

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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From the prayer of want and plaint of woe... Ah! what were men should heaven refuse to love?—Beattie.

OHIO

EARLY returns credit Roosevelt with 30 or 32 district delegates in Ohio, and Mr. Taft with 10 or 12. The probabilities are that the Roosevelt forces will control the state convention and secure the six delegates at large, leaving the president with a fourth or less of the Ohio delegation at Chicago.

The result is a near Taft disaster. It is a further weakening of the president's position at Chicago. It is further progress by Mr. Roosevelt in his effort to break down Mr. Taft's chances for a re-nomination.

A statement in the dispatches is that, in spite of the tornado campaign by both candidates, the vote was comparatively light. The same is true in all the states where presidential primaries have been held.

Mr. Roosevelt carried the Pennsylvania primaries, but nearly 300,000 Republicans stayed away from the polls. He carried the Illinois primaries, but, according to the New York World, more than 250,000 Illinois Republicans stayed away from the polls.

Even in Massachusetts in which there was a terrific conflict, with appeals to Democrats to join in the Republican primaries, only a little more than half the Republican vote was cast.

The returns do not indicate a Roosevelt tidal wave. There is no popular uprising. The country is not vociferously crying for either Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt.

The flight has enormously weakened both, and of the two, Mr. Taft is the weaker. Such seems to be the logic of the primaries.

PRISON CONTRACT LABOR

A BILL, introduced by Representative Booker of Missouri, was recently reported favorably by the committee on labor and has passed the house.

It waits for action in the senate. Its purpose is that all convicted-male goods transported into any state or territory shall thereupon be subject to the laws of such state or territory as if made therein.

In New York, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana and South Dakota, and possibly in other states, competition in outside markets of the state of convict-made goods with free labor is impossible. In such states prison-made goods must be purchased by the state departments and institutions for their own use at prevailing market rates.

The general sale of prison-made goods in other states would probably be prohibited by law were not the purpose of such legislation very generally liable to defeat by sale of prison-made goods brought in from other states.

On the prohibition of general outside sale of prison-made goods the abomination of prison contract labor would disappear, because the system would become unprofitable.

Under that system the state sells the labor of its convicts to contractors, for, say, forty to sixty cents a head. Then commences the slave driving. Worse than slavery, for the slave owner had some interest in maintaining the productive efficiency of the slave. The convict laborer is but a machine. When it gives out under pressure it is thrown aside and a new one substituted.

Prison contractors have turned out shirts, overalls, chairs, boots and shoes, brushes, mats and brooms. Outside the prisons such work is chiefly in the hands of women, of the blind, and of inmates of philanthropic institutions.

In Minnesota the state prison industries carried on in competition with free labor for the profit of the state, have, for ten years past more than paid the entire cost of maintenance of the prison. The average annual cost of each prisoner during the ten years term was \$188.70. His earnings \$346.85. In a bad year the prison returned a profit of \$49,962. Its sales of farm machinery for 1912 are estimated at \$102,600. But the twine plant for sixteen years has been the great source of profit. In 1911 the prison output of twine

brought \$941,641. The prison sold also 2150 mowers, 1100 binders, 1200 rakes, 1800 tongue trucks and 100 transport trucks.

STILL A CONSTITUTION

THE charge on which citizenship papers were taken away from Socialist Olson by Judge Hanford at Seattle was, that he has admitted he is a Socialist, a frequent of assemblies of Socialists in which he participates as a speaker advocating a propaganda for radical changes in the constitution of the country.

The specifications are not a charge on which to justify Judge Hanford's action. To be a Socialist is not a crime. To frequent and speak at Socialist assemblies is not a crime. To advocate radical changes in the constitution is not a crime.

That "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" is as true in 1912 as it was in 1776. A seventeenth amendment to the federal constitution has already been proposed, and there will be more. Everybody knows the constitution of 1787 is not a complete finality, and only men like Judge Hanford want government to stand still.

There is approach to Judge-made law in the Olson case. It is an even more indefensible decision than Judge Hanford's curious view that the use of dummy entrainment is not a fraud under the federal law, a view that other courts upset. It is likely to be reversed, and ought to be reversed, because the constitution still stands and it guarantees to every citizen the right to advocate, at Socialist assemblies or elsewhere, changes in organic or other law, provided those changes are to be brought about by ballot and in an orderly and lawful manner.

After taking away the citizenship papers of Olson, why doesn't Judge Hanford withdraw citizenship from Colonel Roosevelt, who recently declared for a stronger central government, to be brought about, not by legislation, but by judicial decisions?

