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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1914.

Would you not call a history of Mexico a scrap book? The New Haven never did vote the Democratic ticket, now.

Making mint juleps is rapidly becoming a lost art in this country.

If an Englishman's wife is a suffragist does he call her his better half?

Col. Roosevelt is a standpatter when it comes to the Panama proposition.

And in the Caillaux family, too, the female was more deadly than the male.

We have known a man to try to capture the lime-light and get a lemon instead.

After having forced Huerta out of the administration is now trying to force Jones in.

What is the matter with Carranza, anyhow? Carranza says the treasury is empty.

The Columbia State informs us that the accepted creed in Georgia is Faith, Hope and Charity.

Alas for the poor Hindoo. He will not be allowed to land in Canada, in spite of all that he kidnap.

Some of the Republican leaders seem to think the Democrats should be indicted for passing bad bills.

If Huerta's military aid falls overboard from the German cruiser he will be a wet blanket—eh, what?

It is stated in the papers that the new Mexican government has a treasury, but we don't know why.

When the suffragists get in power we know one man who won't get up on a cold morning and start the fire.

Strange, but most of the yellow newspapers in this country are taking sides against the Orangemen in Ulster.

New Orleans probably thinks that if it had not been for the Underwood tariff bill she would not have been visited by the plague.

Mrs. Fankhurst has been arrested twelve times. It is to be hoped that she is superstitious and will keep the peace from now on.

We see no reason why the government should appropriate money for the aid of good roads, but we think it might do something for the bad roads.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, told his colleagues that he had discovered much anxiety in "certain newspaper quarters, if not elsewhere, lest I should wander from the Democratic fold"; but he did not state whether the anxiety was Democratic or Republican.

Why not equip the lamp posts on the Avenue of the Presidents, or Sixteenth street as the latest act of Congress made it, with reversible signs, so that the District authorities may keep pace with legislation by simply pulling the string?

William Barnes doubtless has a lot of friends who will testify to his good character, but he can hardly be expected to produce such an array of witnesses as appeared against that Michigan editor who accused the Colonel of drinking too much.

"As long as Mr. Roosevelt keeps the Republican party divided," said Charles F. Murphy, "making it easy for the Democratic party to succeed at the polls, it matters little what he says about me." But with Mr. Barnes the situation is just the reverse, so he goes for law.

And just to think, before Senator Reed began that tirade against the Harvester Company President Wilson had already agreed to withdraw Mr. Jones' nomination as a member of the Federal Reserve Board upon his own demand. If the President had only known, what a lot of breath he might have saved for Mr. Reed and what a lot of noise the Senate and the country might have been spared.

A man whose mental capacity was the subject of inquiry in a New York court made fifteen trips from his home to a saloon in twenty minutes, according to a witness. While the man was declared competent to manage his own affairs, the decision will not stand as a precedent, for no testimony was given as to the distance between the man's home and the saloon, although it was accepted as a fact that the last trip was further than the first, because "whiskey in bulk does not travel in a straight line."

A visitor from Oklahoma thus describes his experience in a "steep street car" in New York: "While I was reaching for my nickel I narrowly escaped injury when the floor was snatched from beneath me. I took a vacant seat near the end of the car, and turned under the impression that some one was grinding his shoe sole into my back. The seat back was half cane and half iron pipe. When I shifted to the long seat at the back, I thought I was at home in Oklahoma in the bad season, for there was a whirling rumble behind me like an approaching tornado, and a gust of hot air, filled with dust, swept up against my neck." Some day people in search of comfort will know enough to shun New York and come to Washington.

A New Reactionary Period.

To be called a reactionary a few years ago was to be also called an undesirable citizen. But the meaning of words may change with times and conditions, and today reports come from all parts of the country that there are indications of reaction against the present policies and the record to date of the present administration. This reaction is not confined to those who voted the standpat Republican ticket two years ago. It includes the Progressives, and is reported to be making inroads on the Democratic party. There is a pretty general chorus of criticism and fault-finding, with strong symptoms of reaction.

This reactionary tendency has even found its way into Congress and into the majority side of both Senate and House. There is evidence of reaction against extravagant appropriations among the Democratic leaders responsible for reporting appropriation bills, reaction against river and harbor improvements from those who have in the past helped to pass big river and harbor bills; reaction against the President's disposition of patronage or his failure to dispose of it; reaction against his nominations for the Federal Reserve Board; reaction against the Seven Sisters in trust legislation; reaction against the Newlands bill, which appropriated the virtues of the President's Seven Sisters; reaction against conservation, and reaction against the indefiniteness of the session. Even President Wilson has become reactionary against some of the reactionaries of his party.

