

THE JOURNAL

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Slips that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing. Only a signal shown and a silent voice in the darkness.

CAN WE AFFORD IT?

Can Portland afford to have the independent boats of the Open River Transportation lines withdrawn? Can the communities along the Columbia river afford it?

Portland spent \$125,000 to secure the Elks' convention for one week. Nobody questions the advisability of the investment.

Portland spent \$45,000 for Rose Festival week. Nobody questions the advisability of that investment.

Portland spends thousands of dollars for various conventions, mainly for advertising purposes. Nobody doubts the wisdom of that policy.

Portland spends tens of thousands annually in circulating advertising literature through the east. Nobody questions the wisdom of that plan.

Is it then, not an absurdity that a boat line which has brought friends, appropriations, improvements and prestige to the Columbia river should not be sustained?

With the open river line withdrawn, what arguments will representatives at Washington have for pushing the claims for appropriation for the improvement of the upper Columbia? When a congressional committee, having such appropriations under consideration asks for a showing as to the traffic on the upper river, what answer can then be made?

There is a portage road at Celilo. With the open river line withdrawn, how can the state legislature be induced to appropriate money for maintaining the portage road for the next two years?

It cannot be done, and for two years the portage road, which is the connecting link between the upper and lower river boats will be paralyzed. That will be notice to the railroads, that for two years to come no competing boat lines can be operated on the upper Columbia.

What will the railroads do then but raise rates to the old figures? What will shippers of the Columbia river basin do then, for the lower rates the open river line has brought them?

Can Portland afford it? Can the people of the Columbia river basin afford it?

AUSTRALIAN HARVESTERS

WHEAT growers in eastern Oregon might like to know of a harvester recently invented by H. V. McKay of Melbourne, Australia, and manufactured there on a large scale.

The machine is very simple in construction. It is operated by one man with four horses. It cuts the heads off the grain in passing through a comb. They fall into an elevator, which carries them into the threshing drum, thence the grain passes into a riddle and then to a winnowing fan. It then enters a revolving steel cylinder which carries it over nine feet of slotted surface before it escapes. Thus the broken grain and small seeds are separated from the plump wheat, which is delivered into a large grain box. Thence it is sacked as the slide door is opened by a lever in the operator's hand, and the sacked grain is deposited, ready to be carried to the warehouse.

The American consul says in his last report from Newcastle, Australia, that 1500 machines were exported to South America last year, and that the inventor is now in St. Petersburg arranging for its sale for use in the Steppes provinces. Our friends, the harvester trust, have it, it is commonly known, a very large trade, both in South America and in Russia. The Australian inventor claims for his harvester and thresher a saving of 75 per cent over the cost in those countries of cutting and threshing by existing machines. In Russia particularly, it is said, that much loss, delay, and annoyance is now experienced in getting the thresher and its crew to the farmer's home.

It will be interesting to observe

the results in those countries where the old and the new harvesting systems meet, each with a fair field and no favor.

WHICH WOULD REGULATE?

AT St. Louis, Mr. Roosevelt said Woodrow Wilson offers no remedy for control of trusts.

Woodrow Wilson purposely refused campaign contributions from Wall street so he can jail trust magnates who violate the criminal section of the Sherman law. It is the La Follette plan and the Bryan plan.

It is because of Wilson's plan of dealing with the trusts that The Journal is asking for the clean dollars and half dollars of plain Americans for Woodrow Wilson's campaign. It is the plan to keep crooked business from having strings on the White House.

It is a plan to jail a trust magnate every time he tries to monopolize a market or fix a price. It is the plan the trusts do not want.

It is Mr. Roosevelt who has no fit plan. He advocates the George W. Perkins plan of legalizing the trusts and regulating them by a commission. It is the plan proposed by Judge Gary of the steel trust and favored by the harvester trust, the coal trust, the paper trust, the lead trust, the fuel trust, the beef trust, the sugar trust, the coffee trust, the wine trust, the needle trust, the bread trust, the furniture trust, the thread trust, the coffin trust, and all the other trusts.

It is a plan for the trusts to regulate the government rather than for the government to regulate the trusts. Also why are the trusts all for it?

