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Barbecues and Politics. The republicans of Indiana are getting down to business in the old style. They are meeting at barbecues, and going into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

At one of these open-air functions the other day there was a large attendance, and among the spellbinders were both local and imported party celebrities. Messages of encouragement were delivered, and much enthusiasm was aroused.

A conspicuous feature of the occasion was a tribute to Mr. Fairbanks. Large posters bearing his picture and the inscription, "For President, 1916," adorned many trees and vehicles. They met the gaze on every hand, and testified to the fact that the former Vice President is very "solid" still with the home folks.

Undoubtedly his nomination next year would make the campaign in Indiana very strenuous and interesting.

Mr. Fairbanks has two chances. If the middle states develop strength for first place, his claims should be among the best. He needs no introduction to the country. He has served with distinction in two national offices—a United States senatorship and the vice presidency. He took with him into retirement the respect of both sides, and retains it.

If the east secures first place, the middle country will probably get second, and Indiana will be a good state to choose from. The democrats will go there again for their second man.

The east and Indiana on the one side would then be met by the east and Indiana on the other, and Mr. Marshall and Mr. Fairbanks could fight it out for home supremacy. Both have shown strength at home in past contests.

How great the injury to the democratic party of Indiana by reason of the election frauds uncovered in the state is a question. Some party leaders of prominence have been convicted, and are now in prison. Other leaders are under indictment and awaiting trial. That this will tell somewhat on party prestige is very likely. How much nobody may say.

It is well understood that Mr. Fairbanks is Indiana's favorite republican son, and has been for nearly twenty years. He came forward after the retirement to private life of Gen. Harrison, and has been the leading figure of his party in the state ever since; and this booming of him for President in gatherings where toothsome roasts meats and condiments contribute to good feeling and expressions of admiration shows that his fellow citizens know the value of taking time by the forelock.

Difficulties in preserving an absolutely peaceful attitude may yet become so great as to make Mr. Bryan feel that the failure to nominate him in Baltimore was not so great a misfortune after all. It would have been much more difficult to resign from the office of President than it was to relinquish the State portfolio.

Enthusiasm aroused by the Liberty Bell wherever it is seen shows a healthy and enduring patriotic sentiment which inspires every confidence in the future.

Strong efforts are made to keep the progressive party from becoming so patiently placid as to seem Chained.

A new man has appeared in Mississippi politics—new in the sense that his latest achievement is pointed to by his friends as foretelling great influence in that state, and maybe throughout the south in the near future. He has served in the state senate and in the office of lieutenant governor, but his nomination for governor, which is equivalent to election, shows growth of a promising character, and he may go far.

This is Theodore G. Bilbo, less than forty years old, college bred, a lawyer, a rousing stump speaker, and politically and otherwise a fighter. For so young a man, he has seen a good deal of politics, and likes the game. He has been the center of several warm contests; but the success of his latest appeal to the people is evidence that he has held his own in the hurly-burly.

Mississippi is hospitable toward young men in politics. John Sharp Williams, now the most distinguished citizen of the state, won his spurs at an early age. He is not an old man now, but has been in Congress so long, and so conspicuous there, he is rated as a veteran. A lawyer by education, a planter by choice, he is a politician by nature; and after entering politics he liked the field so

well he has remained. When the time comes he will be a candidate to succeed himself in the Senate.

The rise of James K. Vardaman began when he was young, and he was rapid. A lawyer by education, a journalist by choice, he, too, is a politician by nature, and reached the Senate through the governorship of Mississippi. He, too, likes politics; and, being in the game, is likely to remain. In the Senate he has surprised the east, where until then he had been rated as only a fluent freater. But he is a strong and ready debater, courageous in the expression of opinions, and a student of government and everyday affairs. In the ship purchase controversy last winter he was one of the foremost participants, and helped defat the measure.

This is an era of great opportunity in politics for southern men. When peace in the world is restored, and the Panama canal begins "to get in its work," the south should benefit greatly by the prosperity apparently awaiting this country. She is a very rich section, with her resources largely undeveloped. The right national policies supported by her public servants should increase her wealth and her importance in the Union many fold.

