

TO AID JAPANESE

Cabinet Will Consider International Relief.

RESULT OF WAR WITH RUSSIA

All Nations May Be Asked to Join in Movement to Feed Starving People of Japan.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The advisability of starting an international movement for the relief of distress and suffering in Japan will be discussed by the president and his advisers at the cabinet meeting today. Recent advices have indicated that famine is prevalent in Japan and large numbers of people are threatened with death. These were supplemented yesterday by information received at the State department.

The proposition was advanced that this government shall take the initiative in an international relief movement. Invitations for the other powers to co-operate will be sent out by the secretary of state, if it is determined to make the plan effective, and the United States will be the intermediary through which offices of assistance are made.

It is believed the cabinet will consider the suggestion favorably and that the president will ask congress for a substantial appropriation with which to purchase such supplies as are needed. In addition, it is likely popular aid will be required. The extent to which Japan has been impoverished by the recent war and the enormous cost of victory over Russia is held to be indicated by the number of people now facing starvation in various provinces.

FRANCE WILL FORCE ISSUE.

Give Germany Choice of War or Conceding Her Claims.

London, Feb. 13.—While the British government has not relaxed its efforts to bring about an agreement between France and Germany regarding the Moroccan police, it has given up the hope of an amicable settlement. It is expected in official circles that the Algerian conference will break up, possibly during the present week, leaving the Moroccan situation where it was before the conference was called.

Germany is given credit for the failure. In fact, it is believed here that Emperor William, realizing that there is no hope of Germany's demands being endorsed by the powers, is now anxious that the conference shall fail. Great Britain maintains her position, supporting the French demands regarding the police, and cannot see any reason for a compromise.

Should the conference break up, it is understood that France will continue her policy of policing the Algerian frontier, and, should serious trouble break out within the Sultan's dominion, France will undertake to suppress them, notifying the powers that she cannot allow the disorder to continue, as it threatens the peace of her colony. Germany then will be in the position, it is pointed out, of having either to concede the right of France to police Morocco or issue an ultimatum that France must not interfere in the affairs of the country.

TAN HUMAN SKIN.

Gross Traffic Being Carried On in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—Through the carelessness of two medical students it has become known that several young men in San Francisco have organized a partnership for dealing in human skin stripped from corpses in hospital and college dissecting rooms, tanned and made into purses and articles of wearing apparel. This gross traffic has been in operation for some time, and its owners have made considerable money by it.

The skin is soft and pliable, resembling in many respects chamois. Of it belts, purses, slippers and many other small articles are manufactured.

Keep Troops in China.

London, Feb. 13.—Great Britain today demanded that China compensate the missionaries for the destruction of their property at Changpi, near Amoy, and also asked for the punishment of those responsible for the disorders. While Great Britain, with the other powers, agreed at Emperor William's suggestion, to withdraw her troops from Chihli province, it has now been decided to leave the question in the hands of the ministers at Peking. Possibly they will decide to maintain the troops stationed at Tientsin.

Final Service Over Dead King.

Copenhagen, Feb. 13.—All the members of the royal family and the court attended final services over the body of King Christian at the Carlsberg last night. The scene was most affecting. The coffin of the dead king will lie in state for two days. The church is beautifully decorated. A number of wreaths from the United States were sent to Amalienborg. Prince Charles of Sweden arrived here yesterday morning.

Increased Postal Receipts.

Washington, Feb. 13.—A statement issued by the Postoffice department today shows that the gross receipts of the 50 largest postoffices in the United States for January were \$7,166,890 at against \$6,260,400 for January, 1905, nearly 14 per cent increase. The only decrease was at Peoria, Ill., 1.6 per cent; Atlanta, Ga., showed the largest gain, nearly 27 per cent. New York's receipts were \$1,400,227.

Open All Indian Reservations.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senator Carter today introduced a bill to authorize the president to classify and allot Indian reservations and restore to the public domain the surplus unallotted lands.

THE RATE BILL.

Provisions of the Measure Passed by the House.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The railroad rate bill is intended and does comply specifically with the recommendations of President Roosevelt on the rate question. It gives the Interstate Commerce commission authority, when a rate has been complained of as "unreasonable" by a shipper, to investigate that rate, state whether or not it is unreasonable, and if found to be unreasonable, to name a rate, which is to be just and reasonable, and fairly remunerative, and which is to be the maximum rate to be charged.

