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TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

AS TO KINGS.

O who'd be a King on a throne,
Or envy his office so high?
No King the world ever has known
Can laugh any louder than I!
No monarch of lofty estate,
How royal-so-ever his line,
His power however so great
Hath love any sweeter than mine!

(Copyright, 1916.)

Washington again will ride to work this morning.

The newspapers seemed to have found the most excitement in the strike, judging by some headlines.

It seems that congratulations are in order for the mediators, company officials, strikers and—the fellows who ran the cars during the strike, eh?

Maybe the groundhog's six weeks of additional winter were to begin on the first of March.

Portugal is in receipt of a German ultimatum. But Portugal is protected by the English navy.

There's only one fly in the prosperity ointment. There's a growing scarcity of raw materials.

Luckily, a man's standing in his community is not measured by what his poor relatives say of him.

Manufacturers complain of high wages and a labor shortage. Which is a condition at which labor never complains.

Why do we need any alien foe coming over to our shores to scuttle our merchant marine? Why not allow the question to be settled by the act created in the LaFollette measure.

According to Lillian Russell, she never was married to a man who gave her any money without her request for it. Rather a hard jab at the male sex, since Miss Russell married quite a few of their number.

The next thing we will hear will be the announcement that the Chief Executive has called 75,000 typewriters and stenographers to the colors.

It is coming to be a pretty generally recognized fact that President Wilson does not allow a minor detail like consistency to stand between him and an apt epigram.

"Texas twister is on its way," according to a statement by the Weather Bureau. Why don't they call spades spades and assert that Col. House has returned from Europe.

Last week, in the announcement of a meeting of employes of Capital Traction Company for next Thursday evening, it was stated that Vice President Carll would deliver an address upon "Some Problems the Company Has Met." But the biggest question remains to be solved.

Congress is now assured of not having to ride to Washington on horseback next year. By a vote of 150 to 46 the House of Representatives decided not to reduce the members' mileage from twenty cents to five. Hence that two cents a mile is something to look forward to.

"Newt" Baker's experience in wielding the "big stick" in Cleveland politics should stand him in good stead when he takes up the reins relinquished so recently by Mr. Garrison. However, coming from a great "seaport" like Cleveland, it would seem that he is better qualified to supercede Secretary Daniels.

In asking for a divorce in the New York courts a woman with a family of eleven children cites as grounds that her husband's affections have been alienated by a wealthy woman. She avers that she "discovered" the evidence by the manner in which her husband dressed, stayed out late at night and attended the "club." It will be well for married men to "stop, look and listen."

Change! President Wilson told the Railway Business Association at the Waldorf dinner that "the minute I stop changing my mind as President, with the change of all the circumstances in the world, I will be a back number." After reviewing the facts regarding Mr. Brandeis, the President has the finest opportunity to change his mind that will ever be presented to him. And if he doesn't change it "the back number" may have a prophetic bearing on his future.—Leslie's.

The war has made Peru too poor to maintain a minister at Washington. This is unfortunate, but not so regrettable as the sharply contrasted fact that the war has provided too much money for some other diplomats at the Capital.—New York Sun.

German Babies.

The German chancellor, the German publicists, the German newspapers (other than Socialist) and the ever vocal German professors weary not of telling us that Germany has ample supplies of food and can never be starved into submission. Dr. Edmund von Mach on the other hand in his anxiety to secure an uninterrupted transit for canned milk for "2,000,000 starving German babies" tells a far different tale and adds that he has the permission of official Germany in the person of Ambassador von Bernstorff to tell it.

There is here a want of co-ordination of action that is so un-Teutonic as to be suspicious. What is the answer? Nobody believes that the German babies need be in want of milk. Only an insignificant fraction of the total milk production of a country is used to feed young children. And before the war Germany produced all the milk for her own needs. But even if we suppose that every cow in Germany has been killed there remain the four great agricultural countries, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland and Sweden, from which infinitely more milk can be obtained than the German babies can drink, and with which Germany has uninterrupted communication.

