TULSA WORLD

EVERY MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY

MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Eugene Lorton.....President and Editor
F. O. Larson.....Business Manager

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Official County Paper

AVERAGE NET PAID CIRCULATION FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1919, WAS 21,508.

I, E. E. Scott, circulation manager, do solemnly swear that the average net paid circulation of The Tulsa Morning and Sunday World for the month of April, 1919, was 21,508, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. E. SCOTT, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 30th day of April, 1919.

MABEL KEIM, Notary Public.
(Seal)
My commission expires October 17, 1921.

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Thou wilt save the afflicted people. Psa. 18:27.

Just in the last distressing hour
The Lord displays delivering power;
The mount of danger is the place,
Where we shall see surprising grace.

Lord save us; we perish. Matt. 8:25.

We know now something more about that fine Italian hand we have heard so much about.

China, having seen how Italy won her point by withdrawing from the peace council, has adopted the same tactics.

Now, perhaps, the war department will permit the soldiers who have been doing manual labor in France for several months to come home.

Oklahoma did not take a step backward, but she is stalled in the mud and there is no prospect of her pulling herself forward for some years to come.

It can't be said that Germany has been taken by surprise. Notwithstanding her show of innocence she had a suspicion of the contents of the package that was to be handed her.

Oklahoma farmers, apparently, are against good roads. Therefore, Governor Robertson, who wants to please the farmers, will not call an extra session of the legislature to pass another good roads bill.

A MATTER OF HABIT.

People who have been admiring President Wilson for his unwavering insistence on principle in the Fiume matter have their admiration tempered with a question as to how long he will maintain his stand, or how soon he may see a new light and back down with apologies to the Italians. Looking back over the remarkable history of this man we see his career sprinkled with episodes of this character. He can stand more firmly for a particular thing until we think him immovable, and then yield more supinely than the criminal who is caught with the goods. It is not now so much a question of who is right about the Fiume question, or who will prevail, but whether we can bet on the president being sure of the rectitude of his position and sticking to it, or whether he will yield to Orlando's bluff and sell out his convictions for a doubtful advantage.

While there may be some doubt as to the Wilsonian course in the Paris conference, there is one thing which cannot be denied—he has consistently surrendered American interests without compensating gain. It is a habit with him. He surrendered American rights in the Panama canal; he surrendered American rights under treaties with Mexico; he surrendered as long as he dared the right of Americans to sail the seas; he surrendered American markets to foreign producers under the near-free-trade tariff law; he surrendered to the four brotherhoods when they made their demands under threat to tie up the industries of the country; he surrendered the democratic party to socialism; he surrendered to the I. W. W. when they demanded interference in behalf of Mooney and Hillstrom, convicted of murder; he surrendered to Huerta after demanding a salute to the flag, he surrendered to Carranza after demanding a coalition government in Mexico; he retreated after going into Mexico to "et Villa;" he preached the doctrine of surrender when he proclaimed America "too proud to fight;" he urged surrender when he asked for peace without victory. He may "keep a stiff upper lip" with Italy, but the danger is he will counsel a course of unjustified moderation in dealing with Germany that will hearten that defeated people and give them courage to believe their ambitions have not been crushed but only postponed.

THE MAN HIGHER UP.

The reversal of Mr. Burleson's former attitude relative to various cable lines taken over by the government as a "war measure" seems to justify a majority opinion that the whole fabric at Washington plays nothing else but a double-dealing political game and a very poor game at that. They have long catered to the whims and vanities of both labor and capital and have satisfied neither but they do, however, as usual, place the burdens of their errors upon the great so-called middle class.

Then why should we rail at the Burleson prototype? Why should we not look a little deeper and ask ourselves who was primarily responsible for their appointment and their president retention in high places? And who was directly or perhaps indirectly accountable for the many appointments of ex-congressmen and ex-candidates to war positions requiring training, technique and ability? And what system will stand sponsor for a cabinet official who sends the conscientious slackers from jail to their homes well fed and groomed and paid for the valuable services rendered, also their "character" and "citizenship" thoroughly restored? The answer is that the strict party spoils systems of the present administration is directly responsible and must carry the burden, however, much they have tried by various devices both here and abroad to shift them. And the result is and will always be much the same as in the airplane mess and hundreds of other nauseating mistakes and blunders directly traceable to men in charge of large affairs who never did know and never could understand and probably never would have vindicated a nation's honor had not stronger and abler men pointed the way and virtually kicked them into line.