The Potomac Power Estimates. There should be no difficulty in arranging a basis for the submission of estimates to Congress for the proposed Potomac water power project. Obviously this is in the nature of a joint undertaking of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Whether the ratio of cost be half-and-half, or one-third and two-thirds or one-quarter and three-quarters, as has been variously suggested, there must evidently be a division of the expense. The government cannot expect the District to bear more than its proportionate share of the cost, certainly not more than, if as much as, one-half, nor can the District expect the government to bear the whole burden, inasmuch as a large measure of the benefit is to be derived by the local community.

In respect to this division of the cost the result of the forthcoming consideration by a joint committee of Congress of the fiscal question may have an important bearing. But it is not essential to await the conclusion of that inquiry. The estimates can be submitted, on a broad basis, and the question left to Congress. It is, of course, assumed that the administration, which must take the initiative, will not prejudice the District's case by proposing an unfair ratio of cost division.

As for the initiative, it should come undoubtedly from the United States. The Potomac is under federal jurisdiction. The government has paramount rights in the premises. It will naturally undertake the work itself, when authorized. It would in these circumstances be proper for the recommendation to come from a federal source, and not initially from the District of Columbia. But with both sides favoring the enterprise, and with the President interested to the end that the deplorable waste of Potomac power be stopped in the interest of governmental and municipal economy, there is little danger of a deadlock over this question. The Potomac must be harnessed to do the capital's work, and no more time must be lost in the prosecution of the task. Not even the necessity for large expenditures for national defense, which are expected to be authorized at the next session of Congress, should intervene to cause a further postponement of this undertaking, the neglect of which has already cost the people many millions of dollars.

The torpedo has proved capable of creating more terrible disasters than the iceberg which caused the sinking of the Titanic.

It would have been fortunate for Leo Frank if the Milledgeville prison had been as easy to get-out of as it was to enter.

The premium on dollars in Europe is not high enough to tempt the leisurely American citizen to spend them there.

Carranza insists that Mexico is able to attend to her own affairs, but does not materially assist her in doing so.

Being Governor of Georgia is one of the most delicate positions known to public life in this country.

The "keep off the ocean" sign has not been removed by the German government.

The renewed demand of the downtown business men of the city for the re-establishment of a fully equipped branch postal station in the old post office building is worthy of serious consideration, even though a similar demand has been rejected heretofore. The fact that the previous petition to this effect was denied does not necessarily close the case. The situation created by the removal of the postal facilities from the main building to the new city post office is a serious handicap upon the merchants of the mid-city section. They have not found sufficient accommodation at the store branches. They do not find the sub-station at 8th and F streets adequate in point of space. Experience has proved conclusively that the present arrangement is a makeshift unworthy of the government. The space is available at the main building, and the cost of the maintenance of a fully equipped branch would be small in comparison with the benefits granted to the people. This demand of the merchants should be taken under ad-

visement in view of the conditions that have developed since the earlier effort to obtain relief came to naught.

The postmaster, whatever his orders as to economy, cannot ignore justly the requirements of the citizens, whose contributions to the postal funds go so far to support an office that is largely devoted to the handling of free official mail.

Pictures of the Lynching. Within a few hours after the lynching of Leo Frank at Marietta, Ga., picture post cards were being offered for sale in the streets of Atlanta showing the body hanging from a tree and a crowd of men and boys standing around it. It is reported that these cards were eagerly bought by the people. The postal authorities, however, promptly barred them from the mails.

This is a shocking revelation of a morbid public mind. The picture was revolting in its details and gruesome suggestiveness. It brought forth the horrors of a tragedy that should make all Georgia weep for shame. But unhappily there appears to be little of that emotion in Georgia today. Men of the highest standing are in public approving the crime, and there is nothing but open scoffing for the official efforts to find the members of the mob in order to bring them to justice. Nobody believes that there will be a trial, or if through some chance somebody is arrested and brought to court that there will be other than a prompt acquittal.

These picture post cards stand as a type of the public sentiment that approves lynch law. They are a mark of a national disgrace and a humiliation that is felt by law-abiding and respecting citizens of all states.

Agitation for a high tariff stand by the democratic party comes largely from republican sources. The generosity with which one party offers suggestions to another is never free from the suspicion of ulterior motive.

There may be republicans in New York who would like to see Elihu Root made President and thus compelled to devote his attention to national instead of state conditions.

