditions in the countries to the south of us have been made by a mission from the United States and the commissioners entertain the opinion that the field is an exceedingly inviting one. Strangely enough, though, pessimists managed to obtain first circulation of a report that Latin-America had been found not worth while. Some of the alleged reasons given were: Uneven distribution of wealth, thereby restricting the market to a few luxuries; inability of the great masses of the people to purchase, because they have no money of any kind; market aside from luxuries limited to materials for use in development of the country, which will be purchased in Europe if European capital is employed in development.

It is pointed out by The Americas that even if some of these statements are true they do not justify pessimistic conclusions. It is true that wealth is concentrated in the possession of fewer persons, in proportion, than in some other countries, but this order is changing constantly. Thus, Argentina, which is only just awakening to modern agriculture, has more than doubled the number of individual farm holdings in the past ten years, and exploitation and development of irrigated lands, intended to place them in the hands of an increasing number, have only just begun.

An exceedingly promising feature of the trade situation is that South American countries have vast quantities of raw materials needed in the United States, and so long as these exist American exporters are assured a reliable and certain basis of exchange. South America would be able to pay in materials that we are glad to accept, even if her resources in coin for the time were limited. This is true of all countries south of the northern boundary of Mexico.

The objection that materials for development of the country, such as machinery, steel rails and the like, will be bought in Europe to the extent that European capital is employed in the work is put aside with the statement that Americans ought to be content to let it rest on that basis. It is declared to be quite obvious that after the European war is ended Americans should have a material advantage so far as capital for foreign investment is concerned. The demand for raw materials heretofore referred to will serve automatically to induce such investments, which already are being considered on a larger scale than the public generally is aware of.

MECCA, CENTER OF REVOLT.

The uprising of certain Arab tribes against the authority of the Sultan and the report that Mecca is the center of the revolt puts end to any hope the Sultan may have entertained for a holy war, in which all the peoples of the Mohammedan faith should join in a mighty effort to extinguish the unbelievers. A good deal was said at the beginning of the war on this topic and there were many who professed to believe it possible to engineer a union of all Islam that would find expression in a fanaticism more terrible than any the world ever had known. But the months have gone by without any serious manifestation of that nature, and now Mecca itself seems to be definitely cut off from possible connection with a movement on the part of the Mohammedans against their religious enemies.

The number of Mohammedans is a matter of some doubt. The Turkish government has estimated them at 176,000,000, and this figure is believed to be conservative. Much stress was laid in the beginning on the fact that at least 60,000,000 of these were living in British India and the British possessions—a truly staggering number, if they had been united for a war. But they were not, and the action of thhe Arabs proves it. The British evidently have been active in their own behalf, and have started a backfire of intrigue without waiting for a possible conflagration to overwhelm them.

The strategic advantage of centering the revolt in Mecca cannot be overestimated. Mecca is the birthplace of the prophet, but even before Mahomet was born it was regarded as a singularly holy place and the prophet's designation of the Kaaba sanctuary as the "house of Allah" was probably the outgrowth of his own deep attachment to the place as the shrine at which he himself had paid his earliest devotions. No true believer regarded his spiritual mission on earth as complete until he had made his hajj, or pilgrimage, to Mecca. It was in truth the center of the faith, the holy of all holies, the rallying point of all the Mohammedans of the world. As a war center, in the midst of strife by contending religious factions, possibly running with blood and seething with anarchy, it loses standing in the eyes of religionists; and especially it proves that the Sultan is without recognized authority as a spiritual leader to call Mohammedans to arms.

The Sherifs of Mecca asserted authority by descent from the Prophet, and for a long time ruled without question, but the Sultan craftily sought to dispossess them of a power that he foresaw might easily become dangerous to him. So he set up walis, or Governors, and gradually extended their authority. This the Sherifs resented, and they had a powerful following. The Grand Sherif Hussein is the leader of those who have repudiated the Sultanate at Constantinople. His followers proclaim him the "holiest man of Islam" and acknowledge him as the true guardian of the faith by virtue of descent through the son of the fourth caliph. Hussein is a friend of the British, and especially an admirer of Lord Curzon, who, as Viceroy, of India, did much to implant the belief that the former Sultan, Abdul Hamid, was a usurper of the caliphate of Mecca, and that he had twisted the meaning of the Mohammedan scriptures to his own purpose. The point was theological in a high degree, but the British Viceroy, it now appears, did his country a greater service than he knew in mastering it. But for Curzon's fortunate conception of the Arabian's theological mind, the Turkish Sultan would come nearer having his own way today.