The real trouble is not that the milk is wanting, but that the use of German railways for military purposes has prevented the shipping of it to points where it is needed. The problem is further complicated by the fact that the German mothers who should be nursing their babies are working in munitions factories. These babies cannot be fed upon milk that has undergone long journeys or been exposed to contamination to any extent. On the other hand, of the four countries mentioned only one, Switzerland, produces canned milk in any large quantities. But canned milk is the one thing that would meet the occasion. Its transportation is easy and it keeps indefinitely.

The truth of the matter is that while Germany has enough food of a sort in actual bulk for her entire population she cannot spare either the men to handle it or the rolling stock to carry it, nor can it be kept moving from point to point according to any satisfactory schedule. The geographical position of the country, highly satisfactory from a strategic point of view, is economically unfortunate. The lines between the respective fronts must be kept clear. Immense reserves of rolling stock must be kept ready for emergencies that troops may be moved rapidly and suddenly from one point to another. Trains of munitions, of food and equipment must be kept running night and day in all directions.

To a lesser extent all this is true of France, where, however, the supplies for the army move practically all in one direction, while there is hardly any transferring of troops. It is scarcely true of England at all. Keen observers have always recalled that long before Germany's actual per capita supply of food was exhausted—if indeed it could be exhausted—her machinery for transporting and distributing the same would give way. And Dr. von Mach's efforts are a rather strong indication that it is already giving way to some extent. It is easy to see, under the circumstances, how immensely Germany would be benefited if only one city, Hamburg, say, could be supplied with milk from overseas.

If additional proof of this fact is necessary it can be found in the U. S. Consular Reports of the price of food commodities in Germany. Many of these prices are no higher than in the United States. Some are lower. If it meant that all over Germany these articles of food could be obtained at the prices mentioned the German people would clearly be living in the lap of luxury. Milk, for example, has recently been quoted as costing less than it does in the United States. To a large extent these prices are kept down by municipal regulation. But it is obvious that where the means of transporting foodstuffs are wanting that in itself will have the effect of lowering the price of the commodities in the localities where they are produced and which will be naturally overstocked.

One enormous advantage accruing to the allies from the control of the seas is generally overlooked and that is the potentialities that go with it for replacing expensive and inconvenient railroad transportation by transportation by sea. If goods are to be sent from Newcastle to London or from the south of France to Paris they can in either case be landed aboard ship and reach their destination without seeing a railroad. But in Germany every pound of beef must be sent over a railroad and over a railroad that is needed for military purposes.

It is not to be thought that the German authorities have overlooked this possible state of affairs, but it was one which of necessity they could only guard against in part. Even Germany never expected to be fighting on four different fronts and to be shut off from the seas at the same time. That she has already tackled the problem with astonishing results is generally admitted, but it would take years to build up a transportation system which would effect a satisfactory distribution of Germany's food resources without interference by her military necessities. Moreover, the men to handle such a system—the one commodity that Germany cannot replace—are not to be had. It is for this reason that those who know were inclined to greet with smiles the optimistic utterances of the German publicists that greeted the opening of the railroad through Constantinople to Asia Minor. It was suggested that now all the milk and honey of the Orient were at the disposal of the sons of the Fatherland. It is as if the United States were carrying on a war in California with only one single-track railroad west of the Mississippi. What amount of foodstuffs could be carried over that railroad from Colorado to New York and what would it be worth when it reached the latter city?

Nobody, of course, will be deceived by Dr. von Mach's piteous appeals on behalf of German babies nor will the allies for a moment consider permitting canned milk to be imported to them from the United States. But his efforts are interesting as throwing a new light on the economic condition of the Fatherland. Her total per capita supply of food is still adequate in quantity but the small local supplies of many articles of food are rapidly being exhausted and the machinery for replacing them from elsewhere is showing signs of collapse. It will be long before Germany starves, but Germans will be going hungry before long if they are not doing so already.

The Personal.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

Of late I have been listening with some amusement to the complaints of a man who lives in what he calls "the feminized atmosphere." He has a talkative wife, a talkative sister-in-law and three large, talkative daughters. They are all eminently social. "Their talk," says this complainer "deals with nothing but personalities. And such trivial, silly personalities, too, about what this one did and what that one said. I have to listen to narratives about the most commonplace incidents and to quotations of remarks that were hardly worth listening to in the first place. Can't you understand how tired I get of it all?"

