

THE JOURNAL

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Art does not imitate nature, but finds itself on the study of nature - takes from nature the selections which best accord with its own intention.

A MOMENTOUS MOVEMENT

There will doubtless be enthusiasm throughout the Columbia river basin over the organization of the committee of the Port of Columbia.

The first aim of the committee will be to secure a 40 foot depth of water on the Columbia bar. This is to be hastened by inaugurating cooperation by the business communities throughout those parts of the four states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana that are drained by the Columbia and its tributaries.

It is essential that the greatest ocean carriers should have easy access to the Columbia, and it is equally essential that products from the great northwest interior should have the benefit of the downhill haul to meet them.

An early result of the deepened entrance and the program that will follow, will be the fixing of freight rates from the interior, not on a basis of the over mountain haul to Puget sound, but on a basis of the low grade haul to the mouth of the Columbia.

The authority for such a reduction is a recent decision by the interstate commerce commission. In the Baltimore-Boston-New York case, it held that cost of haul is one of the fundamentals in fixing the rate.

But here is the rate from the interior down the Columbia fixed by the cost of haul over the Cascades to Puget sound. The rate to Astoria is even 90 cents a ton higher than to the sound, a condition that cannot be defended.

A train of cars started at Pasco will almost roll into Portland of its own momentum. From Pasco to Puget sound, Northern Pacific trains must drag their loaded cars over a pass at an altitude of 2743 feet.

What is more, the winter snows and slides in these mountain regions add enormously to the cost of maintenance as compared with the water route to Portland. Yet, it is the appalling fact that the mountain pass routes to the sound actually for the present, fix the railroad rates for the Columbia river route.

There could scarcely be a more indefensible discrimination against the Columbia river. The way to remove it is to get a 40 foot depth of water at the entrance, and get the biggest ships in the world to enter the river. This is proposed by the committee of the Port of Columbia, of which Dr. Alfred Kinsey has become the head.

No movement of more momentous importance to the Columbia basin was ever proposed.

PARCEL POST RATES

Among the Wilson administration plans for reducing the cost of living is a proposal by Postmaster General Burleson for reduced charges in the parcel post system.

rate is just one cent more than one-sixth of the present rate. Postmaster General Burleson believes that his proposed first zone and the proposed new rate will take care of 90 per cent of parcel post business. It is his intention to reduce rates for greater distances as soon as practicable, but he desires that a beginning be made where it will do the greater number the most good.

The parcel post is no longer an experiment. It is right that the service be extended as fast as possible. It is right that the service be made as cheap as possible. A crying need is cheap and convenient trade facilities between country and city. The postmaster general's plan should supply those facilities.

MUZZLE THE DOGS

ONE human life sacrificed to hydrophobia is enough. Other lives should not be lost through indifference.

The state board of health nearly two months ago gave warning that hydrophobia existed in Multnomah county. The board at that time urged that all dogs be muzzled or confined. The warning passed unheeded—and a human life has been sacrificed. How many lives must be taken before owners of dogs realize their responsibility?

It is not alone a question of protecting human life. Dogs, also, must be protected against their own kind. A mad dog running through the streets must be prevented from spreading the scourge.

Could the poor animal know his malady and be privileged to speak he would doubtless ask to be muzzled.

PRINCESS "PAT" TO WED

WHILE America is not much impressed by royalty, it is impressed by Princess Patricia, whose engagement to Prince Adolf Friedrich has just been announced.

Princess "Pat" has endeared herself to a world loving a kind heart and a democratic spirit. America will be no less interested in Princess Pat's wedding than it will be in the wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of the president.

There is something compelling about democracy in royal garb. Princess Pat's independent spirit has shown itself more than once. Her sense of humor has saved her from many embarrassments. She is an excellent artist and caricaturist.

In January, 1912, she visited America and returned to England to write a book giving her impressions of Americans. Queen Mary read the manuscript and suppressed it, afraid of offending us. The Queen's fears were ill founded. America could not be offended by anything Princess Pat might say.

The Princess is all the more interesting because she has insisted upon choosing her own husband. She refused the King of Spain when he came to London seeking a bride. When little more than a schoolgirl she was in love with a marquis, but he was not of royal blood, and King Edward frowned upon a mealiance.

The young lady thereupon announced she would never marry. But, like others of her sex, Princess Pat retained the right to change her mind. Democratic America extends its best wishes to democratic Princess Pat.