Mecca has its romantic associations in the world outside, due in part, perhaps, to the mystery that always has surrounded it. It is a tradition that no unbeliever may visit it, but more than a dozen Europeans have succeeded in reaching the holy city, though at extreme peril of their own lives, and it is to their writings that we owe what is known of the city itself and the rites that accompany the annual pilgrimages of the faithful. It is a town of perhaps 50,000, of some importance commercially because of the caravan routes it commands, but its people chiefly derive their support from catering to the pilgrims. One gets a flavor of the Arabian Nights from the knowledge that the aqueduct which supplies the city with water from a distant valley was built by the wife of the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid. It has a few manufactures, but they are confined almost wholly to rosaries and pottery. These facts are recorded by the encyclopedias. Its history, despite its holy character, has been turbulent, and this has been due to the fact that, situated in the midst of warlike peoples, it has nevertheless neglected the problem of defense. When a chieftain with a sufficient force at hand made up his mind to capture it, he did so. None of its possessors seems to have given thought to holding it afterward.

One wonders more and more at the peculiar workings of the Oriental mind in contemplation of the contradictions of the religion taught at Mecca. The Prophet made the pilgrimage to Mecca one of the four cardinal duties of every true believer, associating it with the injunctions to prayer, to almsgiving and to observance of the fasts. It was especially enjoined on all pilgrims that their words and thoughts should be in harmony with the sanctity of the territory they were about to visit. Even the lives of animals were made sacred, and yet an unbeliever found within the precincts of the city would have been slaughtered without mercy. The rites at the sanctuary were exceedingly complicated and were observed to the last letter. Benevolence, charity, prayer and then more prayer—no Mohammedan who made the hajj to Mecca omitted the smallest part of his duties. Then he girded himself and if he continued to obey the teachings of the koran, went forth to make war on infidels.

But such a war has not become a material thing. Instead, Mohammedans are busy with a war among themselves. The Sunnites care not a whit what the Shiites think about it and the Arabian tribesmen are not bothering themselves about the feelings of the young Turks. Islam is not united, after all, and is not a menace to the plans of the entente allies in the great war that has its center on European battlefields.

DECLINE OF LEPROSY.

Not the least of the recent achievements of the medical profession is indicated by a recent report on the decline of leprosy in the Hawaiian Islands. The famous colony on the island of Molokai, which a few years ago had a population of 2000, now numbers fewer than 700 unfortunates. This has come about because while deaths have occurred at the normal rate, few new cases have been added. Thus it appears that one of the most sadly picturesque communities in all the world may cease to exist within a generation.

Leprosy is one of the most ancient of all the maladies to which the flesh of mankind has fallen heir. Though early records are confusing in terms, and sometimes permit the inference that another disease than that now known as leprosy is meant, authorities believe they have authenticated prescriptions written in an attempt to effect its cure nearly 7000 years ago. That these efforts came to nothing is shown by the spread of leprosy through Asia and its prevalence in Europe in the Dark Ages and by the vast number of "leper houses" in Central Europe in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. One writer places the number of these crude isolation hospitals in Germany, France, England and Spain at 19,000 at one time. Yet it was not until 1871 that the bacillus of leprosy was isolated, and it has been only within the past decade that medical men have been encouraged to believe that a cure might be found. Surgery, also, has played an important part in the prevention of its spread, on the discovery of a local affection.

Poverty and insanitation have been charged with responsibility for the existence, in almost epidemic form, of the disease, "but," says a writer, "they go with every malady and there is nothing to show that they have any specific influence." Vaccination has been accused of aiding in its spread, "but vaccination is a relatively new thing—leprosy a very old one." The important fact is that not many newly developed cases are being sent to Molokai—a fact in the face of improved conditions, of supervision in the Hawaiian Islands that justifies the conclusion that the oldest of all the plagues in history is in the way of being stamped out.

A FEDERATED BRITISH EMPIRE.