To ask why the incompetent should secure these berths would be folly and to inquire why, after their uselessness had been pretty well demonstrated, they are still retained, would likewise be futile.

For withal, a thoughtful and discriminating public has perhaps learned better than to ask intelligent questions of a partisan administration that has built nothing but discredit at home and distrust abroad and has presented us with a couple of hard-time vacations with a carnival of unstabilized property sandwiched in between and a stupendous public debt many millions larger than it should be. We shall continue to pay the price as long as weakness and inefficiency, obliging politicians and soothing rhetoricians hold down the forums at Washington.

TRAINING PAYS.

The war has given a great impetus to the tendency of boys and girls to quit their schooling too soon in their eagerness to become wage earners. In some cases this has been because of the urge of necessity, but when all is said and done, it is a bad policy and does not pay. Education and training of the mind is a profitable investment both of time and money. The Christian Herald reminds us that boys and girls who go to work at the end of grammar school rarely get good jobs. The work they find to do is usually unskilled; it offers little training or chance for advancement. When they are older they find that the years are gone when they should have been preparing for life and yet they are still untrained for the skilled work that offers a future.

Many boys and girls when they leave school find work that offers high wages for a beginner. But these wages seldom grow because the work is of a character that requires no training. They have earned money, it is true, and perhaps learned a little about managing their own pocketbooks, but as far as fitting themselves for more profitable occupations the result is nothing. A position that offers a future and steadily increasing wages with the growth of ability and experience requires school training. It is the exceptional young person who can go untrained into the battle of business life and make his own advancement, and even such as these would advance faster if they had the training to aid them.

A table prepared by the United States bureau of education compares the wages of a group of children who left school at 14 years of age with another group who left at 18. At 23 years of age the average boy who had remained in school until he was 18 had received over $2,000 more salary than the average boy who had left at 14, and was then receiving over $900 a year more. This is equivalent to an investment of $18,000 at 5 per cent. Can a boy increase his capital that fast any other way? Thorough preparation is not a waste of time, but pays big in dollars and cents, as well as in happiness.

Oklahoma Outbursts

Dick Turkin, who used to be one of the best road workers in England, now lives near Waurika.

We are pleased to learn that all the farmers around Bristow are planting big patches of watermelons.

It has also been our observation, says the News-Publicat, that many a Chandler man who argues downtown fasches at home.

Mrs. Stubblefield of Vinita is able to trace her ancestry back to the knights of the plow and the harrow.

What has become of the old-fashioned preacher who announced that the evening service would begin at early candle lighting?

The girl on South Main, who has made some close-up observations of the matter, says it takes a Jap to show American women how to wear a kimono.

E. G. McAdams picked a rather cool spell of weather to turn his senatorial boom out on the grass. Before a year coming August it is also going to run into a wide strip of country swept by hot winds.

Hi Stephens, an enforcement officer, is doing his bit toward reducing the number of law violators in eastern Oklahoma. He has cut two notches on his gun in the past 39 days.

To our mind the best part of "Madame Butterfly" is where Cio-Cio-San discovers that it is not a lodge meeting, or work at the office which keeps the "old man" out late at night.

The Oklahoma City Times foresees trouble in getting desired work done with a republican congress and a democratic president. It can hardly be more difficult, however, than in the last session when the president and congress were both democratic.

It is a lamentable fact that only a small percentage of the vote turned out at the good roads bond election. Had it been a contest over the office of constable a heavy vote would have been cast.

Already there is considerable of a row in Oklahoma City police circles as to how rewards for stolen automobiles are to be split up. Some of these sweet days we are going to find an officer who will think it part of his duty to hunt up and return stolen property without expecting a reward.

We note that all but one of the seaplanes which are attempting the flight across the big water have negotiated the first two legs successfully. We do not know just how the Atlantic is fixed for legs, but if they are anything like the supply at Third and Main there is trouble further on for the crews.

We have an old-fashioned notion that when a man is appointed to an office he ought to possess some qualifications peculiar to the position. Henry Wood has been appointed state highway commissioner. Wood knows how to build a political fence, but he don't know a darn thing about roads. If his appointment is an indication of the kind of men Governor Robertson would finally have selected for the state road commission probably the defeat of the road bonds is a blessing in disguise.