ATTACKING THE PRESIDENT

FEW eastern newspapers are beginning an attack upon President Wilson because he has not shoved international questions to the front. The New York Sun says that halting diplomacy has replaced dollar diplomacy, and that paper finds fault because the president's program asks for settlement of the tariff and currency questions in advance of anything else.

What is wanted by interests opposed to an equitable tariff and a reasonable degree of equality in the matter of credits is a free-for-all fight in Washington on many issues. Such a program would serve to defeat justice at all points, and the president knows it. Furthermore, the president is determined to go into matters of foreign relations himself. He is the responsible head of the administration, and he proposes to discharge the obligations of office.

Fault is found because the Panama canal controversy has been laid on the shelf, because the commercial treaty with Russia has not been renewed. The Panama canal controversy, so-called, is, in fact, a controversy between the railroads and the people of America. It cannot be settled by arbitration with a foreign power. Another treaty with Russia will be negotiated when Russia concedes equal rights to all Americans, Jews included.

President Wilson is giving a demonstration of efficiency that is troubling interests accustomed to inefficiency in the White House. His program is not subject to just criticism; it deserves commendation from everybody not seeking to promote privilege.

AN AMERICAN CHAMPION

AMERICA makes heroes of her champions; she is proud of men who excel in many endeavors. A McLoughlin, a Weston, a Ty Cobb stir the imagination and compel homage that recognizes endurance directed by fixed purpose to do its best. The chorus of praise for national champions is inspiring to non-champions; his personal interest in sugar and

recognition of merit is an accomplishment worth while.

But in recognizing champions why not recognize the obscure world beater? Why not recognize Sunny Jim, the racing pigeon that homed from Rio Janeiro to Jeannette, Pa., a distance by air line of 4200 miles, in 48 days? Sunny Jim left Rio Janeiro May 8, circled for an hour and then headed due north. He was the first homing pigeon to cross the equator.

Whence came the word "pigeon hearted," expressing cowardice? Was Sunny Jim pigeon hearted during his uncharted flight of 4200 miles? During the 48 days he covered nearly 100 miles a day, flying straight to his home coop? We say he was directed by instinct. But while instinct was guiding him, was Sunny Jim a coward during those 48 days of flight through torrid and temperate zones? There never was a braver heart than Sunny Jim's as it beat down the seemingly impossible and won in the end.

Sunny Jim is entitled to recognition. How shall this American champion be honored? Is there a better way than by wiping "pigeon hearted" from the language?

FIGHTING PEOPLE'S RULE

WILLIAM BARNES Jr., Republican boss of New York state, is a fair sample of the old time politician who will not learn. Mr. Barnes has been reasonably successful in politics, if political success is measured by vicious rule secured through combinations with other political bosses. But his success has blinded him. He cannot see the handwriting on the wall. Men like Barnes will remain untutored in destruction.

New York is in the midst of a tremendous fight for rule by the people through a primary law. Governor Sulzer is leading the people's fight, and his opponents are Boss Barnes of the Republicans and Boss Murphy of Tammany. Here is the Barnes idea of government as spoken by himself:

Whatever ills there may be and ills there are; whatever miscarriage of justice, whatever misconduct of public officials, surely no sane person will rush to the extremity of placing himself at the mercy of the majority of the voters.

Whatever else should be said about a political leader who denies rule by the people, it can be said of Barnes that he is honest or ignorant enough to disclose his mental and moral makeup. He is fighting a primary law, and so is Murphy. Barnes has disclosed his objection to such a law—it would place the political bosses at the mercy of the voters. It is the old Tory argument; it is the privileged and the misguided.

Governor Sulzer has gone to the people with the statement that privilege government costs them \$50,000,000 a year, while efficient government should cost them not to exceed one-half that amount. He declares that state departments are honeycombed with graft.

The governor's argument is being answered by Barnes with Tory effrontery and by Murphy with charges directed at Sulzer's personal integrity. Tammany's method of counter attack may be more effective, but the Barnes method is a closer approach to honesty, if dishonesty ever can approach honesty.

MILITANCY IS DEAD

THE London Daily Mail says militancy in England is dead. After a special investigation the Mail announces that the militant suffragette movement as an organized conspiracy. Practically all that remains of the organization is a small band of leaders who are suffering from various disabilities which prevent them from putting into effect plans to have the militants reorganized.