Adoption of the Federal system for the British Empire, which has been for many years a subject of academic discussion, has been made a live political issue by the war. Only devotion such as that which the British colonies feel toward the mother country could have caused them to rally to its support with all their resources of men and material in the absence of any legal obligation. But their spokesmen have not hesitated to tell British statesmen that the time has come to end a situation in which they feel morally bound to fight a war in beginning which they have had no voice and in ending which they may not be consulted. British newspapers and statesmen have taken up their cause, and the outcome may be a welding together of the scattered parts in a compact, world-girdling federation.

The colonial dominions have the right of self-government so far only as their internal affairs are concerned. When they go beyond those limits, they are met with an imperial veto. Queensland tried to annex New Guinea, but was forbidden. New Zealand tried to exclude all except its own and Australian ships from its ports, but the bill was disallowed by the home government. British Columbia has attempted to exclude Chinese immigrants, but the Dominion of Canada has annulled its laws as contrary to imperial policy. Questions of foreign policy are decided by the Imperial Parliament and the British Cabinet, though they closely concern the Dominions. The latter are merely consulted by courtesy, and there is no obligation to regard their wishes. On the other hand, the mother country has assumed the sole burden of defending the whole empire by paying all the cost of army and navy. Only of late years have the Dominions taken a share by building warships and by sending contingents of troops to war. They have done so voluntarily, being under no legal obligation to provide a ship or a man.

As these contributions to defense have grown in magnitude, Dominion statesmen have become outspoken in demanding a full share in the sovereignty which is held by Great Britain alone. In proposing the expenditure of $35,000,000 on battleships as a contribution to the British navy by Canada, Sir Robert Borden said to the Canadian Parliament in 1912:

> When Great Britain no longer assumes sole responsibility for defense upon the high seas, she can no longer undertake to assume sole responsibility for and sole control of foreign policy.

Andrew Fisher, ex-Premier of Australia, said that, if he had stayed in Scotland, he would have been able to vote on questions of imperial policy, but since he had gone to Australia, though he had been Prime Minister, he had "no say whatever." He added: "Now that can't go on. There must be some change."

Since the Dominions have sent to the service of the empire armies which before the war ends will probably total 1,000,000 men, the British people have begun to realize that "that can't go on." The London Times has taken the lead in a movement for a written constitution for the entire British Empire under which "the Dominion peoples must be parts of a single imperial electorate sending members to a single Imperial Parliament and governed by a single Imperial Cabinet chosen by that Parliament." The Times proposes that the present Parliament pass a law transferring to this new body control of foreign policy, provision for naval and military defense, provision of funds for these purposes and government of the dependencies, that is, territories which have not self-government, such as India, Egypt and the East and West African colonies. Under this scheme all self-governing colonies would have a voice in making war and peace, and all would provide their quota for defense.

In proposing this revolutionary change, the Times vaguely hints that it is prepared to accept another, of which it has hitherto been the most violent opponent—Irish home rule. Of the working out of its scheme it says:

> The most important duties of the British government and of the present British Parliament would have to be taken away from them. The result would be that the Parliament, or Parliaments, of the British Isles would stand in the same relation to the new Imperial Parliament and Ministry as the Dominion Parliaments and Ministries now stand to the present government and Parliament of Great Britain.

That implies readiness to accept separate Parliaments for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, having the same relation to the Imperial Parliament as our State Legislatures have to Congress. There would be this difference, however, that the limits of Federal and state power would be more exactly defined than with us, and there would be little opportunity for talk of twilight zones or for lawbreakers to escape control by playing one off against the other.

AMERICAN CIGAR CONSUMPTION.

Statisticians in the tobacco trade present some startling figures as to the growing consumption of tobacco, particularly cigars, in the United States in recent years. Accurate figures are available because tobacco is a source of revenue to the Government and close watch is kept both on home manufacture and the imported goods. According to a recent Government report, the total number of cigars on which tax was paid in 1915 was in excess of eight billion, and it will surprise many to be informed that despite the high standing of the "imported" cigar, it cut relatively little figure. To be sure, there were brought into the country from Cuba more than thirty-eight million, but this was only about a thirtieth of the number of domestic manufacture. The small figure is only in part accounted for by the fact that large quantities of Cuban tobacco are manufactured in the salubrious climate of the keys of Florida, in the United States. The United States itself is a large producer of cigar tobacco, and production is increasing. Practically all of the cheaper cigars consist largely of the home leaf.