I thought I could understand. In fact, the matter did not seem to be difficult of comprehension by any one. Even those chattering women could have understood. They would probably have thought, however, that this critic was difficult or selfish or fussy. He probably was all three. If he had taken a deep interest in the persons discussed he would not have been so bored. On the other hand, if those women had taken an interest in matters not directly related to the personal they would not have been so annoying. They were representatives of a type destined to become old-fashioned one of these days. To any one who knew the kind of lives they led it was inevitable that they should be personal. In the first place, they were all home-women. In the home they were bound by close personal ties. Their very affections helped to make them personal. The people that they associated with belonged to homes, too. The social relations of a small community tended to weave about the feminine members a mesh of personal interests. They illustrated the narrowness that could come from an association founded on human sympathy, in itself beautiful, but often finding, as Ibsen pointed out, expression in pettiness that could degenerate into a condition very like disease.

There was another point made by my critical friend that had some interest for me. "Have you ever noticed what an extraordinary intimacy exists among women? There is no other intimacy that can compare with it. It sweeps away all spiritual reserves. They frankly and freely tell one another things that most men would never think of telling except in the most profound confidence and that some men would never think of telling at all. It sometimes makes me feel ashamed to hear them echoing and re-echoing these things with one another. You might think that my presence would keep them still, especially as they know just what my attitude is; but they simply can't use any kind of self-control." Then he proceeded to give me harrowing narratives, not, however, without a certain humorous appreciation. "Isn't it extraordinary the way women come out with the truth, even the most deceitful of them?" he asked, passing from his own social group to the great world of femininity. Though I believe his reaction from a familiar situation was wrong, I agreed with his summing up. Women surely were the great revealers. Tell they must, even if they had to tell on themselves.

In my acquaintance there are many women who do work in the world, work of some importance. A few of them are just as personal as any women I have ever known. Most of them, however, show that they have profited by their larger interests. They talk brilliantly about matters in no way related to the personal. It would be impossible to think of a woman like Miss Jane Addams leading the intensely personal life followed by a multitude of women. And yet, for this reason, she is none the less feminine or sympathetic. On the contrary, she is all the more so. Her very femininity has contributed to her success in a work that requires a creative imagination inspired by a personal love of her kind. On the other hand, I imagine that if Miss Addams were placed in a situation like that of my critic she would not be in the least resentful. On the contrary, she would understand it and make allowances. She would be sorry for the social barrenness that made those women so personal in a world that fairly teemed with stimulating impersonal interests.

We all know families where the members live in "the feminized atmosphere," vibrating with personal talk. And where personal talk is incessant censorious talk is almost inevitable. For of all kinds of personal talk there is none so interesting and exciting as the kind that is tinged with scandal and that gives chances for the assertion of a high moral tone. Of late, as the education of women has developed and as more and more women have left the home for outside work and as the ideals of women have grown finer, there has been a noticeable increase of care among feminine scandal mongers. One seldom hears them giving vent to those wholesale slaughterings that used to enliven and embitter social life. Now, this kind of talk is likely to be more or less under cover. Besides, there are many women who are never heard talking in this way. And with the growth of women's clubs there has been a fine stimulus in the direction of impersonal study. Already vast numbers of women have discovered how arid long-continued talk about the merely personal can be and how disintegrating as a practice.

But there is one point that ought to be considered here, a point neglected when this theme is under discussion. It is that women are by no means the custodians of the personal in social relations. There are many men who are just as personal, just as gossiping, just as censorious and just as malicious. Observe, for example, the maneuverings of the more unscrupulous politicians during a political campaign. Are they absorbed in discussing the noble principles they represent? By no means. On the contrary their talk is very largely personal. And there is nothing they love so much as to "get something" on an opponent. With savage glee they spread it broadcast. And yet if they were told that they were feminine they would feel hurt. They are almost certain to be among those who think that women ought to be kept out of politics for the reason that it is a pursuit altogether masculine.