150A,000 ARMY MULES TURNED BACK TO FARMS

DALLAS, Texas, May 10.—Demobilization of the army mule and horse is going forward rapidly, according to figures on government sales just compiled by C. O. Moser, livestock inspector of the purchasing quartermaster.

The figures show that during the war the government bought 115,000 head of horses and mules at a total cost of $27,000,000 in the southern and central purchasing zones. When hostilities ended the government owned about 500,000 head of horses and mules, 300,000 in the United States and 200,000 in France, only 70,000 of the latter number having been shipped from this country.

Because of the big demand for these animals on central west farms the government has been hurrying distribution, and when auctions now advertised are completed 150,000 animals will have been placed back on farms since January 1.

Cavalry horses cost the government an average of $165, artillery horses $190, and mules $190, according to these figures. At the sales cavalry horses have brought an average of $85, artillery horses $150 and draft mules $160. These sales have included many worn out animals, sepia selling for as little as $10. On the other hand, many animals have brought fancy prices.

KANSAS WILL PUNISH CONTAMINATION OF WATER

TOPEKA, Kan., May 8.—The problem of maintaining fresh water supply in Kansas free from pollution by oil wells promises to be a serious one, according to both state officials and oil producers. The extension of the oil field, it is declared by Dr. S. J. Crumbine, head of the state health department, likewise extends the menace to the municipal water supplies to new territories, and warning has been issued jointly by Secretary Crumbine and S. M. Hawkes, assistant attorney general, that the state will back up the new state law designed along broad lines to protect the water supply from oil well pollution.

With the oil men it is a serious problem how to prevent the oil well refuse from polluting the streams. Some say they have tried reservoirs, but ultimately these overflow and reach the streams.

"I believe the law is sufficiently broad," said Judge Hawkes, "to permit the state to enjoin every oil company in Kansas if necessary."

SAN JUAN TO BECOME MOST IMPORTANT PORT

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 10.—Work will be commenced within a few months to make San Juan harbor the most important port in the Carribean in the opinion of Governor Yager who has recently returned from Washington. Governor Yager obtained the promise of the government engineers to proceed with the dredging as soon as possible.

Assurance has already been obtained from leaders in the insular legislature that the necessary legislation will be passed whereby the insular government will agree to refund to the federal government $1,100,000 at the rate of $100,000 a year after the habor improvements are completed.

No Booze, Jamaica Ginger.

BANGOR, Me., May 10.—The saloon keeper's loss is the grocer's gain. That's how the dry laws are working out in the Pine Tree state. Men who cannot get booze fall back on substitutes. Grocers are making a lot of money handling "Jakey"—which is none other than Jamaica ginger.

Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt

IT is entirely inexcusable, however, to try to combine the unready hand with the unbridled tongue. It is folly to permit freedom of speech about foreigners as well as ourselves—and the peace-at-any-price persons are much too feeble a folk to try to interfere with freedom of speech—and yet to try to shirk the consequences of freedom of speech. It is folly to try to abolish our navy, and at the same time to insist that we have a right to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, that we have a right to control the Panama canal which we ourselves dug, that we have a right to retain Hawaii and prevent foreign nations from taking Cuba, and a right to determine what immigrants, Asiatic or European, shall come to our shores, and the terms on which they shall be naturalized and shall hold land and exercise other privileges. We are a rich people, and an unmilitary people. In international affairs we are a short sighted people. But I know my countrymen. Down at the bottom their temper is such that they will not permanently tolerate injustice done to them. In the long run they will no more permit affronts to their national honor than injuries to their national interest. Such being the case, they will do well to remember that the surest of all ways to invite disaster is to be opulent, aggressive and unarmed.

Throughout the seven and a half years that I was president, I pursued without faltering one consistent foreign policy, a policy of genuine international good will and of consideration for the rights of others, and at the same time of steady preparedness. The weakest nations knew that they, no less than the strongest, were safe from insult and injury at our hands; and the strong and the weak alike also knew that we possessed both the will and the ability to guard ourselves from wrong or insult at the hands of any one.