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

BY the decisive majority of 84 to 15 the senate passed the Sutherland-Brantley, or the workmen's compensation, bill. It will be remembered in Oregon as that bill which Senator Chamberlain so earnestly advocated on the floor of the senate, after taking a prominent part in its shaping in committee.

The debate on passing the bill lasted four days, opponents tried in vain to compass its defeat in every way, by rejecting it outright, by smothering it under amendments, and by postponing its consideration.

But the bill was framed by the commission after full study of German and English legislation. It was strongly supported by President Taft and by the National Civic Federation. It was approved by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The majority of the proposed objects are effected. The common law defenses of the fellow servant and contributory negligence doctrines are cut out. Expensive and long drawn out litigation will disappear. Medical service for the injured and a definite scheme of compensation, proportioned in some degree to the nature of the accident and to the pay of the victim, has been worked out.

Will the house pass the bill as it now stands? On this there is serious doubt. Several senators, and all of them progressives, urged that time be given to secure a more considered hearing of the workmen's case. It may be noted that amendments urged and accepted in the senate debate were along these lines. Provisions were added that compensation should continue to children of the dead or seriously injured until they are sixteen years old, and in case of daughters until twenty, or previous marriage.

It is urged that the measure supercedes and is exclusive of all other state as well as federal laws on the subject, and that all that can be recovered is what this act provides for. The Atlanta Journal of Labor considers the compensation allowed is "grossly and grotesquely inadequate."

But, as it stands, the bill represents the modern conviction that, as the New York World expresses it, "the industrial worker should receive some compensation for his injuries corresponding to the soldier's pension for wounds received in battle."

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

ALL of the seven leading presidential candidates have been admitted to the bar, and five have had successful careers in the law. Two have been judges.

and Underwood in Kentucky, Taft and Harmon in Ohio, and Roosevelt in New York. La Follette is the only candidate in the group to come from a new presidential state.

One of these men may be the next occupant of the White House, though parallel situations in the past suggest that the present political conflict may have another outcome.

SUPPOSE

NO man is more fit for the honor of Baltimore than Woodrow Wilson.

But suppose there should be a deadlock, with many ballots and no signs of agreement. The dull routine of vote counting and the long hours of strain would lessen the tenacity with which delegations cling to their favorites. The waning hours would lessen the hope of lifting a favorite son to the coveted goal.

In such an hour, suppose a full-lengthed delegate of noble mien should take the platform. Suppose he should say:

"Gentlemen, I am here to present a new name to this convention. If you ask me from what state he hails, I answer that he is from the loins of the great commonalty. He is a man who never dodges, a man who never sidesteps, a man who never retreats. He is the man who came out of the west with a new charter of Democracy, who presented its living issues to the American people, who has defended them from unpopularity to popularity through sixteen long years of conflict, and who has lived to see not only one, but two candidates of the opposing party advocating the progressive principles that he then proposed, and has the profound satisfaction of beholding millions of Republicans following those candidates on the advanced ground on which he long ago planted himself, and then some. Gentlemen, I present the man from whom Theodore Roosevelt stole all his best policies, the man from whom the progressive Republicans of the nation drew their inspiration, the man who is not Nebraska's, but the first private citizen of the republic."

Who knows what might happen?

SEDUCING RENTERS

A READER sends The Journal an Alberta paper of recent date, which gives particulars of the attractions set by the Canadian Pacific railroad before the renter farmers of this union.

The scheme is announced from Montreal and is the product of the natural resources department of the Canadian Pacific. The company will lend \$2000 at 6 per cent to those who can comply with these conditions. The applicant must be a married man, farming a rented farm, must own, free of incumbrance, sufficient furniture, horses, cows, and other livestock to enable him to go into immediate occupation of a farm in western Canada. He must make a journey to select his own farm, and have capital enough to purchase it on ten annual payments and to pay the first installment. He must have enough money left to keep his family for a year.

Then the Canadian Pacific railway will lend him \$2000, which is to be spent thus. In building a house according to one of the standard plans erected by the company on its ready-made farms. Next on the erection of a standard barn. Then on fencing the farm and in providing a well and pump.

The \$2000 is to be added to the purchase price of the farm, and all is to be repaid in ten annual installments, the unpaid balance bearing six per cent interest.

It will be observed that in the ten years' repayment plan no provision is made for the very possible contingency of a crop failure at any time, which would prohibit the payment of that year's installment. But the American farmer who is seduced by the prospect of ownership of his own farm into this venture would be surely what the old Romans called "bound to the land."

Comparing conditions it might be said, "Better a renter in America than an Alberta mortgagor."