Even if Mr. Roosevelt should be elected no congress would authorize his plan. He couldn't get a congress in four years to do it, if ever. His election would absolutely paralyze every effort at trust regulation, for he opposes the Sherman law and won't enforce it.

With Mr. Roosevelt's election there would be four years of nonregulation of the trusts and there would be demand at the end of his term for his election to a fourth term in order that he might carry on his trust plan.

GOOD ROADS CONGRESS

IN Atlantic City, N. J., the American Road Congress is to be held between September 30 and October 5. The enthusiasm that has been aroused in the agitation for good roads in every state in the Union will then culminate in one great blaze of oratory and resolutions.

"The whole subject is so big," says the secretary, Mr. Pennybacker, "that it will be treated in sections at this congress." Good roads gospel is to be preached from the legislative, administrative, financial and educational sides.

The texts will be these: It is estimated by the good roads experts that if 20 per cent or thereabouts of the roads of the country were thoroughly improved, at least \$250,000,000 would be saved in the annual cost of hauling only. That means that 50,000 miles of road would be improved, at a cost of \$5000 a mile. In five years at this rate 250,000 miles would be improved, and then the 20 per cent of improved roads would be realized. At the present time little over 8 per cent of the public highways are said to be of the improved type.

Again, another set of facts is that there are more than 25,000,000 farm horses and mules in the United States, valued at \$2,700,000,000, that there are 1,500,000 horse-drawn vehicles, valued at \$83,000,000, and more than 450,000 automobiles, valued at about \$500,000,000. Depreciation caused to these various classes of property annually by bad roads is estimated at 5 per cent, or \$164,000,000. Is not that great sum worth saving, as an addition to the extra cost of hauling?

The office of the congress is to condense and solidify the good roads impulse in every state into one irresistible movement.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS

MR. ROOSEVELT advocates, and may be expected to engineer, if the power falls into his hands, the early institution of a public commission to "regulate" trusts and big business generally on similar lines to those followed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In that intention he has the following of Mr. Perkins, Judge Gary, Mr. McCormick, and their like, and the power and influence he and they wield is enormous.

The idea is opposed bitterly by Mr. Debs and the Socialist party, and strongly by Governor Wilson and the framers of the platform on which he is running.

Let us see. The foundation of the Interstate Commerce Commission was that the railroads of the country were in absolute control and ownership of public monopolies of public utilities. Railroads are, in essence, highroads, the property of the community. These roads were handed over by the people to the corporations, with overwhelming possibilities of profit making, because only that corporate construction and operation could facilities of passage and transportation between places in this country be provided in exchange for that cession of public rights.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was an agency established by the people to provide two things. These were that the people should be supported in their full rights to passage and transportation, on just and reasonable payment, and that the corporations should be secured in a

just and reasonable return of profit on the money they had provided to create these facilities.

The public ownership of the utilities which they entrusted to the corporations to develop underlaid the entire proposition.

Monopolies were involved, and assented to on terms stated by and for the public.

How about the Roosevelt proposition? By gradual encroachments and extensions private business in many directions has grown to a point unforeseen, based on no public privileges or utilities, and its growth has not been predicated on and does not involve, of necessity, any monopoly at all. Such advancements and encroachments have now expanded to a point where monopoly has been created, without any public grant or assent, and for the private benefit solely of the astute men who have thus trespassed on public rights of free industry and commerce.

The predominance of these actual or possible monopolies presses hard in many directions. Struggling competitors are ruined, are driven out of business, or are absorbed by these huge aggregations of capital and influence. National interests are in conflict with the private gentlemen's agreements of the combinations dominating both home and foreign markets. The worker is at the mercy of a power too great to fight, too wealthy to ignore.

Are the people, the community, now to "regulate," to confirm, to regularize the position of these trespassers on both public and private rights? That is what the Roosevelt, Perkins, Gary, proposition of a public commission involves. And with it goes the voluntary grant by the public of the right, through their own commission, to a "just and reasonable" return, on whatever capital these trespassing trusts have chosen to invest in these fields of their own selection. Is this proposition fair, right and just?

Is it logical in the light of facts?

WHY WE KILL

THREE men fought a gun duel in Idaho Tuesday, because of difference over where certain horses were to range.