One interesting conclusion drawn from Government figures by students of the tobacco situation is that there are in the country some thirty million men of "smoking age," and that of this number about a fourth do not smoke. Of the remainder, it is estimated that in round figures two-thirds are not cigar users. The total number of those who smoke cigars, therefore, is between seven and a half and eight millions, giving to each smoker on an average something in excess of 1000 cigars a year, or about three a day. This puts smokers as a whole in the "moderate" class, but of course there are many who go to excess as well as others who smoke seldom who enter into the figures.

The figures of total production are official. The rest are more or less guesswork, but are based on the experience of large manufacturers and retailers. These same authorities estimate that about a third of all the cigar smokers use a weed that costs less than a nickle, such as the stogie and the cheroot. Something in excess of five billion higher grade cigars are consumed by about five million smokers, or 5 per cent of the population. About a million of these are believed to indulge a taste for cigars that come at "three for a quarter" or higher. Despite the large figures involved, there has been no recent large increase in the use of the cigar, while on the other hand cigarettes and pipe tobacco have been experiencing a boom.

SYMBOLISM OF THE NEW COINS.

It would be quite idle to attempt to find a subject on which more has been written and spoken in recent years than money. A good deal is said in earnest, somewhat more in jest and more than either in that form of flippancy which is an ineffectual attempt to make light of deep-seated longings that may or may not ever be satisfied. "Money talks" is as old as money itself and paragraphers have told why it talks in a hundred different ways. From the explanation of why George Washington was able to throw a silver dollar across the Rappahannock River down to the speeches of Senator Jones, of Nevada, and William Jennings Bryan and John G. Carlisle, it would seem that more has been written about money than any other one topic of human interest, not excepting religion and social reform. We do not conceal our real feelings on the subject with persiflage and few are deceived by it, not even the jokesmiths, who get real coin in exchange for the products of their pens.

Recently, in accordance with the law that provides for a periodical change in the designs on the faces of our coins of all denominations, the turn of the half dollar, the quarter and the dime has come. Two eminent sculptors, engaged for the purpose, have completed their work and it has been duly approved. The new coins are now current and in time will find their way pretty generally into the hands of all the people. "It is predicted," says one funmaker, "that the new coins will be popular." And he adds: "This seems reasonable." But he was not referring to the designs in themselves. These, it appears, were meant to have a significance all their own, unrelated to their purchasing power and to similar questions of a sordid and worldly nature. For we have it from the sculptors who designed them that for the man who will look carefully at each piece of the new money that comes into his hands there will be a moral, a precept or two and no end of sound advice, to say nothing of as many other incidental axioms and saws as one may read into it. Beauty lies in the eye of the beholder, says the moralizer, and so with the new coins. They may represent the price of a square meal or the aspirations of the human race, just as their possessor cares to look at it.

Restricted as they were by the law, which prescribes that certain subsidiary coins shall bear on the obverse side a representation of "Liberty," and the word itself, together with the date of coinage, while on the reverse the American eagle shall appear, the sculptors were nevertheless left to their own devices as to the details of those representations. They have succeeded admirably, it would appear, from the statements of Adolph Alexander Weinman, who designed the new half dollars and dimes, and of Hermon A. MacNeil, designer of the new twenty-five-cent piece. Within the small, milled circle they have included what Mr. MacNeil modestly says can be at best only the "kernel of an idea"; more than one idea, as the men themselves proceed to prove.

For example, Mr. Weinman for his half dollar conceives Liberty as a full-length female, enveloped in the folds of the Stars and Stripes, "progressing in full stride toward the glorious dawn of a new day." In her hand she carries branches of laurel and oak. The hand is extended, and this fact is not without its special meaning. The laurel is meant to symbolize civic attainment; the oak stands for military glory. Let no one who did not "raise her boy" to be a soldier refuse to accept the coin because of the presence of the hateful oak leaf, however, for she is at liberty to read into it a symbolism of her own. The oak also is suggestive of strength, even when unaccompanied by the clinging ivy, and strength is despised by no one, least of all by those who are committed exclusively to the arts of peace and the delights of "fatted ease." Someone ought to be strong and the oak will do for those who do not subscribe to the paradox that weakness is a sign of strength. The right hand, to which attention has been called, is extended in bestowal of the spirit of Liberty upon the land of the free and the home of the brave. The reverse side of the same coin will depict the eagle perched high on a crag. His wings are unfolded, as if he would soar aloft. Springing from a rift in the rock is a sapling of mountain pine, emblematic of America. The eagle is fearless in spirit, and, it is important to add, is conscious of his power.