A WONDERFUL FEAT

FEW engineering feats of modern times are comparable to the reconstruction of the Grand Central terminals in New York.

The work has been in progress nine years. The tracks have been sunk to a depth of fifty feet below the surface, largely through solid rock. The whole has been roofed over with concrete and steel, and provision made for seventeen blocks of modern city structures built and building over it.

Two hundred old buildings have been removed, and 25 miles of sewers have been rebuilt. The busiest railroad tunnel in the world has been replaced with a new one. The old station has been removed and a larger one built. On the area above the terminal, one very large commercial building is already complete and rented. Two enormous office buildings, ultimately to be twenty stories high are now completed to the seventh story and occupied.

On one corner of the area will be a twenty-story hotel, that will rival any other in the city in the luxury of its appointments and the attitude of its charges. On an opposite corner will be another hotel of equal size, but with a much lower rate schedule. An opera house and a new home for the National Academy of Design are proposed for the town that is to rise over the terminal, according to the Technical World.

The cost of the finished work by which these tremendous changes are

accomplished, is \$110,000,000, or more than one third that of the Panama canal. Curiously enough the whole expenditure is recouped by the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads, owners of the terminal, by the new town that rises above the underground station and tracks, seventeen city blocks in area.

Most remarkable of all from the engineering standpoint, all this change was made with traffic in full career and without serious delay to a train or injury of a passenger.

A committee of experts from the department of agriculture has been detailed to visit all the breweries and ascertain "what is beer." There is a world of expert testimony on the subject, available from men who have paid heavily to find out what they knew about it.

The house yesterday voted, 100 to 90, against tolls on American shipping in the coastwise trade through the Panama canal, but there is fear that the action may be reversed. No greater issue confronts the Pacific coast.

A father serving a life sentence in an Indiana prison has learned that his son is in the same prison under sentence of death in the gallows. What a proud picture of how a father met the responsibilities of parenthood.

At Toledo last week, the colonel placed the number of his delegates at 500. The same day, Dixon, his campaign manager, gave out the number at 419. Dixon should stop his Annapolis.

Letters from the People

Articles and questions for this page should be written on only one side of the paper and be accompanied by the name of the writer. The name will not be published, but is desired as an indication of good faith.

Social Centers.

Portland, Or., May 21.—To the Editor of The Journal.—We were discussing the matrimonial ads in the newspapers. It seems ridiculous and disgusting to advertise for a husband or wife, just as you would for a house or automobile, my friend said. "But what are you to do? How can you get acquainted? Where is there any meeting place where a young man can make the acquaintance of a young lady?" I said, "There are the churches, in the most of which there is a great assembly of young men, and superabundance of young ladies." It seems almost melancholy that so many nice girls really have almost no chance to make the acquaintance of suitable young men. Getting matrimony entirely out of consideration, there is a great languishing from the lack of young men, yet there are many more of these in our city than of girls. No doubt the churches make social centers for those who attend them. From a variety of causes the young men are not there in great numbers. No doubt the men's clubs are helping along in this line, but there is a great need, in order to supply innocent social intercourse, of municipal centers where pleasant social hours can be spent under proper supervision, where lectures and concerts can be attended, and municipal affairs discussed, where all classes can mingle and a common interest be developed; where class distinction can be laid aside, and the real things of life brought to the front. Many cities use the public school houses, which are built with the people's money and hence properly belong to them. These school houses are well equipped for social gatherings, lectures, concerts, etc. Let them be occupied every two or three days in each week and during the vacations. Municipal lodging houses, where comfortable rooms at a moderate price with wholesome surroundings can be furnished are a crying need in our city. Coffee and lunch stands under the management of people who desire the highest welfare of the men and women who have no homes, are in great demand. All these human needs can be supplied at reasonable rates with clean, healthful, and cheerful surroundings. This will go a great way in saving multitudes from the saloons, gambling and vice. While the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. do a noble work there is need for very much more provision for the young men and women of the city. All the people who believe in the uplift of human kind unite in some such far-reaching scheme for social betterment. In addition to legislation let this social work be undertaken, and the moral regeneration of society will advance as it never has in the past. S. L.

A File to Bite On.

Portland, Or., May 20.—To the Editor of The Journal.—"Monopolies pay their taxes out of their profits and not out of their consumer's pocket," says A. L. Veazie, in a recent issue of the organ of plutocracy and tax dodgers for Oregon. He goes on to defy the single taxer to "bite on that file until he is toothless." It happens that the file is one forged by the single taxers; and Veazie himself is biting on it when he files it as his man of straw that he calls the single tax.