So when we come to look the country over the most prominent word in the political vocabulary is reaction, which would lead one to believe that not only a majority of the American people, but a majority of the majority in Congress have become reactionaries, against what is and what is promised by the present control of the government by the Democratic party. But the reactionary indications are not all against the Democratic party. They are in evidence against the Progressive party and even against the author who applied the word reactionary to political conditions and politicians. Col. Roosevelt has given evidence of reaction against some of the ambitions of other Progressives, and Gov. Johnson, Victor Murdock and other ardent Progressives show signs of reaction against the Colonel.

The Colonel is accused of reactionary tendencies that look toward reassociating himself with the Old Guard in New York with ambitions to again become the boss of the organization, combining in himself all the bi-partisan characteristics of both Boss Barnes and Boss Murphy. And this leaves Gov. Johnson, Victor Murdock, and a few other Progressives a monopoly in the Progressive organization, with dissolving views appearing on the Progressive screen.

The only politicians who appear undisturbed, happy, and not reactionary are those who were once denounced as reactionaries who stood in the way of progress. They are sitting quietly in the shade, philosophically and with satisfaction watching the progressive movement of the new and various forms of reactionaries rushing pell mell toward them, as occupying the only haven of rest from the heat of progressive politics. All the reactions of today are toward the old reactionaries, and they are at least relieved of that other appellation of undesirable citizens, when Progressives and Democrats are anxious to again associate with them. This is one of the funny but perfectly natural developments in politics, especially of hysterical politicians. What is in a word, anyway?

Hasten the Inevitable.

Since it is inevitable that more business legislation is to be enacted by the present session of Congress the business interests of the country may well welcome every day that sees the pending laws, which the President insists on forcing through, that much nearer the statute books. They will present new conditions, to which business must adjust itself, and stagnation of industry must continue during the process, but since a respite has been denied, the least the party in power can do is to administer the dose with the least possible delay.

For a full decade business corporations have been forced to concern themselves more with the production and effect of new laws than with the production of field and mine and factory, or the problems of transportation and marketing. What they must do or must not do have been questions presenting themselves almost daily for solution to directors, counsel, and eventually the courts. And when they were settled they were not settled permanently. New laws, Federal and State, and new questions arose in bewildering succession. A policy of an enterprise decided upon in January became unlawful in June.

In a word, industrial progress has been held up by legislation or threatened legislation. Its energies have culminated in the courts instead of in the clearing houses. Industry and enterprise in European countries, governed by sane laws of no uncertain interpretation, have outstripped our own, which ten years ago before they were law-ridden and law-shackled, were the wonder and admiration of the world.

When is industrial United States to resume its progress? President Wilson promises business a respite from lawmaking as soon as the pending measures are enacted. It is sorely in need of a longer respite than President Wilson can promise it. A year will be required for adjustment to the new conditions, and that will bring us to within a year of another Presidential campaign and its uncertainties. The great need of business has been to be let alone. Whether it can now afford to be let alone, to struggle along under the burdens that have been laid upon it and those it is yet to be called upon to bear, is a question that the nation's business statesmen must determine. It may be that a retracing of legislative steps will be necessary if we are not to be completely outpaced in the world-race for business. The time is here when big business men must respond to the call of Frank A. Vanderlip and, united, make themselves an irresistible factor in shaping a wise, just, honorable, and efficient business policy for the nation that shall be impervious to the attacks of the demagogue and preacher of envy and discontent.

In the meantime, speed by Congress upon the laws that are inevitable, in order that the country may once more begin to take its bearings, is most to be desired.

No Primaries for Postmasters.

While the Secretary of Agriculture and other leading economists are concerning themselves with plans to make country life more attractive Postmaster General Burleson, utterly lacking in sympathy with the undertaking, sternly denies South Dakota the privilege of electing her postmasters, though that very process is provided for in the State's primary law. Thus are the rural communities of South Dakota deprived of at least one red letter day every four years. What could possibly be more enervating than a campaign for the postmastership around the village store, with the hard cider and three-ply twist and the

popcorn and peppermint candy circulating in reckless abandon, for, of course, the men, women, and children of all parties would all vote. A Presidential campaign and election wouldn't be in it. And then the counting of the vote and the forwarding of the result, duly certified, to Washington, to be followed by the contesting affidavits of the defeated candidate. What single institution could make country life more attractive than primaries for postmasters? But Postmaster General Burleson has spoiled it all.

Riches.