The organization has lost followers and the movement has been crippled financially. Isolated crimes which are happening from time to time are attributed to individual fanatics. The Mail says the "mice" must have gone abroad, and the English authorities are content that they remain abroad.

England's method of handling the suffragettes was a credit to fertile minds. Depending upon their sex to protect them, the suffragettes entered upon a campaign of crime unparalleled in recent history. They claimed to be intent upon promoting a great cause but the chances are that many of the militants were driven to vandalism by acute insanity rather than by high purpose. But they were women, and England showed that man may, after all, match wits with woman.

The "cat and mouse" law was devised. Whenever a suffragette who had been sentenced to prison attempted to starve herself, she was allowed to starve until she was nearly starved to death. Then she was released from prison. Friends fed her up, fattened her and restored her nerve. But to no purpose, for the moment the woman showed renewed militancy, back to prison she went to continue serving her term.

There was no glory in eating out of prison to condition themselves for return to prison; there was no martyrdom in starving out of prison. So the suffragettes abandoned the contest. They may realize they went to great trouble for no good purpose. If they realize that woman suffrage cannot come through anarchy they may yet all the cause.

LOTS THAT NEED CLEANING

Portland, Or., July 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have occasion to pass, at least twice a day, the piece of property on Sixteenth street, west side, between Couch and Davis streets, which is in a most deplorable condition for lack of attention. The grass on the sidewalk at that place overlaps the walk to the extent of six inches and he properly itself, on account of its being allowed to rot and grow up. Something can surely be done in this respect, and it will be a step in good citizenship.

A CONSTANT READER

Portland, Or., July 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—Complaints have been made that some of the garbage taken to the incinerator is so wet that it cannot be burned easily or at all, and

wool. Smoot says so himself. But nobody supposed that he would have to provide himself with a halter, when he has always "stood without hitching."

"Not only will I go, on a hunger strike, but I shall refuse to let them put me out of jail when I am released," is the latest in suffragette screams from London. At this distance we would advise no postponement of the ultimate obsequies.

"What has become of the old fashioned man who used to pick his teeth with a pocket knife?" asks a Missouri paper, just as though he had ever moved out of Missouri.

A London editor says that "no country on earth sets a higher value on kings than the United States." Just one king, brother, when needed to complete a royal flush.

A San Francisco man "caught on a meat hook and hung suspended like a quarter of beef for 15 minutes." Fifteen glorious minutes of transcendental opulence!

At least one statement of David Lamar is entitled to unquestioning credence—to the effect that he isn't the only villain on Wall street.

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 name and address of the writer. The editor does not desire to have the same published, he should so state.)

A Wool Dealer's Testimony. Portland, June 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—Reading so much lately of free wool, and so much about wool factored goods, I, as a dealer in wool for 30 years, would like to express my views on the subject.

I always claimed (and quite a large number of shepherms agreed with me) that duty on wool does not benefit any shepherms and that our prices are based on supply and demand all over the world; that is, whenever there is plenty of wool, down goes the price, and the same in the case of wheat or cotton.

If there were free manufactured goods, we would need no wool or factories, as everything costs more here than in Europe—money, living, selling, rents, etc.; therefore we could not compete with Europe, or some other equally well known citizen, who by a singular coincidence had asked the pertinent question just when the president was eager to unboos himself.

Of course, before the presidential letter came to the attention of the press, I was able to read the text of it in the daily newspaper published nearest his home. Tradition also prescribed that if the president wished certain of his cherished views to get into print, and did not care to go through the process of writing to any of his convenient correspondents, he might confide in some of the many Washington newspaper reporters. But precedent was insisted that the reporter must not presume to investigate or question the phrases used by the president, but must report the president as "thinking" so-and-so, or "believing" that this and that were the condition.

The present administration was faithfully adhering to precedent two weeks ago when I had been in the newspapers the profound but mysterious assertion that from "an authoritative source" it had been learned that the persistence of the insidious lobby that is seeking to defeat certain schedules in the Underwood bill now before the senate.

Happily, by ignoring a precedent President Wilson fully enlightened the public. He just called in the newspaper correspondents, told them what he thought of the "insidious lobby" and authorized them to repeat his views with a capital "I." When the sentiments appeared in print the force of the personality of the president was behind them. It is a 10 to 1 wager that under the old system of clouding the presidential opinion with the "it is understood" or "from an authoritative source" verbiage the senate would not have felt obliged to criticize the relations of its members to the lobby.