It was under my administration that the Hague court was saved from becoming an empty farce. It had been established by joint international agreement, but no power had been willing to resort to it. Those establishing it had grown to realize that it was in danger of becoming a mere paper court, so that it would never really come into being at all. M. d'Estournelles de Constant had been especially alive to this danger. By correspondence and in personal interviews he impressed upon me the need not only of making advances by actually applying arbitration—not merely promising by treaty to apply it—to questions that were up for settlement, but of using the Hague tribunal for this purpose. I cordially sympathized with these views. On the recommendation of Joe Hay, I succeeded in getting an agreement with Mexico to lay a matter in dispute between the two republics before the Hague court. This was the first case ever brought before the Hague court. It was followed by numerous others, and it definitely established that court as the great international peace tribunal. By mutual agreement with Great Britain, through the decision of a joint commission, of the which the American members were Senators Lodge and Turner, and Secretary Root, we were able peacefully to settle the Alaska boundary question, the only question remaining between ourselves and the British empire which it was not possible to settle by friendly arbitration; this therefore represented the removal of the last obstacle to absolute agreement between the two peoples. We were of substantial service in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations at Algeciras concerning Morocco. We concluded with Great Britain, and with most of the other great nations, arbitration treaties specifically agreeing to arbitrate all matters, and especially the interpretation of treaties, save only as regards questions affecting territorial integrity, national honor and vital national interest. We made with Great Britain a treaty guaranteeing the free use of the Panama canal on equal terms to the ships of all nations, while reserving to ourselves the right to police and fortify the canal, and therefore to control it in time of war. Under this treaty we are in honor bound to arbitrate the question of canal tolls for coastwise traffic between the western and eastern coasts of the United States. I believe that the American position as regards this matter is right; but I also believe that under the arbitration treaty we are in honor bound to submit the matter to arbitration in view of Great Britain's contention—although I hold it to be an unwise contention—that our position is unsound. I emphatically disbelieve in making universal arbitration treaties which neither the makers nor any one else would for a moment dream of keeping. I no less emphatically insist that it is our duty to keep the limited and sensible arbitration treaties which we have already made. The importance of a promise lies not in making it, but in keeping it; and the poorest of all positions for a nation to occupy in such a matter is readiness to make impossible promises at the same time that there is failure to keep promises which have been made, which can be kept, and which it is discreditable to break.

During the early part of the pear 1905, the strain on the civilized world caused by the Russo-Japanese war became serious. The losses of life and of treasure were frightful. From all the sources of information at hand, I grew most strongly to believe that a further continuation of the struggle would be a very bad thing for Japan, and an even worse thing for Russia. Japan was already suffering terribly from the drain upon her men, and especially upon her resources, and had nothing further to gain from continuance of the struggle; its continuance meant to her more loss than gain, even if she were victorious. Russia, in spite of her gigantic strength, was, in my judgment, apt to lose even more than she had already lost if the struggle continued. I deemed it probable that she would no more be able successfully to defend eastern Siberia and northern Manchuria than she had been able to defend southern Manchuria and Korea. If the war went on, I thought it, on the whole, likely that Russia would be driven west of Lake Baikal. But it was very far from certain. There is no certainty in such a war. Japan might have met defeat, and defeat to her would have spelt overwhelming disaster; and even if she had continued to win, what she thus won would have been of no value to her, and the cost in blood and money would have left her drained white. I believed, therefore, and the time had come when it was greatly to the interest of both combatants to have peace, and when therefore it was possible to get both to agree to peace.

I first satisfied myself that each side wished me to act, but that, naturally and properly, each side was exceedingly anxious that the other should not believe that the action was taken on its initiative. I then sent an identical note to the two powers proposing that they should meet, through tehir representatives, to see if peace could not be made directly between them, and offered to act as an intermediary in bringing about such a meeting, but not for any other purpose. Each assented to my proposal in principle. There was difficulty in getting them to agree on a common meeting place; but each finally abandoned its original contention in the matter, and the representatives of the two nations finally met at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. I previously received the two delegations at Oyster Bay on the U. S. S. Mayflower, which, together with another naval vessel, I put at their disposal, on behalf of the United States government, to take them from Oyster Bay to Portsmouth.