This rate, so fixed, is to go into effect 30 days after it is announced by the commission, subject, during that time, to be set aside or suspended by the commission or by the courts. After it has gone into effect, it is to remain the rate for three years. During this time, according to the opinion that has been expressed by those who have participated in the debate, the rate may also be reviewed by the courts, and, if found to be in conflict either with the constitution by being confiscatory, it can be set aside by the courts.

Another important feature is the definition of the words "railroad" and "transportation," in a manner to include all auxiliary instrumentalities. This power to name a reasonable rate and the inclusion of the auxiliaries within the jurisdiction of the commission, are said to be the new features. All other provisions are modifications of existing law. They include publicity of railroad methods, which is to be aided by prescribing a system of bookkeeping, and enlarging the commission to seven members and increasing salaries of members to \$100,000 a year.

CHINESE GOOD SOLDIERS.

Minister Discusses Agitation and Preparations for War.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—General Tcheng Tchong, the Chinese minister to Germany, in the course of an interview with the Tagblatt's correspondent on the disquieting rumors from China, said that China needs reform in her head and limbs. Europe, he said, had been surprised that Japan had become greater than China, whose soldiers, and especially those in the northern part of the empire, compare physically with the Prussian guards. Money for army and navy expenses, he said, should not be considered, as the population of over 400,000,000 could easily contribute a milliard where vital interests were touched.

China, the minister continued, strongly wishes for commercial dealings with foreign countries, but prefers those without Chinese colonies. The minister, he added, cannot harbor of foreigners by their tactics proselyting and the fighting between Protestants and Catholics.

The minister was asked if the navy and army reinforcements which the United States is sending to the Philippines with China might arouse the Chinese dragon. He replied:

"If the American government sends reinforcements, who can say it fears difficulties with China? It is all nonsense. I believe the armaments are prepared against anybody else; I cannot express myself more definitely."

APPIAN WAY OF AMERICA.

Perfect Road Will Be Built Straight Across Ohio.

Cleveland, Feb. 9.—Within a year work will be begun by the National Good Roads association on a great highway extending clear across the state of Ohio, from the Pennsylvania line to the Indiana line, that will be one of the finest in the world, and, like the Appian Way, will be built to last for all time to come. This is the information given out today by Colonel W. H. Moore, president of the association.

The road, which will be the first to be built across a state under the authority of an organization since the old Federal roads, will cost \$1,500,000. Of this amount, Colonel Moore says \$750,000 has already been put up by certain interests that he will not reveal, and the remainder will be secured from the counties through which it will pass.

Puts Down Siberian Revolt.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—General Linievitch, commander of the Manchurian army, telegraphed to the emperor yesterday as follows: "General Renneville, commander of the Trans-Baikalia, February 5, without bloodshed. The inhabitants of the town have been disarmed and work has been resumed. Two hundred of the revolutionists have been arrested, but a number of the leaders fled. General Heljontoff, the military governor of Chita, has been relieved of his post for inaction."

French Gift Is Received.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Miss Alice Roosevelt yesterday received the wedding present which the French government had intended for her. The gift consists of a beautiful Gobelin tapestry, representing "Justice," and was offered to Miss Roosevelt by M. Jusserand. It is understood that President Roosevelt has informed several European powers that it would not be agreeable if they sent especially expensive gifts and accordingly most European governments are expected to send small gifts, merely to express their good will.

Irrigation Congress Dates.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 9.—Tuesday at a joint meeting of the directors of the chamber of commerce and the Commercial club, it was decided that the dates for the meeting of the National Irrigation congress should be September 10 to 15. This action is subject to the ratification of the executive committee of the congress, but it is customary to ratify the choice of the people where the congress is to be held in the matter of dates.

Two-Cent Fares for Ohio.

Columbus, O., Feb. 7.—The house today by a vote of 104 to 1 passed the Freiner 2-cent fare bill, which was substituted for the Rathbun bill, passed by the house. The senate, it is said by leaders of that body, will accept the Freiner bill, which will go into effect 30 days after it is signed.

RAILROADS GIVE UP

Cannot Withstand Public Hostility on Rate Question.

ATTACKS COME FROM ALL SIDES

Denunciations of Pennsylvania Railroad Merger and of Coal Roads Cause Alarm.