The very critic of "the feminized atmosphere" that I have quoted so freely, the hater of the personal, is himself much given to personalities. He shows it not only by the criticisms of his feminine relatives and their friends, but by the whole trend of his talk. The truth is we all are. And we all shall continue to be to some extent. To be absolutely impersonal is to be dehumanized. But there is such a thing as regulating the personal. The best way is by seeing it in its proper relations and by caring for those larger issues in life that make the personal comparatively unimportant and that add to the interest and the dignity and to the worth of living.

A Bust of Wilson.

The St. Louis Democratic convention is planning for a bust of Wilson. Some Democrats are trying to make one right now, at Washington.—Boston Record.

OUR COUNTRY—By OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
By WOODROW WILSON

A Return to First Principles.

Published by a special arrangement with the President through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

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When they conceived that the time had come to put their right of withdrawal from the Union into practice, the southern statesmen showed at once, with a manifest naturalness and sincerity, what generation they were of.

They acted, with an all but unconscious instinct, upon the principles of 1788.

They conceived the unmaking of the constitution to be, not an act of revolution or of lawless change, but a simple, though it were solemn, legal transaction, like the formal abrogation of a great treaty, to be effected by the same means by which it had originally been adopted.

South Carolina, who led in the fateful business, adjourned her legislature and called a constitutional convention together; a body like that which had declared her assent to the constitution in the far year 1788. By formal ordinance of that convention the ordinance of the convention of 1788 was repealed, and the connection of the State with the Union authoritatively severed.

That was her act of "secession," taken in the highest sovereign fashion known to her law and tradition. As in 1788, so now there was no submission of the action of the convention to the vote of the people for ratification. A representative convention was as sovereign in South Carolina in 1860 as in 1788.

The other States followed her example as of course. Their theory of constitutional right and practice was identical with hers.

Each State in its turn called a convention, as in the old days of the formation of the Union, and committed to it as of course the sovereign determination of the political connections of the commonwealth. Each convention in turn repealed the ordinance of the convention which had stood in its place seventy years before.

And then, because the old process was being reversed and a government not made but set aside, the same conventions went on to take up the task of reconstruction, that another government, more to their liking, might be set up in the place of the familiar one now rejected.

They chose delegates to meet at Montgomery and frame a constitution under which a government should be established for the seceded States about to be combined in a new confederacy.

When the work of the Montgomery convention was finished, they ratified and accepted it, without resort to the people or renewal of their authority.

It was a critical time. Those who directed the unprecedented business were subtly aware, for all their stout theory of legal right, that the touch of revolution was upon all that they did.

The work was therefore hurried forward. Hot feeling was astir. Rumors of force to be used, of armed resistance by the North, were in the air. It was imperative that the new group of States should be ready as soon as possible with a common organization through which they could act effectively and to a common purpose.

The convention at Montgomery, therefore, at once chose officers for the new government as well as a constitution, and gave it an immediate temporary organization; and the sovereign conventions of the several States unhesitatingly ratified all that it did.

Not until the year was out which had been fixed as the term of the provisional government was the direct action of the people asked for, except in Texas, which came to its resolution of secession while the new confederate government was in process of formation, and Virginia, which waited until it had been formed.

In each of those States the ordinance of secession was submitted to the vote of the people and ratified by them. Even when the term of the provisional government had expired the voters of the new Confederacy were asked, not to ratify the constitutional arrangements upon which it had been founded, but only the choice of officers which the convention had made. They chose electors and members of Congress, merely, and affairs went on as they had been planned.

There was here no distruct of the people. No one doubted the legal validity of what had been done or deemed the method revolutionary or undemocratic.

Tomorrow: A Long-considered Move.

The Herald's Army and Navy Departmnet

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

While the naval personnel bill will not be taken up formally by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs at its meeting today, the question as to holding hearings will be discussed. A number of the members of the Senate committee are urging that the personnel question be taken up and an opportunity seems to be afforded while the Senate is waiting for the House to pass the appropriation bill.