Every day we read of men killing each other because, in business or industry they refuse to do what somebody else wants them to do. The McNamara's blew up 21 people in a building because the Los Angeles Times followed a course objectionable to them.

What can we expect when the enforcement or non-enforcement of law becomes a mere matter of official caprice? What can we expect when a law is not a law, except as an official sees fit to regard it as a law and enforce it? What can we expect when, from the White House down to the constable's office, government is by officials and not by law?

The whole trend of the times, is disrespect for the sovereignty of law, and in widespread public encouragement for every man to take the law in his own hands.

That is why we go armed. It is why we kill. It is one of the chief reasons why "the system" of barter and capitalized vice, with its backing of influential higher-ups, is able to flourish in every city.

It is because almost every official arrogates to himself the powers of the state, the people, the legislature, the courts and the constitution.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

THE United States government has begun a vice crusade in Chicago and the forces of the immigration bureau and the department of justice have joined in the work of cleansing the city of the foreign element in disorderly resorts. Under an act of congress requiring the registration of all alien women in resorts who have not been in the country more than three years the government officials will plan to make many raids and arrest keepers of resorts.

Searching along the trail of police blackmail that led up to the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosethal in New York city, District Attorney Whitman now reports a form of social evil from which colossal graft is yielded. This blackmail, was obtained from a dozen disreputable houses, each of which, paid from \$1500 to \$2000 a month for police protection to the inspectors in whose districts they are situated.

These houses were expensively furnished and decorated. Only the proprietor and a few servants lived in them. Callers were shown a list of names of girls who could be called upon to come to the house when wanted. Opposite the names of these girls were their ages and the district attorney's lists show that the ages of these girls range anywhere from 15 to 18 years.

Such is "the system." It is money for the rent takers, money for the immunity giver, money for influential citizens, money for higher-up profit sharers, money, money, money.

WHY NOT?

IT is expected that the Broadway bridge will be completed about January 1.

Will the streets leading to it be in condition for use when the bridge is opened? Or as in the case of the new Harriman bridge, will they be in a state of total unpreparedness?

The investment in the Broadway viaduct will be above \$1,500,000. As far as use by the public is concerned, will it, on account of unfinished approaches, be a wasted and futile investment for weeks and months

after completion of the structure? Why not this once have a public example of official efficiency?

In quoting and eulogizing Solomon when preaching against the social evil, Dr. Brougher may have added somewhat to his high reputation as a pulpit humorist. The size of Solomon's harem is a matter of Bible record, and though he is reputed the wisest man, he said in his old age, "All is vanity, and vexation of spirit."

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the author's address, so that if the writer does not desire to have his name published, he should so state.)

Woman Suffrage.

Portland, Or., Sept. 2.—To the Editor of The Journal.—As one of your subscribers may I ask you and the reading public what you thought of the editorial in Sunday's Oregonian entitled "The Right to Suffrage." At this moment when the law is so full of vital questions a leading newspaper have given so much space to quite so much trivial? The Oregonian evidently has no opinion of the intelligence of its readers, for it took about 1500 words to try to express just one idea. In college an article of its nature would have been termed by the professor as "padding" and dropped into the waste basket. What particular thought did the writer wish to convey? If Dr. Chapman (no doubt the author) had stated the fact that he believed in votes for women no one could have objected to his expressing his opinion. The right is his—but, has he a right to inflict an intelligent public to the extent he did in yesterday's issue? If the recent rains came so directly against his prayers, would he have gained anything by their support, or such a man they are mistaken. As an onlooker I feel their attention should be drawn to the fact that every time their cause is championed by this so-called editorial writer of our morning paper, the result is a disaster. We have lately been rallied to their support, or the reverend gentleman, who in a recent Progressive rally, spoke of himself as an "Anarchist from birth," their cause is weakened.

The serious minded men of our state realize more than ever that, on account of this alliance the vote should be kept out of the hands of the followers of these dangerous promulgators of socialism—it should be limited, not augmented.

Do not think women of Oregon realize that this element is not helping them win the vote for pure love of their cause? If the vote is won in November these same will cry, "We helped you win—now we expect your loyal support." In bringing about a state of life founded on law, order and government overturned, dissolved, anarchy.