As is customary—but both unwise and undesirable—in such cases, each side advanced claims which the other could not grant. The chief difficulty came because of Japan's demand for a money indemnity. I felt that it would be better for Russia to pay some indemnity than to go on with the war, for there was little chance, in my judgment, of the war turning out favorably for Russia, and the revolutionary movement already under way bade fair to overthrow the negotiations entirely. I advised the Russian government to this effect, at the same time urging them to abandon their pretensions on certain other points, notably concerning the southern half of Saghelien, which the Japanese had taken. I also, however, and equally strongly, advised the Japanese that in my judgment it would be the gravest mistake on their part to insist on continuing the war for the sake of a money indemnity; for Russia was absolutely firm in refusing to give them an indemnity, and the longer the war continued the less able she would be to pay. I pointed out that there was no possible analogy between their case and that of Germany in the war with France, which they were fond of quoting. The Germans held Paris and half of France, and gave up much territory in lieu of the indemnity, whereas the Japanese were still many thousand miles from Moscow, and had no territory whatever which they wished to give up. I also pointed out that in my judgment whereas the Japanese had enjoyed the sympathy of most of the civilized powers at the outset of and during the continuance of the war, they would forfeit it if they turned the war into one merely for getting money—and, moreover, they would almost certainly fail to get the money, and would simply find themselves at the end of a year, even if things prospered with them, in possession of territory they did not want, having spent enormous additional sums of money, and lost enormous additional numbers of men, and yet without a penny of remuneration. The treaty of peace was finally signed.

As is inevitable under such circumstances, each side felt that it ought to have got better terms, and when the danger was well past each side felt that it had been over-reached by the other, and that if the war had gone on it would have gotten more than it actually did get. The Japanese government had been wise throughout, except in the matter of announcing that it would insist on a money indemnity. Neither in national nor in private affairs is it ordinarily advisable to make a bluff which cannot be put through—personally, I never believe in doing it under any circumstances. The Japanese people had been misled by this bluff of their government; and the unwisdom of the government's action in the matter was shown by the great resentment the treaty aroused in Japan, although it was so beneficial to Japan. There were various mob outbreaks, especially in the Japanese cities; the police were roughly handled, and several Christian churches were burned, as reported to me by the American minister. In both Russia and Japan I believe that the net result as regards myself was a feeling of injury, and of dislike of me, among the people at large. I had expected this; I regarded it as entirely natural; and I did not resent it in the least. The governments of both nations behaved toward me not only with correct and entire propority, but with much courtesy and the fullest acknowledgement of the good effect of what I had done; and in Japan, at least, I believe that the leading men sincerely felt that I had been their friend. I had certainly tried my best to be the friend not only of the Japanese people but of the Russian people, and I believe that what I did was for the best interests of both and of the world at large.

(To be continued.)

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Dundee Has Shade

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 10.—"Dundee by a shade" is the verdict today of a majority of experts who witnessed the 10-round battle here last night between Johnny Dundee and Richie Mitchell. On the few occasions when the men stood toe to toe and slugged Mitchell had the better of the going, but Dundee elected to box most of the time and in this department he outclassed Mitchell by a wide margin.

Live Issues of the Day

Wood, a Presidential Possibility.

Philadelphia North American.

A few days after the sudden death of Theodore Roosevelt an ex perienced political observer remarked to us that no single incident had ever changed so greatly the political conditions and prospects of the two great parties. The tragic deaths of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, he said, caused no such profound reactions as the passing of this private citizen.

If Colonel Roosevelt had lived, our friend went on, he would have been compelled to stand as the republican nominee for the presidency next year. And in that event President Wilson would have declined a third nomination; for he never would have joined issues with the man who at first stood almost alone among the country's leaders of thought for preparedness, undiluted Americanism, the vindication of national rights and the preservation of international law. The triumph of the republican party, through the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt, had seemed assured.

But he had left no logical successor; there was no man who was clearly the inheritor of the great leader's prestige and influence. He had been the veritable embodiment of the faith which alone could revitalize and perpetuate the party of Lincoln, and there seemed none to take his place. Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes had not measured up to the situation, and neither had any deep hold on public sentiment. The republicans in congress, even the strongest of them, had failed to impress themselves upon the country, and, through lack of courage or misguided ideas of patriotism they had acquiesced in, had even supported, autocratic, un-American administration policies.

With Roosevelt removed—we are continuing a summary of the views expressed to us—the center of gravity had been shifted suddenly from the republican to the democratic side. President Wilson, having completed his triumphal tour of the European capitals, where he had been acclaimed as the leader who should restore peace and justice to the world was at the pinnacle of hi sfame. No statesman had ever occupied so advantageous a position, for it lay with him to present to the conference of nations a plan which would go far to insure tranquility and relieve mankind from the burdens and horrors of war. It was not safe, we were warned, to assume that because he had never had a constructive program for anything, he had undertaken this supreme task without one. From the beginning of the conflict his overmastering ambition had been to stand before history as the final arbiter and dictator of peace, and it was conceivable that for the first time in his public career he would be able to offer a definite plan, not merely vague principles and admonitions.