The graduated land tax measure, which Mr. Veazie has evidently not read, provides for a tax on water power, used or unused. The water power is monopolized in Oregon and is almost entirely controlled by one man. Those who are using it in manufacturing enterprises and renting from any of the tentacles of the water power octopus are paying all the traffic will bear, yet those who do not use it are not paying. The light user of the land are paying 100 per cent more than the cost of the service, a tribute to water power monopoly.

The graduated land tax will hit this man in the pocket, and he will pay over \$100,000 in value. Who will pay that tax, Mr. Veazie? Bite on that file! Bite!

The big public service corporations have a monopoly of transportation in Oregon. They have their monopoly divided into zones and pools, but it is with us. The prices charged are more than the traffic will bear. The transportation trust would actually make more in the city, or in the state at large, if its different aliases would charge less and give better service.

Compare the statements made to the tax commission with those made to the railroad commission, and then with those made to Wall Street and to English investors.

Then read the Graduated Single Tax League's monthly report, which provides for a graduated tax on the true value of the public service corporations and would put \$200,000,000 more value on the tax rolls with a 3 per cent tax on all over the three billion in value. Where would it get the money to pay that tax?

You see in this article in the plate for the reason that poor and ambitious

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

OREGON HIGHLIGHTS

SMALL CHANGE

New the gardens are making up for lost time. The more we neighbor with Tillamook the better for both.

"Consecutive" is a new word in the only perfect great man's lexicon. It is easy for young men to get an incorrect conception of true success.

All women are alike: no two of them are alike. This is no contradiction. Millions without a cent or effort of expenditure—timely or overdue rate.

Looks like the pastorous Democratic could blunder lot, as usual, and still be safe.

A million tongues could not hurt the shorter and uglier word back—such is politics. Taft intimates that Roosevelt is an egotist. How could he have obtained that idea?

The person is successful and happy to whom it is a great pleasure both to learn and to teach.

As happens occasionally, the people are few and far between who complain about the May showers.

The Lord seems to be good to a lot of people who are not good to him—but nobody understands these things.

People pay about twice what it ought to cost for wire of most kinds, but the wire trust needs millions to enjoy.

Oh well, the Lawler letter, or report, was inexcusable, but not so much so as the Tennessee Coal & Iron rape.

SEVEN FAMOUS HORSES

Richard II's Roan Barbary.

There is more authentic history attached to King Richard II's Roan Barbary than could be told of the three horses, sketches of which preceded this story. This horse has become famous in British history. The king, we are told in rather extravagant language, "loved Roan Barbary" as an only son, and certainly it is true that he was exceptionally fond of this particular horse, which poets, dramatists and writers of the past have immortalized.

Richard's grief and rage at hearing that Bolingbroke had chosen Roan Barbary, of all horses, upon which to ride Winchester, was the worst there to be crowned, has many times been described. Shakespeare himself referred to the incident in "King Richard II" in the well known line, "When Bolingbroke rode on 'Roan Barbary,' that horse that I have spent under your supervision, where lectures and concerts can be attended, and municipal affairs discussed, where all classes can mingle and a common interest be developed; where class distinction can be laid aside, and the real things of life brought to the front. Many cities use the public school houses, which are built with the people's money and hence properly belong to them. These school houses are well equipped for social gatherings, lectures, concerts, etc. Let them be occupied every two or three days in each week and during the vacations. Municipal lodging houses, where comfortable rooms at a moderate price with wholesome surroundings can be furnished are a crying need in our city. Coffee and lunch stands under the management of people who desire the highest welfare of the men and women who have no homes, are in great demand. All these human needs can be supplied at reasonable rates with clean, healthful, and cheerful surroundings. This will go a great way in saving multitudes from the saloons, gambling and vice. While the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. do a noble work there is need for very much more provision for the young men and women of the city. All the people who believe in the uplift of human kind unite in some such far-reaching scheme for social betterment. In addition to legislation let this social work be undertaken, and the moral regeneration of society will advance as it never has in the past. S. L.

It is interesting to note here that the history of early times, when it touches upon horses—which it does frequently—alludes upon many occasions to the party of particular horses for certain persons, and to their equally marked dislike for certain other persons.

The inference naturally would be that these particular horses were partial to the party of their riders, and humbly disliked those who ill-treated them. If the early historians are to be believed, however, the horses' likes and dislikes for various persons were irrespective of the way they had been treated by such persons.

Particularly does this appear to have been the case with Roan Barbary, for we are assured that all who had charge of him, or to do with him in any way, treated him invariably "with kindness."

What about the big idle land grants the people have made valuable? Who will dig up that graduated tax, eh? Will you bite on that file? ALFRED D. CRIDGE.