Consistency.

St. Johns, Or., Aug. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Consistency! No more pictures, but a plenty of the Pendleton Round-up! Isn't it awful—that Pendleton Round-up? Isn't it horrible, bloody, savage and repellent? Yes, and irresistible. See the bull-dogging; see the bucking; see that man wrestling with a steer. He throws him to the ground and grabs him by the nose with his teeth, and holds him. Delectable sight, isn't it? Look at the roping. Steers, fine, sleek creatures, lassoed, jerked, snapped high in the air by the practiced hand of the cowboy, landing, unconscious with their heads stuck over their ears. Isn't it grand! Isn't it edifying! (Isn't it barbarous).

An innocent steer, a toy in the hands of man, a mouse in the paws of a kitten! Not one steer, nor two steers, with their heads stuck over their ears, buffeted, beaten, dragged till life itself is almost spent, paying the penalty of man's amusement.

Who can say they enjoy it! Who can say the wild horse enjoys his act in being dragged, kicked, and run over by the crowd? Isn't it grand! Isn't it edifying! (Isn't it barbarous).

Yet we all go to see it! All flock to see the Pendleton Round-up at the moving picture shows.

And they relegate the fight pictures! Why? We're told, because they are in a ring. Fine of limb, strong of muscle, lithe and expert in the line they have chosen. Well matched, equally qualified and fighting because they wish to fight, mutually giving and receiving the blows. No one is dragged into it against his will. No one is getting hurt but the two inside the ring, and if they chance to receive some injury they can quit.

The Pendleton Round-up—the fight pictures. Weight them in the balance. MRS. H.

Mr. Merrick's Example.

Portland, Or., Sept. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Written indignantly on the sands of time is the foreword and leading message which were left to us by the passing of Postmaster Merrick. Like a passing glimpse some do not see or hear at all, others will think deeply. Some will judge differently, but truly, the words, "A success," can bring a smile to his name, although probably not so much in Carl's case, as in the wealth of example he left to posterity.

Think of a man in a strange city with a few dollars rising in the span of a moment, and he looks out for honor and responsibility. Some will say, "He had a pull," but I choose to say a will, perseverance and a high ideal—truly, the things that make success.

Now for a moment let us turn to the ever evident street corner orator and look into their minds and motives. Do you find men of wills, of perseverance and high resolves? My view is in the negative. It appears all get and no give.

It may seem contradictory to say give what you have and then receive, but give first. Be unselfish. Many who knew his generosity and kindness with regard to the Mr. Merrick acquire the desire through giving the best he had in kindness, encouragement and unselfish service to his fellow man, having faith in his manifold rewards.

May those who listen to speakers and authors who speak on "Social Rights" and "the art of getting something for nothing" please read the biography of this man. For of such men is the realization of good government.

Assisting the Dogs.

Portland, Or., Sept. 1.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I fully agree with everything Harriet Ozer says in her letter about the muzzling of dogs. I have lived here for 23 years and have never seen a muzzled dog or heard of a case of rabies, except from some snicker after notoriety which wishes to get up a fresh scare. Evidently the season was dull and this hydrophobia scare was better than nothing. It added to the muzzling indignity he had to look at violations of good man muzzles and to sell a proverb holds good, "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

I have paid for a dog license for 20 years, but shall not do so this year,

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Oh, well, it has been worse in other places.

Always hope for something better—but work, too.

People who go by the moon may not be so foolish after all.

Get ready to yell: the boss Bull Moose is hiking hisward.

Maybe the Lord thought Oregon was becoming a little too prosperous.

At least, nobody died of heat in Oregon, as some did in the middle west.

My, what a crabbled lot of people those home-coming vacationers are.

The more grapes you are punished for their sins the wickeder they become.

Man says that if Taft can keep entirely mum until election day he will vote for him.

It seems that the worst type of murderer is seldom caught. The Humphreys are an exception.

They may be wrong, but a great many people don't believe in you, nor believe you, Teddy.

Now there will be 10,000 explanations of the reasons why the election went as it did in Vermont.

The weather bureau man has an easy job when state fair week comes, yet it must be disagreeable even to him.