In this country the doubts created by his spectacular peace trip were already giving way to a more favorable sentiment, a reflection of the extraordinary greetings given to him abroad, and if a durable peace proved really to be the product of his genius, his fame and influence would be overshadowing. Having all the advantages of position and opportunity, he probably would be his party's nominee for a third term, it seemed to the observer, against a republican opponent who could have no comparable claim upon public enthusiasm and support.

It should always be kept in mind, we were advised, that the next president would be a man who had been a conspicuous figure in the war; for American political history shows that war issues, in some form or other, dominate presidential eletcions for years after the close of a conflict.

Two months later our observant friend carried his analysis further, to cover developments in the interval. President Wilson, his ceremonious appearances as an illustrious visitor having ended, had been confronted by the realities of the peace conference. He had outlined in general terms his demands and ideals, but, to the astonishment and dismay of European statesmen, had proved wholly unprepared to offer a definite program for realizing the extravagant expectations he had aroused among the war-burdened peoples. Therefore they turned hurriedly to the task, and some 40 plans for a league of nations were drafted. That framed by General Smuts, modeled upon the structure of the British empire, was the most comprehensive. President Wilson adopted it, and, after it had been slightly modified, but with no attempts to safeguard the vital interests of the United tSates, he gave it his approval, and announced that there was "good and sufficient reason for the phraseology and substance of each article." This attitude he maintained during his trip to this country and after his departure.

Publiaction of the covenant aroused the republicans from their cowed inertia, and strong speeches of protest were delivered by Senators Poindexter and Borah. Later, after President Wilson had failed to justify or even intelligently explain the document, Senators Cummins, Knox and Lodge riddled its pretentions and exposed its pitfalls. Mr. Wilson remaining obdurate in his purpose to defy the senate and reject all amendments, a final declaration was necessary, and this took the form of a resolution, signed by 37 republican members, which doomed the covenant to defeat unless it recognized and protected American rights.

Thus the issue was sharply drawn, and the nation was aroused as it had not been since the outbreak of the war. In the view of our experienced political friend, the situation had changed so that formidable candidacies against that of Mr. Wilson were possible. The republican senators, he said, had had a chance to redeem themselves. He noted a wanning of President Wilson's popularity and a shifting of the center of gravity back to the republicans, with a consequent check to the current that had been sweeping toward a third term.

Last Monday, after a lapse of six or seven weeks, he analyzed the situation again, in view of a new and unexpected development. He had found, he said, that a strong sentiment was crystallizing for Major General Wood, a possibility that had not occurred to him when making his previous estimates.

No political tactician or student ever seriously considered Leonard Wood as an available 1920 candidate during the last two years of Colonel Roosevelt's life. He was too close to the great leader, and the Roosevelt prestige was to powerful, for him to be suggested as a rival or successor. But the columns of newspapers in various parts of the country show that today the Wood sentiment is a genuine and spreading force. Although unorganized and undirected, it manifests itself in every quarter and in every stratum of national thought.

Evidences of the movement, our friend reported, are widespread among the returning soldiers. A notable thing, he said, is the general aversion they display toward political suggestions mentioning General Pershing and Secretary Baker. They are not as a rule hostile to President Wilson—they fell that he is trying to get good results in Paris; but that is about as far as their enthusiasm goes! they do not want another Wilson administration. Pershing and Baker they are frankly against.

The ideal of a majority of the soldiers, said the observer, was Theodore Roosevelt; they believe that if his courageous counsel and far-sighted warnings had prevailed, the nation and its fighting men would have been spared much needless suffering and many needless sacrifices. With multitudes of them, we were told, Wood stands second to Roosevelt. The fact that both of them were the objects of vindictice partian enmity and discrimination has had its effect in associating the two names, so fas ar the returning troops are concerned.

Another factor in the Wood strength, as reported to us, is that thousands of officers and men in the medical department of the army come back from France with memories which recall to them his arbitrary exclusion from foreign service. He is an army surgeon, and these men are convinced that if he had had a post in France commensurate with his military capacity the medical organization would not have suffered as it did because of inadequate support and faulty administration.