To look on a full load of hay is to feel rich. It is a real value. It is newly created value. It comes up from the earth and stands offering itself to the owner of that small acre of the earth, singly and purely his own. It is not the seeming of a gift exactly. One has the consciousness of a right to all these riches. Yet in many respects the feeling is identical with receiving a present. Nothing adequate, as cause and effect, has the recipient bestowed. It is genuine income, revenue, personal betterment. A load of hay will feed the horse and cow or it will sell for certain dollars, as you please.

The harvest is reality. Not so a coupon or a dollar in wages. These latter are traceable back to an employer's willingness to buy our toil or a corporation's successful year. The harvest load allows no middleman or agent. There is really nothing between the recipient and the Creator of the whole earth.

Much of the harvest, indeed, came down from the sky, by sunlight and rain. Since the race of man began there has been a disposition to attribute the harvest to heaven. "Give us this day our daily bread" is a prayer which few men would refuse to utter.

Perhaps two-thirds of the people in the United States could not figure what each person's share of a ten billion crop, yet each did get some share two years ago and last year and will again of this year's enormous gift of creation. Creation is a mighty word. It is a name for an idea that points in a certain direction, but only points. The human mind cannot fathom creation. Here, on this very meadow, last March I left footprints in snow. Here today I am loading food that has come from I know not where. Look at these long rows of cocks of alfalfa. We struggle hard to get it into the barns that were so empty but three months ago.

No man on earth, nor all the men on earth combined, could have made these tons of sweet-smelling clover. When I give my mind up to abstract meditation on these riches I am bewildered. I defend my troubled mental powers by stopping short. I cannot explain creation. Those ancient words, "All things were created by the word of His power" and "Things were not made of things that do appear," as are seen. These words are a refuge for any confused thoughts.

Come, lie on your back, pillowed on one of these sweet-scented "tumbles." Dream on the silver and drab clouds in the deep blue sky. Such castles in the air, with tower and bastion, with turret and banner, and troops of angelic knights entering or departing across the silver moat. You may have anything you please—a cathedral, a city, a mountain range. It is a vision that never tires. The haymakers, approaching with the cart, have to call to you to make way, so enraptured is your reverie. The children play among the hay and imagine airships on the sky in which they are riding. Though the hardest of work, harvesting always seems play.

The faithful field, from whose sod the harvests of many years have been taken, is the closest personal property. The railroad bond gives up the coupon to the scissors unfeelingly. The field smiles, and seems to remind you of so many past harvests. What have you done with all these former harvests? What but weave them into the warp and woof of your very life. You and the living field have been companions in vitality.

Because the field has had life in itself you have had life in yourself. Therefore, the field seems alive. It is the very bosom of mother earth to you. If all that you have taken from this field in forty years were spread out on its acres this moment the load would smother the field. No grass would grow to become hay beneath the smothering mass. If the corn is not gathered this year no corn can be planted next year. The field lives by being permitted to produce what you must use. Like the manna of Sinai, the bread must be gathered before more will be sent. The field is no miser. It cannot accumulate its wealth except as it gives it in service. Yet when one contemplates forty years of harvesting this same old field the question arises as to the source. Who holds in His invisible hand the annual harvests of a century to come? And so we are back again to the momentous question, What is creation?

The scarlet shafts of sunset flash across the miles of harvest, westward and yet westward. There never was a language which lacked a word for harvest. The savage uses a small word, for game is more to his tongue. But in direct ratio of the advances of civilization is the growth of words and phrases to express the idea of harvest. In our English tongue it is the theme of poems, the sentences of religious ritual and prayer. Nor can the same mind conceive of a superior cause of thankfulness than the riches of an abundant harvest.

Vegetarians Perforce.

Are we coming to the time in this country, as in Europe, when the poor man must give up eating meat, except at rare intervals? The vegetarians probably would welcome such a consummation. But it has been the meat-eating races—that from time immemorial have ruled the world.—Baltimore Sun.

Democratic Nominations.

Representative Kinkead, a New Jersey Representative, has not left the party like some other noted Democrats, but has devised a scheme to get under cover for the approaching storm. He is going to run for the nomination for sheriff as an anti-Wilson Democrat. Democratic nominations for Congress this fall are going to be examples of either heroism or eccentricity.—Brooklyn Standard Union.

What Men Spend for Clothes.

A lightning calculator, name not given, has put forth a statement to the National Association of Clothing Designers that American men expend \$600,000,000 a year for clothing. As there are nearly 100,000,000 persons in the United States at least 25,000,000 of them are wearers of men's apparel, the expenditure would average about \$24 each; a sum that seems more like the simple life than a nation of Beau Brummels.—New York World.

The Autocratic Farmers.