No, Mr. and Mrs. and Misses Newcomers, it never happened before, and probably won't in an average lifetime again—such a wet summer.

The greatest workers for Debs are J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller and their great absorbers of wealth created by toil.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to look deceptively cheerful when one feels gloom and despondent. Yet some people make a pretty good stagger at it.

Prohibitionist up in Clark-county claims that the recent rains came so direct answer to his prayers, arguing the destruction of beer material. It is impossible to prove positively that he is wrong.

SEVEN MEN OF ACTION

Jonas Hanway.

Among the greatest of the world's philanthropists, Jonas Hanway is a noted figure. During the years of his activity every big enterprise for the assistance of the poor or the relief of humanity found him at the helm ready to render any assistance necessary. He was born in Northampton, England, in 1720. His father died when Jonas was quite young, and at 17 he was sent to Lisbon to be apprenticed to a merchant, where his close attention to business, his punctuality and his strict honor and integrity, won him the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Hanway showed remarkable business acumen and advanced himself rapidly until he was taken into the firm and was finally made a partner in an English mercantile house at St. Petersburg, engaged in the Caspian trade, then by its infancy. He enlarged the business to such an extent, introducing many innovations, that he soon found himself a wealthy man.

When he returned to his native country and resolved to devote the rest of his life to deeds of active benevolence. One of the first public improvements to which he devoted himself was that of the highways of the metropolis. In 1756 he established the Marine Society, an institution which has proved of much national advantage.

He next started the improving and establishing of important public institutions in London. From an early period he took an active interest in the Foundling hospital. The Magdalen hospital was established in a great measure through his exertions. But his most laborious and persevering efforts were in behalf of the children of the parish poor. The misery and neglect amid which their children grew up and the mortality which prevailed among them was frightful. Alone and unassisted he first ascertained, by personal inquiry, the extent of the evil, and, after doing so, he brought about many reforms and improvements.

Hanway went about from workhouse to workhouse in the morning, if I get no benefit from it. I would suggest that instead we should raise a fund for the exposure of quacks and charlatans, who are doing out of the world enough and trying to make us believe they are earning their salaries. By the way, why does not the Oregon Humane society help us protect our dogs? I haven't heard a word from it so far.

The Public Library.

Portland, Or., Aug. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Evidently the library authorities have a remarkable method of trying out the popularity of a book. If they are unfavorably impressed by the author or his subject, his works are taken off the shelves and remain so in the basement. Visitors who daily search for these volumes, are unaware that the authorities have a burial ground under the building for unpopular works, and leave under the impression that these volumes are circulating and remaining in circulation. Naturally, for this reason, these works are not openly in demand. Treatment of this kind would grow mould on Shakespeare's volumes. During the last three years I have been able to secure four or five volumes of "Larger's works," this in the face of the fact that I visited the library on the average of once a week. As soon as a book was returned it was apparently withdrawn from circulation. So our eminent librarian can truthfully say that there is little demand for these books. Subject any classic to these restrictions and I wager the demand would be reduced 50 per cent. And in the meantime the shelves are burdened with countless multiples of works which nobody desires through giving the best he had in kindness, encouragement and unselfish service to his fellow man, having faith in his manifold rewards.

Education and Crime. Lents, Or., Sept. 2.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In The Journal of August 3 a writer referring to an editorial of July 29, entitled "Increasing Suicide," quoted statistics to show that suicide increases with the advance of civilization and is thought to be due to our advance in education.

About one year ago there appeared an editorial in The Journal, referring to the increase of crime throughout the country. It was said that the only solution was along the line of a more thorough education of our young people; in other words, that increased education decreases crime.

Now, I take issue on this question and demand to look at violations of law in high places. We see it in our federal, state and municipal courts. It crops out in congress and in our state legislatures. Lawyers trying important cases have very little respect for

The Festering of the Slums

From the Chicago Tribune.

Of seven murderers electrocuted in one day in Sing Sing recently, six were immigrants. There may be no mitigation for murder. Nevertheless there was an infinite pathos in the legal killing of those encompassed aliens who went to the electric chair mumbling prayers in a foreign tongue.

They left their country, crossed continents and oceans in search of the new world and its new opportunities. They found the city slum and the electric chair.