If the Senate committee should report out a bill it could be attached to the naval appropriation bill when it comes over from the House without being subject to a point of order. Time could really be gained if the bill was handled first in the Senate committee. It will be some time in April before the House committee will be through with the appropriation bill, and if it should undertake to hold hearings on the personnel bill after that it might be June or July before it would conclude its hearings.

New Members Puzzled.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs usually takes more time in holding hearings than any other committee of the lower chamber. Naval affairs are very complicated for even the older members of the committee and everything is Greek to the new members. Usually the new members of the committee insist upon being educated, which consumes pages and pages of printed testimony. The personnel question is the most intricate of all naval problems, and any hearings on it in the House committee would be a long-drawn-out affair.

As a rule the Senate committee is composed of members of more extensive knowledge of naval affairs and it could handle the personnel question in less time. If the administration is really committed to naval personnel legislation it will take it up through the Senate committee.

To speed up the work of producing an adequate number of army and navy officers through West Point and Annapolis Commodore Robert G. Denig advocates the establishment of a United Service First Year School. At the proposed school the cadets and midshipmen could take their first year's training and thus reduce the course at both academies to three years. This would make it possible to increase the output of the academies at least one-third without enlarging their facilities.

"The United States First Year School" said Commodore Denig, "could be made up of all of the military and naval cadets who have passed the required examination for entrance into the academy. Thus one set of examinations would suffice where now two are necessary. There is nothing to hinder the reducing to the present qualifications for entry into the two academies while there are good reasons why this should be done.

Preference to Enlisted Man.

"The separation of the first year cadets from the upper classes as far as the Naval Academy is concerned, is not new. During the civil war, owing to the location of the Naval Academy, it was essential for the continuation of the school and the safety of the cadets to move them 'bag and hammock' to Newport. While the academy was at Newport the first year cadets swung on 'Old Ironsides,' moored alongside a dock off Goat Island, and there they received their instructions. The Atlantic Hotel, in Newport, converted into an academy was occupied by the upper classes. This arrangement was reported satisfactory."

Commodore Denig thinks that there are a number of locations on the Great Lakes which would be suitable for a first year or a preparatory school.

The Senate bill for the reorganization of the army in three provisions makes the army more attractive for enlisted men. First it opens up West Point to enlisted men making an allowance of one candidate for every regiment of the regular army. These are to be in addition to cadets who are appointed by the President and members of Congress. The War Department is authorized to prepare the regulations under which they are to take the examination.

For some time there has been advocates in the regular army of a plan by which enlisted men could enter West Point. Two or three years service in the army would be an excellent preparation for a course at West Point. An ambitious young man in the army could find time to study for the examination and officers would be inclined to give them instruction.

Then there is a provision in the Senate bill which gives a preference in the civil service positions under the War Department to the enlisted men of the army. It authorizes officers to conduct the civil service examinations for enlisted men and upon their certificates an enlisted man is entitled to a civil service appointment as if he had passed the regular civil service examination. The President is also authorized to appaint enlisted men who take these examinations to civil positions that are not under the War Department.

A provision for the detail of a thousand sergeants to the National Guard is also carried by the Senate bill. This will open the way for promotion of enlisted men to non-commissioned officers. The increase in the army will also make more vacancies in the non-commissioned grades for enlisted men all of which will create a demand for a high class of enlisted men in the army. Under the Senate bill a large proportion of the veteran enlisted men of the present army will become non-commissioned officers.

ARMY ORDERS.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Walter F. Martin, Second Cavalry, Special Orders, No. 42, War Department, February 19, 1916, is extended fifteen days.

First Lieut. Herbert E. Mann, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to take effect April 6, 1916, and will then proceed to join his regiment.

Col. John C. F. Tillson, infantry, unassigned, is assigned to the Twenty-second Infantry. He will remain on his present duty until further orders.