A Warning.

Philadelphia, May 1.—To the Editor of The Journal.—The newspapers of the smaller towns throughout the country are frequently solicited to insert reading advertisements for the Philadelphia School for Nurses, located at 2219 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and as it poses as a beneficent and charitable institution these advertisements are inserted free of charge.

The visitor of the Pennsylvania State board of charities in a report states: "Nothing to be seen or heard of the school. No indication of lessons or instruction. Your visitor cannot commend this institution," and in a later says: "This last places this institution under the lead of the we condemn absolutely in our printed report."

It is advisable that the public should know that the young women who enter this school as pupils are sent out after having completed their training as incompetent instructors, to nurse in private families for money, 80 per cent of which is returned to the school treasury. They receive no bedside instruction nor are they under the direction of skilled and competent teachers.

The chief of the bureau of health and charities of the city of Philadelphia, says: "I feel that it is an imposition on the public to allow this class of nurses to practice their profession, as the following circumstances connected with these cases of typhoid fever prove conclusively to my mind that these nurses are not properly trained to be entrusted with the noble work of nursing the sick."

The graduates of this school are not accepted by the American National Red Cross society, nor the Nursing Corps of the army and navy; they are not admitted to the directory for nurses connected with the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, nor are they recognized by the Pennsylvania state board of examination for registration of nurses.

I have given you this information for the reason that poor and ambitious

OREGON HIGHLIGHTS

The Dallas council has decided to throw out the street sprinkler and fight the dust with oil.

Tax remissions totaling \$1000 were ordered at the May term of the county court of Crook county.

The Christian church of Woodburn has commenced work on a new church building. The estimated cost is \$10,000. The building will be 125 feet long, with a seating capacity of 500 people.

Charles G. Hilyer, deputy county clerk of Willamette county for four years, has been appointed clerk for the county court succeeding C. S. Sweeney, who resigned to take a position in Portland.

Arlington Correspondence. Condon (Globe) Over 200000 bushels of butter were brought to town Saturday by the farmers, which demonstrates that dairying is fast gaining a foothold in Gilliam.

More Observers. A couple of old style grairie observers passed through Morehead, Ore., and offered by a quartet of middle aged men of more than average abilities, who, having heard of the means of lessening the number of "sheep killers" very materially.

Albany Herald. Of a two-carload lot of pigs at the depot several were 80 feet long, and one 10 inches at the butt was eight inches at the top, a variance of only two inches in 80 feet, as straight as an arrow. The pigs were an Oregon product being shipped to California.

Oregon City Courier. The city has ordered the property owners on Washington street to remove the overhanging buildings from the balconies and porches. In case the order is not obeyed the city will do the work and charge to the property.

Heppner Gazette-Times. Monday was a good day for scalps, and Clerk Hill (Globe) Over 200000 bushels of butter were brought to town Saturday by the farmers, which demonstrates that dairying is fast gaining a foothold in Gilliam.

Postal Journal. A Sunday school children's May day parade was held in Postal and was greatly enjoyed by our citizens. The parade was led by the girls, who wore dolls and several real babies in their little wagons and carts, pulling baby dolls and several real babies in their little wagons and carts, pulling baby dolls and several real babies in their little wagons and carts.

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One View of Democratic Presidential Timber

From the New York World

We agree with Mr. Louis Repplier that Champ Clark is an honest Democrat, a plain Democrat, a Democrat in earnest. There are millions of such Democrats, but they do not measure up to presidential size in the kind of a campaign, and that is our complaint against Champ Clark. He is a dear old boy, but his leadership is not the sort of leadership the Democratic party requires in the year of 1912, if it is to win the election.

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Tanglefoot

By Miles Overholt

COME IN, YOU'RE OUT. "Is Blank's Magazine in?" inquired the patron of the news dealer.

"No, it isn't out yet," replied the news dealer. "I didn't ask you if it was out. I merely inquired if it was in."

"Well, it's gotta be out to be in," said the dealer.

"Isn't it out?" said the patron. "If it is out it is out and that is all there is to it. And if it is in, why, of course, it can't be out."

"None," said the dealer. "If it isn't out, it can't be in. It's gotta be out to be in. Whenever it's out, it's in, and it won't be in till it's out."

But a customer, who only wanted to purchase an almanac, entered at this moment and stopped the argument, or no telling where it would have ended.

FLIES IN THE MOLLASSES.

Into this life there is sure to come a sprinkling of pain that nips out. We think of the soldiers with rifle and drum. Forgetting the battles and those who

It was yesterday, as I walked the street, that a fall was grabbed from this man's pocket. For what I