A surprising feature of the situation, according to our friend, is General Wood's strength in the south. Sentiment for him is found to be increasing also in New England and the west. A significant circumstnce is that in three or four states there are claims for Wood as a "favorite son"—in New Hampshire, because he was born there; in Massachustees, where he was educated, and in Kansas and Nebraska, where he served the nation so effectively as a trainer of superb fighting divisions. And now Illinois wants to adopt him because he is commander of the military department of that region. Throughout the conservative east there are thousands of Plattsburg graduates who are enthusiastg for the creator of that great national asset.

In addition to all this, ran the comment brought to us, Wood is the first choice of nine-tenths of the Progressives. He is regarded as the logical inheritor of the Roosevelt leadership, because no other man in the Republican party, it is urged, has had such wide and varied experiences with the military and civil affairs of the government; none was so close to Roosevelt; there is none in whose judgment and counsel Roosevelt had such great confidence.

Admitting that the strong development of the Wood movement was surprising, the commentator found that it was based largely upon the principle to which he had drawn attention before—that the next president will be a man who served the country conspicuously in connection with the war and demonstrated thereby his fitness to serve it during the period when war-made issues will dominate national affairs. Leonard Wood seems, said our friend, the one man among the Republican possibilities competent to represent the cause for which TReodore Roosevelt battled to the day of his death—preparedness, Americanism, civic duty, the promotion of ideals, of honor and justice. As a war figure he stands out despite the shackling of his abilities by partisan decree; for the nation owes to him the Plattsburg system, the most important constructive factor in defensive preparedness; he did tremendously effective work in organizing and training great bodies of troops, and he was made to suffer for having championed policies that would have shortened the war and saved the lives of thousands of American soldiers.

We present these observations by a competent student of political affairs because they seem to us highly interesting and enlightening. Events move rapidly and conditions change sometimes with puzzling completeness, so that no assured forecast so far in advance of a presidential campaign has much worth. But the spontaneity ofthe sentiment for Leonard Wood is suggestive and significant. There is unquestionably a growing interest in him and a growing belief gin his equipment for leadership. The movement toward his candidacy seems to us to be one that might easily become important.

A Man-Sized Task.

Detroit Free Press.

The business men of the country are now engaged on the most complicated task ever set them. It transcends in the matter of intricate detail even that enormous task of readjusting business from war-time to post-war conditions. It is a matter of such vital moment that a mistake may mean ruin, or prison, or both. It is the preparation of the corporation income and profits tax return. Never before in the whole history of record-keeping and accounting has such a test been laid upon the ability of mortal men to measure up to the very apex of the Venetian science—for it is to the merchants of old Venice that we owe the invention of double-entry bookkeeping, and the luckless business man who has neglected to become a past master in that science must necessarily stagger in dazed impotency under the compulsion of this latest tax report.

Much has been said about the increasing complexity of everything governmental; this tax return which the nation's business men are now making out from Maine to California and from Florida to Oregon is the apex of complexity. It is so complicated that the treasury department was unable to get the many-paged blanks out in time for business men to make returns on the date specified—March 15—and an extension had to be granted. There are schedules for "net income," "invested capital," "excess profits and war profits credits," computation of taxes," "taxable income," "reconciliation of net profit per books with taxable income," "balance sheets" by the dozen, "analysis of surplus account," "capital, etc., before adjustments are made," "adjustments by way of additions," "adjustments by way of deductions," "changes in invested capital during the war," "changes before the war," "changes from end of prewar period to beginning of taxable year," and "inadmissible assets."

Why, to illustrate what it all means to a business of $50,000 capital, the treasury department's guide book requires four and one-half pages. Never before was there such a pyramiding of complexities; even government experts are unable to agree on many points. There is just one thing positive—the government wants funds and it is going to have them. If the business man makes a mistake on the side of paying too much it takes years for him to obtain a refund, but if he errs on the other side treasury agents will find it on examining his books and he may even find one agent disagreeing with another as to the additional amount of taxation he should pay.