As much is said by the dime, to those who listen with receptive ears. The Liberty of the dime wears a winged cap. On the reverse is a bundle of staves with battle ax, the faces signifying authority, the bundle unity and co-operation, the ax preparedness, quite a series of lessons in civic duty by themselves.

In designing the new quarters the artist has been moved by a desire to give representation not only to the artistic development of America, of which enough might be said to justify a separate article, but to its material advancement in the last quarter of a century. Liberty on the quarter dollar is in the act of uncovering her shield, which it must be clear to everyone means nothing else than preparedness, while at the same time she bears the olive branch, meaning, of course, that she has nothing aggressive in her intentions. This was the idea of Mr. MacNeil himself, and we see no reason for reading any other meaning into his work. She, too, is stepping forward, as is the Liberty of the half dollar, but Mr. MacNeil sees her in the act of advancing toward what he would call the gateway of a new country—our own country when it shall have achieved all of its ideals. She is meant to illustrate the fact that preparedness doubles the value of efficiency, and that she is awakening from a false sense of security to make herself ready for whatever task lies before her.

These are the stories of the new coins as the men who designed them meant them to be. But they possess a larger value to the person with imagination. He has a wealth of symbolism from which to draw a moral to please his own fancy and to adorn any tale he chooses to tell.

The impulse that controls a man when he seeks solace in the companionship of his fellows in a cafe, or it may be a downtown dramshop, instead of going home to his wife, who perhaps is a Xanthippe, has a scientific name, given it by Albert, King of the Belgians, himself a close student of the wants and desires of his own people. He calls it by the word which in English is written eurythmy and in French looks just a little better as eurythmie. It comes from the Greek, the first syllable, "eu," meaning "well," and the rest of the word explaining itself. It is the longing for rythm, harmonious movement, pleasing surroundings, and so forth, that moves such a man, and not original sin, as some would have us believe. Lucky the home that has within itself the required eurythmic attributes, to extend the word permissibly, which in language that everybody can understand is just the every-day happy home, so celebrated in song and story and still possessed by some of us.

It is bad news for the young folk that kissing has been branded officially as one of the influential agencies in the spread of poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis. Word has gone out in New York that every possible precaution must be exercised against the spread of the dreadful malady, the end of which cannot be foreseen at this time, so it is to be expected that the osculatory activity that has been so long a naive feature of excursion boats and trains running from the congested districts to the pleasure resorts will to a certain extent be curbed at once. The ban on all kissing, by grownups as well as the extremely young, is due to the fact that the germ of the epidemic is transmitted by well persons almost as often as by the sick.

Hurrah for the Pacific fleet! Gun practice rated as excellent, which was more than could be said officially for two-thirds of the big ships on the Atlantic side. Still, the real point is that we need a Navy in which all the vessels shall show a high ability to hit the mark. It is the shots that hit that count.

Weakness of war stocks on the New York Exchange may or not reflect honest belief that the "drive" of the allies will shorten the war. The probable explanation is that the "speculative" element simply wants to be on the safe side.

Building of ships in American yards continues to increase. On June 1 there were building or under contract 372 steel merchant vessels of 1,147,000 tons, an increase of four vessels and 20,000 tons over May 1, mostly in new yards.

"Better late than never" may have been the thought of Henry Leffler when he became naturalized. But he had been a citizen in all essentials for many years, having done his part in building up the state.

There is nothing inhuman or militarist about killing Dominicans in battle, it seems. But those dear Mexicans! How could we find it in our hearts to hurt them?

Those who may feel inclined to quarrel with the Summer weather this season should think of the boys on the sun-baked border and be ashamed of themselves.

If Editor Fensworth puts up the same kind of fight at the front that he does in a political campaign the Mexicans are likely to know he is on the job.

Carranza's sudden activity in pursuit of the bandits in Northern Mexico naturally suggests the question: Why didn't he wake up long ago?

On the map Mexico appears in the shape of a cornucopia. Pandora's box furnishes, however, a more expressive simile.