Washington, Feb. 10.—It is apparent that certain railroad interests have become alarmed over the decided anti-railroad agitation that is manifesting itself in congress and in several states, and that their friends in the senate have been appealed to to settle upon the best rate bill they can get and get it before the senate for action. It is said that the railroad interests at large have become astounded over the opposition that has developed to them throughout the country, and that many of them realize that graver problems than the fixing of a disputed rate confront them if something is not done to allay the spirit of hostility.

Some of the magnates believe that if they can get the members of the committee on interstate commerce of the senate together on a bill at once it will stop the agitation that is each day growing stronger against what are characterized as "railroad lobbies" in various states.

The denunciation of the railroad trust in West Virginia by Governor Dawson in a letter to the senate, the offering of a resolution in Pennsylvania to investigate coal operating roads and the determination of many members of congress to secure an investigation of the alleged trust formed by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western, have excited fear among the friends of railroads that a remorseless crusade against them is about to begin.

Chairman Elkins, of the interstate commerce committee of the senate, who favors the railroad interests, and Senators Clapp and Dolliver, who have been fighting for action, held a private conference of several hours this afternoon. It is believed a basis of compromise is being considered.

STILL RELY ON RELIANCE.

Will Be Converted to Suit Terms of Next Yacht Race.

New York, Feb. 10.—In discussing the possibilities of a challenge for the America's cup from Sir Thomas Lipton or any foreign source, and the probable course of the New York Yacht club, on receipt of such a challenge, says today's Times, the astonishing statement was made by a prominent member of the New York club yesterday that the Reliance would be used in all probability as the defender of the cup, even though the challenge called for a race with schooners, as has been suggested, and that to meet these conditions she would be converted, as it is a perfectly practical suggestion, and meets Sir Thomas' and any other challenges at every point.

If a 70-foot sloop, as suggested by Sir Thomas, is named as the challenger, the Reliance will be used as the challenge boat, in spite of the big allowance she would have to give. If a 110-foot schooner is named, the Reliance will be converted and will be still the defender. If a 90-foot sloop is named, it will, of course, be the Reliance which will cross the line as the defender of America's priceless trophy. Under old rules or under new, the Reliance is looked upon as capable of successfully defending the cup and will remain the club's Reliance.

Poaching on Fund.

Washington, Feb. 10.—To the surprise of many senators, the Hansbrough bill setting apart \$1,000,000 out of the reclamation fund for the drainage of swamp lands in North Dakota slipped through the senate today. Several Western senators were vigorously opposed to taking any money out of the reclamation fund to drain swamp lands and it was their purpose to oppose this bill, but it was called up when the senate was virtually empty and went through without opposition. It will be fought in the house.

Shut Out Alien Fishermen.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The senate today passed Senator Fulton's bill prohibiting aliens from fishing in Alaskan waters. This bill was drawn at the request of Northwestern fishermen who have been injured by the encroachments of the Japanese. Senator Heyburn's townsman bill was also passed. It authorizes the secretary of the Interior to withdraw 160-acre tracts under government irrigation projects for townsite purposes and permits him to furnish water to towns for domestic and municipal uses.

Relieve Forest Settlers.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The house of passed a bill providing that settlers within forest reserves who have relinquished title to their land since the land law was repealed may recover title to their original holdings. As matters now stand, these settlers can neither make lien selection nor recover the land which they relinquished. The house refused to pass a bill permitting settlers of this class to perfect their lien selections.

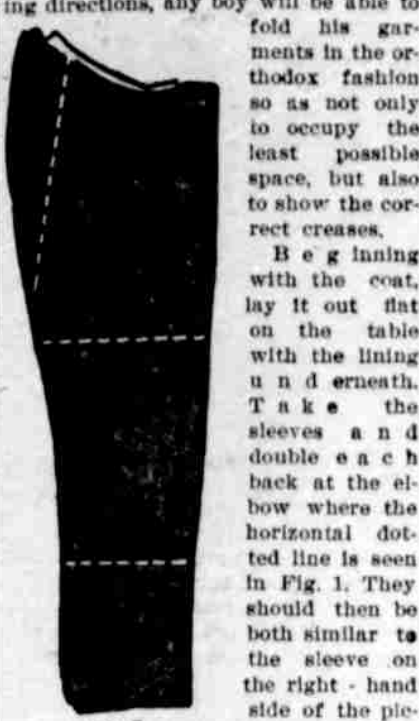
Grain Trust Ordered Dissolved.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 10.—A decision adverse to the Nebraska Graindealers' association was handed down today by the Supreme court, which orders the association dissolved. It had been alleged that the association fixed prices, leaving the farmers to take what was offered.