First Lieut. Edward P. Seaver, jr., Medical Reserve Corps, will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty during the absence of First Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, Medical Reserve Corps. Upon the completion of his duty at Fort Rodman, Lieut. Seaver will return to his home and upon arrival there stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Leave of absence for one month, effective upon his relief from his present duties, is granted Pa. Clerk Wilhelm P. A. T. von Hartung, Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. Theodore Schultz, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., and report in person to the commanding officer of the recruit depot for duty.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arethusa, sailed for Guantanamo, March 4; Aylwin, sailed for Cienfuegos, March 4; Baltimore, sailed for Guantanamo, March 4; Birmingham, arrived Mayaguez, P. R., March 4; Castine, arrived Laroumana, March 4; Cleveland, arrived Gulf of Fonseca, March 4; Connyngham, sailed for Key West, March 4; Denver, arrived Corinto, March 3; Dexter, sailed for Cienfuegos, March 3; Dubuque, Eagle and Florida, sailed for Guantanamo, March 4; Lebanon, sailed for Guacanayabo Bay, March 5; McCall, arrived President Roads, Boston Harbor, March 4; Maryland, arrived San Diego, March 4; Mayflower, arrived Washington, March 6; Melville, arrived Santiago de Cuba, March 3; Michigan sailed for Guantanamo, March 4; Nero, arrived Tiburon, March 4; New York, sailed for Guantanamo, March 4; Nicholson, arrived Cienfuegos, March 4; Panther, sailed for assistance of K-6, March 5; Peoria, sailed for assistance of K-6, March 4; Potomac, arrived Port Gazaval, March 3; San Francisco and South Carolina, sailed for Guantanamo, March 4; Terry, arrived Apalachicola, Fla., March 3; Waller, sailed for assistance of K-6, March 5; Warrington, sailed for Santiago de Cuba, March 3; Whipple, arrived San Pedro, March 4; Winslow, sailed for Cienfuegos, March 4.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Capt. M. L. Bristol, to command Air Service and the North Carolina.

Lieut. W. F. Newton, to staff of commander Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet.

Ensign L. L. Stedman, to Annapolis.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. C. Wood, to home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Tribou, to Virginia.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Corss, to Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y.

Gunner H. J. Meneratti, to naval radio station, Pearl Harbor, via Mare transport.

Gunner J. J. Delany, to flagship, Pacific Fleet.

Pay Clerk W. S. Hulliah, to receiving ship, at San Francisco, Cal.

EVERYONE visiting Washington wishes to take away something as a remembrance of the visit to the Nation's Capital, or as a gift for friends at home.

It is the aim of the National Remembrance Shop to supply such things in souvenirs that shall have some artistic merit.

NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE SHOP,
(Mr. Foster's Shop)
14th Street. Opp. Willard Hotel.

CLERKS TO ORGANIZE PERMANENTLY THURSDAY

Government Employes Send Protest to Representative Borland and Appeals to House Committeemen.

Plans are being completed for the permanent organization of the government clerks' union at the meeting of the temporary union to be held at Typographical Temple Thursday night.

H. M. McLarin, temporary president of the organization, stated last night that the temporary organization already has launched a strenuous campaign against the Borland rider. A letter has been sent to Representative Borland, urging him not to insist on the enactment of his measure.

Letters of protest also have been mailed to the members of the House Appropriations Committee, and all government employes having a vote in the States have been urged to appeal to their Representatives.

Morning Smiles.

Hokus—"Closefist claims that when charity is needed he is always the first to put his hand in his pocket." Pokus—"Yes; and he keeps it there till the danger is over."—Judge.

"You say Chuggs has never been arrested for speeding." "Never." "The deuce! What does he get out of his car?" "About eight miles an hour."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Inquisitive Party—Then ye'll be gaun tae Elie?

N. C. O.—No!

Inquisitive Party—Than ye'll be gaun tae Pittenweem?

N. C. O.—No!!

Inquisitive Party—Then ye'll shair tae be gaun tae Crail?

N. C. O.—No!!

Inquisitive Party—Dae ye think a care a dom whaur ye're gaun?—Punch.

"When she was an actress on the legitimate she got two hundred a week, and now in the movies she gets five hundred." "Well! it's worth three hundred a week to keep any woman from talking."—Life.

Mrs. Slocum (to her husband's chum)—"Tom, I wish you could break George of playing poker." The Chum—"I did break him, only last night."—Puck.

Teacher—James, define "investigation." James—Huntin' up a lot of blame, ma'am, and placin' it on somebody else.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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