Gleams Through the Mist

By Dean Collins.

HAUNTED.

I struggle to stick to my desk and toil,
But, woe for the industry I have vaunted!
The sprites of the forest and sprites of the soil
Have ringed me around—the office is haunted!
They float through the window on vagrant breeze,
They blur o'er my typewriter's idle keys,
They perch o'er my desk on the ordered shelves,
Wild little, weird little, woodland elves.

"The Chamber of Commerce," I write it surely,
"Is contemplating a new campaign;
A bureau for lumber interests purely,
A thing long wanted—." In vain, in vain,
For the sprites of the trees that reach to the cloud
Perch on my shoulders and laugh aloud,
Like the gusts of breeze from the open range—
And how should I write of a lumber exchange?

A fairy stream from my pipe flows out
Winding through shadowy shores of air,
A wandering river of dreams and doubt,
But wondrously clear and wondrous fair;
And down that shimmering stream I see
A boat of fancy a-coming for me,
And the desk and shelves and the walls of gray
Fade from my sight as I drift away.

I lie on my back in the gliding boat
And gaze through the tops of the plumy trees,
Where far-off clouds at their anchors float
The vagrant ships of the upper seas;
I hear the rush like a distant stream
'Tis the breeze through the boughs of the trees as I dream;
And far and sweet through the branches fall
The chipmunk's chatter and bluejay's call.

The moss is so soft on the banks I pass
And the smell of the woods so sweet and keen;
And the hills so velvety 'neath the mass
Of huddle on huddle of forest green;
And the stream so clear and so mountain cool,
And the fish so huge in the shadowy pool;
And the sky so deep and so sharply blue
That it chokes up your throat as you gaze through.

I drift and drift on the streamlet fair
And dream and dream on the waters clear—
Till my boat is wrecked on the office chair,
And the voice of the boss assails my ear.
I struggle back to my desk and task,
But the wood sprites grin through their smoky mask,
And woe for the industry I have vaunted,
I cannot work, for the place is haunted.

"Sir," said the Courteous Office Boy, bursting into the office with the wild light in his soft eyes, "I have done it again."

"Done what?" I queried, emerging from my meditations on the open charms of country life in America.

"Written a pome," said the C. O. B.

"Read it before I cast thee out of my life," I said sternly, for I have been trying to discourage this metrical efforts, believing that the pome market should not be overstocked.

The C. O. B. cleared his throat and read:

"Title, 'Why, O Why!'
"Pome:
"The poet Pope
Uncorked the dope
About whatever is, is right;
But Providence,
By this here gent's
Philosophy, don't suit me quite.

"Oh, Mr. Pope,
I truly hope
You'll try them words out that you've spoke,
On beaches bright
Where crabs do bite,
And sylvan dells—with poison oak.

TOURIST'S PRONOUNCING GAZETEER

"Bou. B." having run our submarine blockade with a cargo of shortest pomes, which we promptly burned in the public square with halters about their necks, has also unloaded a study in the variant pronunciations of that justly famous Oregon stream, the Tualatin.

Take care, don't drop your wallet in,
When boating on Tualatin.

You dig a well, you wall it in,
If you live near Tualatin.

Who knocks, or goes to malletin',
Shall drown in the Tualatin.

Ho, knockers all! Take warning:
If we should catch you malletin',
You'll hang some pleasant morning,
Or drown in the Tualatin.

One who signs his name "J. A. M." sends us a little lyric, from the text of which we are unable to determine whether he is a salesman of crayon enlargements, a palmist or a follower of Billy Sunday.

"The study of mankind is man,"
I like it;
The women, too, are quite a sham,
I like them;
In ev'ry town you'll find the same,
Just people, with another name;
To "land" them is my daily game;
I like it.

On second thought, "J. A. M." might be a real estate agent;
Or a mining stock salesman;
Or a professor of the elusive pea and the three walnut shells;
Or maybe he sells stereopticons and views.
'Squite a mystery, isn'tit?

IN THE GARDEN.

The gnats buzz over the grass to see
Where the wasp has finished his deadly work;
The spider that spun in the red rose tree
The wasp has stabbed with his shining dirk,
And the little gray gnats, they laugh, ho-ho!
For now they can fly where the roses grow,
And bathe in the pollen dust drifted there,
And have no fear of the spider's snare.