Had these six immigrants made their ways to the rural communities of the United States very likely they would have been alive today, well started on the road to good citizenship and useful manhood.

For their stay in the slums responsibility must rest chiefly with the American people. From the moment an immigrant is discharged by the immigration authorities at the port of entry he is left to his own resources. The United States government does not think it necessary to give the newly arrived foreigner the slightest information concerning the country to which he has come.

The foreign banker and the foreign employment agent are the only guides and preceptors of the hosts of immigrants. These private bankers and employment agents, immigrants themselves, but craftier than their fellows, guide the newly arrived into paths and occupations which will yield them greatest revenue.

The foreign employment agent in the slum always deliberately seeks to keep the immigrant in the city. He will find him odd jobs about the city, or which tend to bring him to the city at frequent intervals. These jobs are of short duration and every time the employment agent finds a new job for the immigrant there is a fee in it for him.

In Chicago alone there are some 300 private foreign banks. They come under no supervision, neither state, federal nor city. They are not even required to have a license.

Any one can hang out a shingle calling himself banker, and if he can get the money he can get away with it. Hundreds of such small bankers abscond yearly and rob thousands of helpless aliens of their hard earned savings. These bankers and employment agents, in order to keep the immigrants in their own hands, prejudice the immigrants against the country and everything American. They are the greatest foe to Americanization of the foreign masses. They warn the immigrant against "American humbug," while they themselves are humbugging him mercilessly.

It is to the advantage of these private bankers and employment agents in the large cities to keep the immigrant from knowing anything about the vast opportunities which lie beyond the city slum. But it is not to the advantage of good citizenship.

The United States government should not only keep watch over the business methods employed by these bankers and employment agents, but it should also look into the sort of information and guidance they give to the newly arrived alien.

Why, indeed, should not the government establish an information bureau to enlighten the immigrant concerning the land and the opportunities which lie beyond the slums and tenements of the cities?

General Booth's Great Idea.

From the New York American. To the commander-in-chief of the Salvation army is due the modern application of the military ideal to work of social helpfulness. General Booth organized an army not to destroy men's lives, but to save them.

The idea is not new. It was the idea of St. Francis, of St. Bernard, of Ignatius Loyola. Civilization through half a thousand years made great gains by the regimentation of men in the spirit of military discipline and obedience. But the idea had fallen into desuetude in the nineteenth century. Religion had suffered an over-expansion of its domain. The devotion of men was bent too much upon a salvation that looked only to another world.

General Booth revived the idea of a militant religion that massed men in solid phalanx to wrestle with the actual conditions of this tough world. He is not to be blamed for the crudity of his conceptions or the imperfection of his achievements.

He made history. He cast a great idea into the writer of the modern world. It grew beyond the limits of his imagination. It has taken root in a thousand places beyond the narrow boundaries of his sect.

At the Consumer's Expense.

From the Sacramento Bee. Four years ago the Republican national platform went farther than ever before in its devotion to the manufacturing interests. It called for a tariff not only for "protection," but also so to be framed as to insure "a reasonable profit."

This year the platform omits the demands for "a reasonable profit." But Taft, in his zeal for "big business," now personally renews, for himself and the organization, the party platform pledge of four years ago.

The guarantee of "a reasonable profit" virtually promises a monopoly of the American market, through prohibitive duties, in the case of "hot-house" industries, and this must be done at the expense of the consumer, if at all.

The Reason.

By Dr. Sox. Governor West got old Bill North. And they started out together. They sent back east to find "What fell it is the matter with the weather."

The wind blew hard up from the south. And then it blew capricious. They found the cause of so much vice. It is that people are so vicious.

Pointed Paragraphs

Anyway, a rolling stone is a smooth proposition. Marriage may be a tie, but it is seldom tongue tied. A good man is one who is willing to admit that he isn't. It isn't advisable to pick a quarrel even when it's ripe. Some men make a specialty of acting like a scamp—between others. A thing isn't necessarily overdone just because it's done over. The nicest thing about marriage is the courtship that precedes it. A woman always looks before she leaps—if there is a looking glass handy. What a lovely old world this is for a girl the first time she falls in love—and what a address it is when she falls out again!