But President Wilson's "I" followed by terse phrases in quotation marks, was so impressively definite that the senate was impelled to an immediate investigation. Inquiry was being prosecuted vigorously. In the meantime the lobby which Mr. Wilson assailed is about the humblest and most

citizens would like to know what to do with the liquid part of it, or "swill," as it is termed. They are not allowed to let it run into the gutter, nor are they allowed to give it to chickens, and where animals are not kept, what is to be done with it? If it is poured down the sink it is likely to stop them up, and fivers are the result.

It seems to me that there should be screens or some other arrangement to dispose of the watery part of it. The people pay enough to have such things made to suit all circumstances in connection with the disposing of all such refuse. OSBORNE YATES.

Julesburg and New York.

From the Omaha World Herald. Julesburg or Leadville or Deadwood in their wildest days were tamed compared to New York of today. The "wild west" has taken up its habitat in Babylon, where frontier wickedness has equipped itself with all the modern improvements and is about a hundred times more dangerous than when it was simple and natural and a little kind.

The New York Herald vouches for the fact that a pirate squad of one hundred automobiles, ready for the commission of a crooked purpose, were sent to New York and quoted the secretary of state to the effect that it is almost inconceivable to contemplate the startling increase in the criminal use of the automobile in that lawless metropolis.

On its first page, under big headlines, the Herald tells the dramatic story of how a woman was spirited away in the very heart of the city, and in broad daylight. She was dragged screaming out of a hallway, with her hands bound, forced into a taxicab waiting to receive her, and driven away, while the spectators "teased spallbound." Two of the abductors were well dressed women. Up to an early hour the next morning no trace of the victim had been found.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Investigation breeds investigation. Fine charges now to buy Christmas presents early. Some of the resters become more tired than the workers. Every war should increase the scope and force of the peace movement.

There is no danger of the summer schools being overcrowded with average school boys. President Wilson is gaining in weight. But he won't be a physical Taft for a long time yet.

One hundred years of peace, and Uncle Sam and John Bull are proud of it. This country has no especial grudge against me, but that city is welcome to Jack Johnson.

City swimming places are all right, but they are a poor substitute for the old swimmin' hole. The man with his head in potato patch or garden, may be really better off than the man whizzing by in an automobile.

Arguments against or about what women do, may, might, could, would or should wear, are among those most futile. And yet what virtuous patriotic fellows those Manufacturers' association's officers pretended to be. Whited sepulchers.

The state supreme court continues to indicate at least to laymen that it is invariably right most of the circuit courts are incompetent. A Clarke county, Wash. townsite has reverted to farming ground. That is what ought to happen to about three fourths of the area of Portland.

C. S. Mellen is out of one railroad president's common opinion, is that he ought to be out of the other, and of railroad officialdom altogether. To "beat the record" of swallowing soft drinks, a 12-year-old boy drank 13 bottles of pop, and that being an unenviable feat, he was being called a boy, he was not as great a fool as a man who kills himself trying to drink more whiskey in a short space of time than anybody else.

THE "PUNCH" IN THE LOBBY CHARGE

From the Boston Globe. Custom decreed that when the president of the United States wished to free his mind on some issue touching him personally he should summon his stenographer and dictate a full and complete review of the situation from every angle and promptly mail it to Simon Salts of Alki Junction, or some other equally well known citizen, who by a singular coincidence had asked the pertinent question just when the president was eager to unboos himself.

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OREGON HIGHLIGHTS

A pleasing feature in the Fourth of July parade at Hillsboro was the squad of veterans of the Civil war, with J. C. Hamilton, ex-commander, at the head of the column as color bearer.

A comparison highly favorable to Oregon was made by the Hubbard correspondent of the Woodburn Independent. At a recent "house-raising" in Crook county, reported by the Powell Bulletin, the Hubbard correspondent of the Woodburn Independent.

Speaking of the weather, the Dallas Itemizer says: "While having such a hot day as this, the fact that we are willing to wager that George and Harry oftentimes sigh for the cool Oregon breeze."

If Hubbard should get the sweater factory it would mean steady employment for 15 girls or women and 10 boys or men, but at the same time it would draw the deadly parallel between oak wood at Sheridan at \$3.50 a cord and cottonwood in South Dakota at \$18 a cord.