HOW TO FOLD A SUIT OF CLOTHES.

Though clothes do not always make the man, they do, however, reveal character in man or boy as he who is tasteful, provident and self-respecting will show these traits even in the handling of his garments.

The most expensive suit of clothes thrown down in a slovenly heap or tossed into a box, will fit and hang worse than a cheap suit that was folded correctly and laid away with care. By the aid of photos taken under the supervision of a tailor, and the following directions, any boy will be able to



fold his garments in the orthodox fashion so as not only to occupy the least possible space, but also to show the correct creases.

Begin lining with the coat, lay it out flat on the table with the lining underneath. Take a and double each back at the elbow where the horizontal dotted line is seen in Fig. 1. They should then be both similar to the sleeve on the right-hand side of the picture.

Turn the coat fronts back over next and double the coat as shown by the vertical dotted line. Finally, double the entire coat across the middle, and it is ready to place in trunk or chest.

The waistcoat is folded in two down the seam of the lining back (Fig. 2). The lining is next turned

over on to the front, and the second garment is finished.

Nothing looks worse than baggy trousers and nothing better than neither garments that hang with military precision and a central crease that satisfies the geometrical definition of a vertical line. To ensure the latter, the garment should be folded with the second waist-buttons in contact, passing the hand between the



two legs to ensure that no creases are formed. The back should then be folded over as shown by the oblique line (Fig. 3). The legs are next doubled over where the dotted lines are marked so as to make all compact. A small piece of cambric or tarpaper among the folded garments will ward off the ravages of the clothes-moth and its larvae.

Back to Nature.

The French peasant who, since the days of the revolution, has turned all France into a kind of walled garden, is still closely in touch with nature, and in spite of all agitators and politicians, his presence in the suffrage, to which he brings the sense and cunning of the fields, makes for national health. In proof of this is a little scene reproduced by one of the authors of "Sketches on the Old Road Through France to Florence."

Between Argentan and Alencon the writer fell to conversing with a peasant who, with immense patience, was engaged in stirring the earth with vigor into harvest. He also professed himself interested in politics and economics, and willingly talked on these subjects.

"There is only one thing," the peasant said, at last, "that France has to fear."

"You mean," said the writer, "this religious question—the dispute with church and Pope?"

"No, I don't mean that."

"Do you think there's any fear of another German war?"

"I don't know. I wasn't thinking of that."

"I suppose you are not afraid of socialism?"

"Not at all."

"Well, then, what is the only thing France has to fear?"

"Hail," said the peasant, and went on digging.

At the Sign of the Horseshoe. They were waiting in their trap while the smith tightened a shoe on the horse.

"When is a blacksmith not a blacksmith?" the man inquired, with a gleam of intelligence brightening his face.

"I hate conundrums," the girl replied. "What's the answer?"

"When he's a horse, sure," said the man, and the girl's face gleamed also.

Judge. A man should be well heeled before trying to stand on his dignity.

Make the best you can of the worst you get.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

DOCTORS WARN US AGAINST HARD WORK.

OAF and grow fat" is the trite expression of an old truism supposed to have the backing of physiological research and medical experience. The farmer who wishes to fatten stock for the market does not permit it to roam the fields. He puts the stock in a pen, where it can get little exercise, and feeds it fattening material.

But it has never been supposed that loading made a person healthy or strong. It favors an increase of adipose tissue, but no one ever contended that it made muscular tissue or improved the circulation or strengthened any of the organs of the body.

But now come certain members of the American Medical Association with the declaration that hard work is deadly, that the "strenuous life" is making the young men of the United States as decrepit as their grandfathers were at the age of 70 years. The introduction of the elder path, football and other forms of outdoor athletics into college life, it is claimed, has resulted in the alarming growth of an incurable disease that is sapping the vitality of the young men. This disease, which the doctors have named "arteriosclerosis," is a stiffening and deterioration of the arteries, causing them to age prematurely and bringing about a serious affection of the heart.

It should not require the admonition of the learned doctors to impress young men with the danger and foolishness of "strenuous" athletics, or with the benefits to be derived from rational outdoor exercise. The loafing that permits an excessive accumulation of fat is dangerous. The work or the athletic exercise that does not respond to the rational needs of a particular body is also dangerous. Experience and common sense teach us this without the testimony of the doctors.