Germany's latest torpedo demonstration has exploded some cherished theories as to a determination to tacitly recognize the obligations pointed out by the American note.

Temporary relief from the summer climate is scarcely worth the damage done by the distant storm conditions to which weather experts attribute the drop in the thermometer.

In addition to their other cares, members of the next Congress will find the question of preparedness for the 1916 campaign confronting them.

SHOOTING STARS. BY PHILANDER JOHNSON. "The question of distribution is one of the most serious of our time," remarked the ponderous man. "It is," replied Miss Cayenne. "There is no telling what may happen to the simplest statement of innocent fact after it has been passed around by the gossips."

The hardest working man on earth is the one who is expected to uphold a reputation of being the life of the party.

Joyous Contemplation. No more a dreary prospect frets. The world shall sing its old-time songs. Next month the recreant oyster gets Back in the stew where he belongs.

Improvements. "You ought to make an effort to improve every minute of your time." "That's a good suggestion," replied Mr. Growcher. "It's the only style of improvement that a man can undertake in this neighborhood without inviting the special attention of the tax assessor."

Magnifying Powers. "Father," said the small boy, "what is a demagogue?" "A demagogue, my son, is a barker who can make a passing crowd believe that a side show is bigger than the main exhibition."

Sollicitous Inquiry. "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "when you start a story I wish you would take the trouble to finish it. You said that at the ball game this afternoon a man died at first." "Well, he did die at first." "Yes? But did he come to afterward?"

Quick Action. There is nothing quite so moving as a moving picture show; It is pleasant and improving, As the public seems to know. There's a thousand feet of hero And a thousand feet of girl Whose fortunes sink to zero As the scene begins to whirl.

Oh, this plodding old existence Which in real life we lead Would forsake its dull persistence If the films were true indeed! But it never would be slow If it struck the pace ecstatic Of a moving picture show.

THE GROWER

Real hospitals for the disease-stricken natives of Alaska at last seem assured. The first specially designed government hospital to be erected in Alaska, territory is under construction now in Juneau, and when completed, in the course of the next few months, will provide modern facilities for accommodating several scores of patients.

The establishment of such institutions among the once virile people to whom the white man's civilization has brought havoc-working maladies has long been the dream of the United States bureau of education, but until now appropriate facilities have been far too slender to permit a closer approach to hospital facilities than could be secured by remodeling certain small schoolhouses into improvised infirmaries.

The bureau of education, through the strategic arrangements that crop out now and then in the federal governmental machinery, has practically taken the matter of providing such facilities in so far as the activities of the government touch them. The bureau had in mind, in addition to its general educational duties, the necessity of looking toward the Alaskan natives—many of them Indians—that the office of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior has over the Indians of the United States proper.

The physical welfare of the natives of the United States public health service for assistance, and a large operation has been worked out by which a surgeon of the health service is detailed for special attention to the natives. The bureau has charge of a staff of medical assistants and nurses furnished by the bureau of education, and a number of appeals based on the investigations and work of this medical service that have been made to Congress and that somewhat more liberal appropriations have been made for need for physical care has been felt.

The bureau has even felt the need of the physical welfare of the natives of the United States public health service for assistance, and a large operation has been worked out by which a surgeon of the health service is detailed for special attention to the natives. The bureau has charge of a staff of medical assistants and nurses furnished by the bureau of education, and a number of appeals based on the investigations and work of this medical service that have been made to Congress and that somewhat more liberal appropriations have been made for need for physical care has been felt.

The national government is carrying on just now a vast land-trading deal in the western states, that commonly known as the "dope lands" deal. It is in effect, recover lands that have been practically lost for years in the depths of the national forests. The result of the deal, so far as the natives are concerned, will be as though the scattered fragments of land were gathered up and placed side by side, for the relative values of tracts are being scrupulously taken into account. The deal, completed the state will have in one tract land equal in value to that which it has always had, and which it has never known as such. The deal will have the unusual satisfaction of being able actually to place the old lands side by side with the new.

The federal government, on its part, will have its national forests in solid blocks, and the scattered fragments of state lands that have for years been a great complication of forest administration will be gone. The deal, completed the state will have in one tract land equal in value to that which it has always had, and which it has never known as such. The deal will have the unusual satisfaction of being able actually to place the old lands side by side with the new.