Debatable points in the handling of items like depreciation, appreciation, depletion, maintenance, etc., may be dealt with in the utmost good faith, but there is no telling what may be approved or disapproved in that "hazy middleground" of accounting. The business man who thinks his balance sheet shows a profit at the year's end may discover that he is bankrupt instead, once a treasury agent gets hold of his return and starts checking it up against his books. It should never be forgotten that what burdens business burdens all who work in that business, and this matter of complicating the tax returns may so hamper the business men of the country as to impair efficiency and frustrate the very end aimed at by collection of the most money possible.

Democratic Views of Burleson.

New York World.

Possibly there are stations in which Albert Sidney Burleson would be a conspicuous success, but the postmaster generalship is not one of them. He has industry, ability of a sort and determination, above all else he is accomplished in the genius art of making enemies.

The review of Mr. Burleson's public career appearing elsewhere in this issue of The World is not more convincing as an indictment of his temperament and practices than of the policy that has kept him so long in office. He is the colossal contradiction of the Wilson cabinet. Being everlastingly at war with nearly everybody else, he is always at war with himself, and he cannot help it.

A radical, he is also a reactionary; a democrat, he has no more favor in his own party than among republicans; an intermediary between capital and labor he is disliked by both; a government ownrshiper, his control of the wires has driven every other doctrinarie of state socialism to despair.

To exasperate when he would conciliate; to be impolite when he would be politically masterful; to disturb and distract when he would be diplomatic, and to set everybody by the ears when he is making the most elaporate plans to be ingratiating—in all of the things we have Burleson and Burlesonism.

It is Burleson who cannot go to the capitol for any purpose without stampeding congress or driving its members into stubborn silence. It is Burleson who cannot attend a meeting of the cabinet without awakening the wrath of his associates. He is worse than tactless. He has a positive genius for that kind of dominance which leads inevitably to contention. He is irritable himself and he is the occasion of irritability in others.

Some such men have been wise in council, but this is not true of Burleson. His advice is apt to be as bad as his manners, and some of the most grievous errors of the present administration are attributed to him. In particular, he is said to have inspired the president's lamentably partisan appeal last October for the election of a democratic congress.

With the postal service disorganized, inefficient And mutinous, Burleson's methods are creating similar conditions as to telegraphs and telephones; and yet, the facts all being against him, business being against him, labor being against him and his party being against him, he remains the one eulogist of the present system and stands alone in the administration in urging its adoption as a permanent policy.

By common consent, Burleson is held responsible for much of the criticism, many of the enemies and not a few of the difficulties that Mr. Wilson has encountered. He has no friend in public life except the president who keeps him in place. What is the explanation and what is the attraction? Better men, more useful men and more adaptable men are dismissed into private life every day.

A. J. Pennington, superintendent of the U. S. Compression Inner Tube company, left several days ago for the east on a trip in the interest of the local corporation, which recently began foundation work for a million dollar tire and tube factory on a 10-acre site on the Sand Springs road near the Tulsa city limits.

Mr. Pennington is making the trip to visit the plants of large manufacturers in the eastern section of the country and arrange for the purchase of machinery to be installed in the new Tulsa plant. While in New York Mr. Pennington will meet M. C. Hale, president of the local company, who will have important conferences to negotiate for shipments of the machinery as soon as the factory is completed.

Mr. Hale plans to leave here in a week or 10 days and before his return he will discuss with importers contracts for handling the supplies of crude rubber to be required by the tube company after operations begin at the plant.

It was emphasized yesterday by Mr. Hale that machinery of the type to be utilized by the U. S. Compression Inner Tube company is of special design inasmuch as there is no product on the market similar to the puncture-proof tube to be manufactured here. Equipment to provide for a daily production of 1,000 of these tubes and 500 casings will be required in the first factory unit.

Returning to Capital Punishment.

After experimenting for years two states have returned recently to the imposition of capital punishment for murder, and great is the outcry among the sentimentalists who do not possess sufficient mentality to distinguish between that crime and the exercise of community discipline. In the ultimate effect they resemble the fatalists. To them should be repeated the words of one learned in the lore of the east upon the subject of handling over to bloody justice the man compelled by fate to kill his father:

"I do as others do, not because the murder was done by him, but because the murderer should not be allowed another chance of murdering. He is a tiger who has tasted blood and should be shot. I am convinced that he was a tool in the hands of fate, but that will not prevent my taking measures, whether predestined or not, in order to prevent his being similarly used again."

So the state, too, eliminates the killer not to punish him, but to protect society. Life must be safeguarded or there is no stability to the social organization. The dead return not and the hanged murderer slays not again.