Loading does not bring health. Nor does "strenuous" exercise necessarily bring strength.—Chicago Record-Herald.

PROSPERITY AND MONEY MADNESS.

HAT an ordinary shameless politician, who must live by his wits, should want to steal, or that a fortune teller who has little or nothing, should be tempted to rob his neighbor, is comprehensible enough. But why should a man who has more millions than he can count, more income than he can spend, or even give away, a man who can satisfy every rational desire of a human being and yet have enough over to support 10,000 people in comfort—why should such a man be willing to commit crime to get more?

The answer is that he has lost his mental equilibrium; he has become money-mad. He is in precisely the same case as the man who, because of infatuation for a woman, gives up his wife and children, his home, his religion, his reputation and his money; and that kind of a performance is recorded in the newspapers nearly every day. An evil passion has got possession of the soul of the money-mad man. Just as alcohol or opium gets possession of the body of a man who is a drinker or a dooper. Why did Napoleon, having all the rest of the continent of Europe at his feet, and literally drunk with glory, want to conquer Russia and then Asia? Because he was ambition-mad. He had lost his balance. He had parted with his sense of the right proportion of things.

The money-mad man is similarly a victim, but of another mania. An insane person is one who is no longer able to perceive things as they are. Everything is distorted as he looks at it. Always he exaggerates his own importance; invariably he gives a false value to some other person or thing. The multi-millionaire who is so hot for more dollars that he will plunge into criminal

COLLIE WEIGHS SIX POUNDS.

Only Three of This Breed of Angora Dogs in America.

Although the dog aristocrats are supposed to have representation in the New York and Boston dog shows, there is one species which is never represented, because the species is so rare. This is the Angora collie, and there are only three of the dogs in this country. Dr. E. C. Switzer, of Springfield, Mass., owns one of the animals, and the other two are in Newburyport, Mass., says the New York Herald.

The peculiar characteristic of the dog is that while it has all the marks of a typical collie, it weighs about six pounds instead of the thirty or more which the collie ordinarily weighs. It has the feathering on the legs and in the ears and its head is broad and intelligent, but here all resemblance to the well-known breed ends, for it is a dainty, graceful dog, with all the pretty ways of a small dog.

Dr. Switzer's dog is named Spider and her father and mother were brought to this country from Spain and taken to Newburyport, and now the mother and her two children, Tondie and Spider, are the only representatives of the breed in this country.

Spider has an unusually broad head, big, intelligent eyes with spots of brown around them, brown markings on back and sides, slender, graceful legs, and a coat which is gleaming white except for the marks of brown.

The little dog is extremely affectionate, loves to be cuddled, and makes an excellent ladies' dog, but she is no toy, for she has dauntless courage and pluck and is always ready to defend her rights.

Although born in a warm country, she stands well the uncertainties of the New England climate and is perfectly well in the coldest weather. She is a small eater, and fresh tripe is a delicacy of which she is particularly fond. Jumping is her especial delight, and she will take leaps with the ease of a greyhound. She is an excellent watchdog and will bark uproariously at the slightest noise. She is sensitive to a degree and grieves sorely over a cross or rough word.

Well Reasoned.

Two little children, being awakened one morning, and being told that they had a new little brother, were keen, as children are, to know whence and how he had come. "It must have been the milkman," said the girl. "Why the milkman?" asked the boy. "Because it says on his cart, 'Families supplied,'" replied the sister. — San Francisco Argonaut.

It must have been hard for Eve: She couldn't say to her husband, "I wish you had to be in my shoes for just one day," for the reason that she didn't wear any.

High Speed Torpedo Boat.

Forty-one miles an hour will be the speed of the next torpedo boat destroyer to be built for the British navy.

projects and cover his hands with filth and his name with ignominy to reap a harvest of money that he wants no more than he wants eleven tons, is a man who has lost his head. The police might fairly collar him; but his rightful guardian is an alienist.

If, indeed, it be a fact that he and his kind are multiplied, and their passion for spoil is made hotter by prosperity, may we not consider whether, as we look around upon the increase of graft and development of money-madness, this country could not obtain some benefit from a brief spell of hard times?—Philadelphia North American.