Child Labor all problems in regard to the employment of children, as many persons assume, the children's bureau of the Department of Labor is the one to go to, and is now determining just how valuable the laws in various states are as a protection to children by a careful study of their administration and operation.

The study of the child labor situation in Connecticut, the first state to be considered, has just been completed, and has emphasized the fact that the investigation is to be largely concerned with the child labor certificates issued when a child of a certain age is permitted to go to work. The certificates, and are, in a word, their state-issued "work permits."

The systems for issuing and making use of these certificates vary widely in the different states, and it is a great extent measuring the effectiveness of the laws. The children's bureau is now endeavoring to gather up the data, and to frame a law containing the provisions that have been found in the various jurisdictions to be the most effective.

Although the general outlines of child labor laws in the various states are being worked out, the study is widely in the theories on which they are administered. For instance, the certificates may be issued and looked after by the state, or they may be issued by the property in one state of one of the interested parties, and in a different way in another. The study is now in progress to determine whether the law is in the hands of the state, or whether it is in the hands of the property, and what the best method is for the enforcement of the law.

Most antiseptics are poisonous not only to the troublesome "germ" which they are supposed to destroy, but to the healthy cells of the body. The study is now in progress to determine whether the law is in the hands of the state, or whether it is in the hands of the property, and what the best method is for the enforcement of the law.

Production of Thymol, as well. Therefore the value of thymol in medicine and sanitation, for it is almost as powerful germicidal properties, and is not harmful to humans. But, as in the case of many other valuable drugs and chemicals, the United States has been dependent in the past on importations from the foreign supply of this exceedingly valuable substance, and the conditions have put it to a stop its arrival.

Recently one of the agents of the Department of Commerce has made a study of the source and production of the drug, with a view to determining the practicality of its manufacture in this country. The situation is promising, it develops, for the chief source is a lowland seed, produced in the southern part of the country, and may easily be carried on by the European war began practically in the United States, and the conditions have put it to a stop its arrival.

The study developed the fact that the extraction of thymol from the lowland seed is brought about chiefly by steam distillation, and that the other stages of the process are comparatively simple. It was also found that horse radish, which grows in the United States, is a possible source of the drug.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Tuesday, August 15, 1865. The Star printed in its first column a news dispatch from the Atlantic cable, stating that a large vessel decorated with flags was in sight off shore, and that she was supposed to be the Great Eastern, completing her task of laying the Atlantic cable. Subsequent editing, however, carried the disappointing news that the cable had parted on the 2d of August. The schooner First Fruit had brought the news from the British warship Terrible. The next day a dispatch from Hearts Content, Newfoundland, stated that the cable-laying ship and her consort were trying to locate certain buoys which presumably marked the lost end of the cable. The Star of August 17, 1865, said: "The question whether or not the Atlantic cable is a hopeless failure depends upon the point now at issue, whether the cable is broken at the Great Eastern is sunk or holed up. That a buoy was placed at the point where the break was made there is no doubt, but there is much obscurity in regard to the question whether the buoy held up the western end of the submerged cable or not. It is not probable that it is so severely damaged that it is scarcely probable the Great Eastern would be hovering so anxiously and for such length of time over the vicinity of a hopelessly lost wire. For certainly no expectation could be entertained of the cable's being in the water in 14,000 feet of water. The inference certainly is that the buoy, in the vicinity of the Great Eastern, was lingering with such pertinacity, was connected with the severed wire. Consequently there is still a strong probability that the cable will eventually grow fainter with every hour that transpires bringing no news of the arrival of the Great Eastern."

When Washington was put in a state of defense, at the beginning of the civil war, the government took possession of a large number of Fort Lands, tracts of land for the erection of fortifications, without regard to the wishes of the owners, and continuing to occupy them until the close of hostilities. They were then restored to private possession, and the question of compensation arose. In the Star of August 17, 1865, is the following: "An opportunity has been afforded by the government to owners of farms upon which forts have been erected, to receive the buildings and other works left in dismantling the works as compensation for the occupation of the land. The owners of the farms are to be restored to private possession, and the question of compensation arose. 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