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S VINDICATION

From the Tacoma Tribune. Nothing could be more complete than the vindication of President Wilson in his charge that "an insidious lobby" has been attempting to defeat legislation in congress that has been demanded by the people. The vindication of the president is supplied by the lobbyists themselves, whose letters have been presented in evidence before the committee.

It is a sordid story for the most part, but it furnishes ample justification for the revolt of the Progressives from the Republican party and for the determined fight made by the radical Democrats for the overthrow of the bosses in their party. It is almost as bold as the operations of John D. Archbold in tagging United States senators and representing them as having done his bidding in the matter of naming committees in both branches of congress, and using their influence to secure the appointment of judges and other officials who were known to be friendly to the interests of the oil trust.

While most of the senators who have accepted the offer of the investigating committee have insisted that they were never approached and really know nothing about the operation of lobbyists, the letters exchanged by Oxnard and Palmer show that these senators named were actually in touch with the lobbyist boys and conversations with them are detailed at length. Oxnard and Palmer were exceedingly anxious to have high protectionists placed on the Philippines committee and on the ways and means committee, and they were not without success. In Denver I saw both Senators Teller and Patterson. Teller told me that Lodge advised him that the Philippines matter was not one of philanthropy, and stated to him that we had those islands for the purpose of exploiting them with American capital and that we were going to do it. Teller told me that Lodge advised him that his crowd would stand by us and try and keep the bill in the committee.

It is proposed in one of the letters from Palmer to Oxnard, to "stave tariff revision off as long as possible, until the lobby is exhausted." The men we could trade with the other fellows, Palmer was also opposed to the nomination of Mr. Taft but finally accepted him and turned his efforts to getting three of the right kind of Republicans on the Philippines committee to hold any matter up that may come up. The record shows that he got his kind of Republicans.

The sugar lobbyists, according to the evidence of their letters, were in touch with the senators. Mr. Archbold's campaign book and "the sugar question will be handled in a manner subject to our approval." The investigation has developed that Senator Lodge's famous speech on "Sugar at a Glance" was edited by Mr. Palmer, and the speech had been delivered in the senate and was then sent broadcast throughout the country under Senator Lodge's frank.

Reading newspapers have been bitter in their criticism of President Wilson for having made the "insidious lobby charge." It is evident that he has performed a signal public service in bringing about the exposure of the methods by which the sugar lobbyists have sought to defeat the will of the people.

From the New Orleans States. If the attempt were not ridiculous the public would deplore the attitude of some responsible persons who seek to brush aside as the "insidious lobby" the evidence of corruption presented against the National Association of Manufacturers, for, false or true, the charges are serious and must be investigated. The investigation conducted represents nothing but the "insidious lobby" to have enacted laws in which they are interested, but all lobbies become pernicious when they seek to accomplish things for which their backers are ashamed to stand sponsor in the open.

Congressmen and other officials may properly represent any interests they care to, but honesty compels them to do this without a mask, so that their constituents may know whether they rebuke their acts at election time. The lobby devil now being pursued at Washington is the kind which induces legislators to work and vote for measures not indorsed by their consciences—a lobby which has one of the most cunningly devised and different private ones.

If it be fully ascertained that money has been used to purchase or otherwise influence dishonestly any public official, the investigators should spare no effort to get the money, and raise the corruption fund, for it will not serve much good to pillory the little fellows who may be termed the day laborers of the big corporations. It will be necessary, of course, to catch these little fellows in order that they may be pressed so closely that they will incur the trail to headquarters.

It is difficult to imagine anything of more vital importance to American institutions today, and the elimination of the suspicion that the machinery of the government at Washington. If congress agrees in this it will leave nothing undone to punish the "captains of industry" who have raised the slush fund, and not be satisfied merely to court-martial a few corporals.

Pointed Paragraphs

Not all women are as bad as they paint themselves. Late hours and a spicy breath are sure to tell on a man. A rich girl has got to be awfully ugly in order to be homely. Look not upon the wine when it is red—nor upon the rum when it is bay.

Horrible examples are the kind a schoolboy encounters in his arithmetic. The morning after the night before is responsible for many good resolutions. Scarcity of "rocks" causes most of the shipwrecks on the sea of matrimony. Only a newly married man ever dodges when his wife throws things at him. Men never know as much about anything as women know about the prevailing styles.

As a matter of fact, doctors are not as wise as they think their patients think they are. What a poor opinion the good Lord would have of himself if he answered all of the fool questions that are sent up to headquarters.