AGRICULTURE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE question of teaching agriculture in our public schools is being ventilated thoroughly by educational leaders. State Supt. Stetson, of Maine, has expressed the conviction that in some elementary form all the teachers of that State should be prepared to teach agriculture. He thinks that farm boys and farm girls should be so taught that when they are through with the common schools they will be qualified to make country homes, and not, by their very training, be biased toward town life. The fact is that the ordinary common school does comparatively exalt trade and manufacturing as compared with land culture. The children receive no information whatever concerning animals and plants, concerning soils and fertilizers, nor are they taught the relation that in country life should exist between the true, the beautiful and the useful.

Superintendent Joyner, of North Carolina, insists that agriculture should be taught just as history is taught. Assign a lesson in nature study, and see that the pupils master it. He thinks the application will come later. Pupils will become keenly interested in matters that touch everyday home life. Then he would have supplied to the pupils small boxes, in which they are to place the requisite soil, and in each plant a given number of seeds. He would have them test seed to begin with—not go ahead blindly, but make sure at every point. For instance, he finds in his experiments that cabbage seed germinates at a 90 per cent ratio, clover at a 75 per cent ratio, while blue grass has a percentage of germination as low as 45. His object is to teach a child accuracy in all matters pertaining to agriculture; but accuracy is nothing more or less than science.

Elbert Hubbard emphasizes the necessity of a radical change in the division of school work. To teach agriculture wisely requires a good deal of outdoor application. Recently we showed what Iowa had undertaken with her normal schools—that is, a certain amount of garden work and field work for incipient teachers, so that they will be qualified to teach nature studies in the schools.

There is really no good reason why boys and girls should be shut up all day inside school rooms. It is unnatural, and it is a serious damage to their nerves and their muscles. There is no reason why half of this time should not be spent out of doors in the application of the lessons learned. These may be lessons in entomology or in ornithology, or in direct gardening. Mr. Hubbard adds: "Suppose we quit talking about war, and set ourselves to the problem of educating our boys and girls—that is, educate them to be useful; one season a day for books and the afternoon for hand work." He thinks this would end the era of overworked teachers and yellow, nervous pupils. At present we are giving twice as much to war as we are to our schools. We are glad to welcome the assistance of all thoughtful educators, editors and others in this campaign for common sense. Let us make our motto "Educate for the farm and not from the farm; educate for the country and not from the country."—New York Tribune.

Hedgehog Fears No Snake.

An interesting fact about hedgehogs is that perhaps no man knows more of the bites of even the most poisonous serpents have no effect on them whatever. M. Lenz, a naturalist, once watched a fight between a hedgehog and a viper and gives a most interesting description of it. He says that when the hedgehog came near the snake she began to smell it, for the sight of these animals is so poor that they depend almost entirely on the sense of smell, and then she seized its head with her teeth.

In a moment the snake had freed itself, and, darting at the hedgehog, bit it several times, but the little animal did not seem to mind the bites at all, and when the snake was tired out with its efforts she again seized its head, which she ground between her teeth, poisonous fangs and all. Then she devoured almost the whole of its body.

M. Lenz also tells of a pet hedgehog that he kept in his house in a large box.

Several times he put some adders into the box, which the hedgehog did not seem to fear at all, but attacked them fiercely, and, as in the case of the other, was never in the least affected by their poisonous bites.

A man who has had a pet hedgehog in his possession for a long time says that he had often seen it throw itself off the top of a wall fourteen feet in height. Without pausing a moment it would contract itself into a soft, fluffy ball and fall to the ground so lightly that almost immediately it would unfold itself and run off.

Wanted a Dog.

A man was recently sitting in Jackson Park with a dog of very doubtful breed beside him. Two little boys stopped and looked intently at the animal for a few minutes. Then one said to the other:

"Ed, I wish that was mine, don't you?"

The man, hearing the remarks of the boys, and being somewhat pleased, said:

"And what would you do with it if it was yours?" The lad looked at his companion, and then seeing that the coast was clear, wickedly replied:

"I should sell it and buy a dog."

Then he and his companion hurriedly left.—Chicago Evening Ocean.

She Had Hope.

When Bilkins was away from home on a long business trip he got a letter from his wife that still puzzles him. It ended thus:

"Baby is well and lots brighter than she used to be. Hoping you are the same, I remain, Your Loving Wife." —Cleveland Leader.

Fish make excellent brain food; even fishing stimulates the imagination.

What a man's wife thinks of him is not far from the truth.