The Milwaukee board of health has adopted milk requirements against which the neighboring farmers have gone out on a strike. And with the modification of the anti-trust law in favor of farmers and trades-unions, the milk raisers can combine in opposition to sanitary regulations as well as for any other purpose. Sometimes the currents of uplift come into conflict, and the poor every-day man gets caught in the maelstrom occasioned thereby.—Boston Herald.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

Why Senator Mangum Resigned His Office.

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

I recently narrated an anecdote based upon a brief informal chat which I had had with the late Senator from North Carolina who for some years represented that State in part in the United States Senate. I mentioned to Senator Willie P. Mangum, who was acknowledged to have been one of the ablest of the United States Senators and public men of that day, that he had suddenly resigned his seat for the alleged reason that he desired to retire from public life before he reached an age when his judgment would be likely to be impaired, and when by reason of habit he would be disposed to cling to public office.

VISITOR FROM OHIO.

Predicts Key's Re-election in the Eighteenth Congressional District.

Mr. William H. Reinhart, a prominent citizen of Sandusky, Ohio, is at the Willard for a brief stay, following a visit of inspection to his extensive vineyard in North Carolina, where he and others are experimenting on a large scale for the purpose of ascertaining if the grapes produced in that section can be used successfully in making unfermented grape juice.

Mr. Reinhart is a resident of the old Thirteenth Congressional District of Ohio and is prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, both in district and State. He was a delegate to the last convention of his party at Baltimore, likewise the national convention at Denver in 1908. Mr. Reinhart is high in his praise of Hon. John A. Key, who now represents the old Thirteenth Congressional district of Ohio, and states that of the people of the old Thirteenth as well as those of the new Twentieth, he is proud of the high stand taken by Mr. Key in the present Congress and his achievements as a member thereof, among others the Key bill, which he succeeded in passing through the House of Representatives at this session providing for pensions for dependent widows and minor children of Spanish war soldiers. This bill, he states, will result in giving Mr. Key the solid support of every Spanish war veteran, and he predicts a sweeping victory for Mr. Key at the November election in the new Eighteenth Congressional district of Ohio, which is largely made up from what was the old Thirteenth district.

Coming Into Her Own.

Woman is certainly coming into her own. Even in tender romance she is exerting an influence. The young man had just been accepting the Key bill, which he succeeded in passing through the House of Representatives at this session providing for pensions for dependent widows and minor children of Spanish war soldiers. This bill, he states, will result in giving Mr. Key the solid support of every Spanish war veteran, and he predicts a sweeping victory for Mr. Key at the November election in the new Eighteenth Congressional district of Ohio, which is largely made up from what was the old Thirteenth district.

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THE WAR DAY BY DAY

Fifty Years Ago.

July 25, 1864—Gen. Sherman's Recommendation that Gen. Oliver Otis Howard be Appointed to Command of the Army of the Tennessee, Succeeding McPherson, Killed July 22, Was Placed Before Lincoln, Who Decided to Follow It.

Fifty years ago today Gen. W. T. Sherman's recommendation that Gen. Oliver Otis Howard be appointed to command the Army of the Tennessee, succeeding McPherson, killed July 22, was placed before President Lincoln, who decided to follow it. Lincoln's decision was to effect the fortunes of four prominent generals in Gen. Sherman's armies.

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OPHELIA'S SLATE.

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Doings of Society.

Following the signing of the peace treaties between the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile at the State Department yesterday, the Secretary of State entertained the envoys of these powers and some additional guests at luncheon at the University Club.

This company included the Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. de Gama; the Argentine Ambassador, Mr. Noss; the Chilean Minister, Mr. Suarez, all of whom returned to town for the ceremony; the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels; Hon. John Barrett, of the Pan-American Union; Rev. Dana M. Leedy, Mr. H. Percival Dodge, late Minister to Panama; Mr. William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Cone Johnson, Solicitor of the State Department; Mr. Ross Long, Mr. Ben G. Davis, Mr. Robert F. Rose, Mr. W. F. Kelly, Mr. Thomas Haquett, all of the State Department.

Senator and Mrs. Key Pittman entertained at an al fresco dinner last evening at their suburban home, Altha Hall, across the river in Virginia. The guests were Senator and Mrs. Newcomb, and Mrs. Morris Sheeline, of Reno, Nev.; Miss Perkins, Miss Graham, Miss Sally White, Mrs. Raymond Baker, Mr. George Baker, and Mr. Henry Sheeline. Mr. Henry Sheeline and Mr. George Baker are members of the Glee Club of the University of California, returning from a European tour with that organization.

Mr. Dewitt Pooler, Jr.,