TULSA DAILY WORLD

EVERY MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY

MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

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

Entered in the Tulsa Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

Official County Paper

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

I, E. E. Hoitt, 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. HOITT,
Circulation Manager.

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

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

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Daily Food

There shall be a fountain opened to the house of David, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, for sin and for uncleanness. Zech. 13:1.

Come and he'll cleanse our spotted souls
And wash away our stains
In the dear fountain that his love
Poured from his dying veins.

Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me. Psa. 51:10.

The straw vote is to be again tested when the senate takes up for consideration the peace treaty.

The admission of President Wilson in his message to congress that he was out of touch with American affairs is another slap at Burleson's control of the wires service.

The situation in Turkey has again become strained. Was there ever a time when the Turkish situation was not strained?

The position of a lot of prominent democrats simply is that they would much rather discuss the league of nations from a purely party standpoint than upon the broad grounds of Americanism.

PROHIBITION RADICALISM.

A news item carried recently announces the intention of a big brewing company controlling several St. Louis firms to recommence the manufacture of beer, the product to contain 2 3-4 per cent alcohol so as to render it practically non-intoxicating yet with sufficient kick to be preferred to the imitation products. Coincident with this comes the decision of Federal Judge Meyer of New York granting an injunction against the government interfering with the making of such a drink. Coming upon the heels of the president's recommendation that wine and beer be exempted from the workings of the wartime dry law, it looks as though the prohibitionists had not won so complete a victory as they thought. If true, this will surprise very few, for those who are observing will have noted that the anti-saloon forces have not been strictly honest in their campaign for national dryness.

It has not been long since there was a great hue and cry against the saloon as the breeding place of everything that was degrading and the saloons did much that justified the complaint. Then the government comes along and puts the saloon out of business. The anti-saloon men had gained what they nakedly set out to get, but were not satisfied—they proposed to go farther and make the nation bone dry. There have been three viewpoints in this country in regard to this question: one party fighting against everything alcoholic, another defending moderate drinking, and a third "balance of power" which signed to neither extreme but held to reason in all things. In the fight these "temperance" people aided the dry to eliminate the saloon, but now that their eyes are opened to the unreasonable radicalism of the dry it is doubtful if their support can further be depended upon. The saloon was condemned—they voted down the saloon—but it has since developed that this was only an entrance wedge, the stepping stone to absolute dryness. The radicals led the moderates to believe they were honest but now show that they only desired to trap them into aiding the extremist program.

The president's recommendation failed to satisfy either the wets or drys. Congress seems to a mind to reject or ignore it. Yet we must give the president credit for a great deal of courage in speaking a warning word on the unpopular side of the controversy. He may have had ulterior intents in view, but if so he is no worse than the average politician, for absolute sincerity is as scarce in politics as are icebergs in July, but we must at any rate give him credit for courage, for the first thing he encountered was a scathing rebuke from his fellow churchmen. It takes a brave man to face adverse public opinion for the sake of his convictions, and President Wilson has the results of seeing further into a proposition than the average citizen who makes up his mind on the issue or according to preconceived ideas.

The fact is, the country is not satisfied with the trap it has been led into by the anti-saloon league. There are mutterings and grumblings everywhere. Labor has protested with no uncertain voice that it has been hoodwinked. The tremendous sale of near-beer drinks shows that the desire for beverages is still there as strong as ever. The home manufacture and clandestine sales show that it will be made and drunk. And the prohibitionists is forseeing enough to realize that the dry people have made the mistake of carrying a good thing too far and, if they insist on putting the screws down too hard, the result will be a reversal of public opinion and they will lose the smaller advantage with which they should have been content.

Things for the future do not look so dark and dreary as they did. The price of starters for cranky cars is coming down.

Germany, says the Toledo Blade, wasn't a good sport while winning and she isn't a good sport now. Yellow should be the predominant color in any new flag the country may adopt.

Just as Mr. Bryan had about reached the point where he felt disposed to endorse anything President Wilson might say, along comes the presidential message to congress suggested the reinstatement of wine and beer.

THE LIGHTED PATHWAY.

In these days of strenuous discussion of great public questions and of policies of world-wide import, it is refreshing to turn aside and take a look at the higher and more permanent momentous things of life—viewpoints that will remain with human beings and employ the wisest minds long after the great war exists only in history and the men who now occupy the center of the stage will have made their exit and been forgotten. The problems of the present must be met, and must be dealt with judiciously and justly, but there are problems that concern our inmost personal life and the happiness of our children's children to the last generation, as well as our own welfare here and hereafter.

In this connection we recommend the observations of one W. H. Sanders of Charlotte, N. C., a name unknown to fame but belonging to a mind that transcends the trivialities of politics and warfare. He says: "I know there is something that sings in the heart of man so that he dreams while he works, and I know that he works all the more and all the better because he dreams. I know there is something that turns indifference to interest and listlessness into life, something that winds up the coiled springs of endeavor quickens and strengthens determination and takes up the slack of toil to turn them into toys.

"I know there is something that levels the hill and bridges the stream and tunnels the mountain and climbs the bleak and barren peaks of difficulty and moves the world.

"I know there is something that finds the beauty and not the flaw in every statue, the strength and not the weakness in every friend and the quality of good in every man.

"I know there is something that with noiseless step comes tripping down to where weakness and weariness and worry and care sit moping and brooding in the, sunless and sheerless caverns of gloom, something that lights up the spirit lamps of cheer, turns morbid imaginings into sane fancy and the monstrous shapes of darkness into companies of lights—merriness and love, something that fills the timid soul with sacred fire and turns the daily beguiling treasures of midnight into visions of beauty, something that floods the dismal waste with the glory of sunrise and turns the dreary graves of despair into sacred places of the gods.

"Hope? Very well, call it hope. Then I shall think of hope not as a fairy of the imagination but as a reality in the everyday life of the everyday man. Foolish hope do you say? Never believe I say that when nature [illegible] she gave me more [illegible] more than a [illegible] that that I would rather have than all her money in gold.

"Whatever [illegible] hold for me or for mankind I will face with reason if I can, with faith if I must, if I must."

Oklahoma Outbursts

C. H. Ames is the second white man to sit in Indian in to be appointed by office by chance.

Your antipathy towards the Oklahoma City Times should be something more than a member of boycotts under Roberts rules.

If June doesn't do any better than May, and the auto on South Main, it is going to be a tough season on budding tribes.

Jay Walker lives at Ingalton, Kansas, a town where Harve Parsons says the traffic cops sleep the clock around.

The girl down Sperry says the reason she refused to speak Bacon was to have more time on the green corn.

Fallaway has taken the lead by a few laps. Brooks handing a $100 note to a compressed who has a mixed form of government.

There are two or three old roosters in the south part of town which have gotten licked up on the war news to date and have turned their combs up when Bryan instead of one.

There is this one cut and dry about a republican someone in Tulsa's is a good one in all its pot amendment vibes. But pot amendment does never drink a poolhall visitor.

The tribes of Muskogee are crying for milk again. Two dairies have been closed up in Muskogee. The cow of most Muskogee tribes would curdle dairy milk anyway.

Heacher comes forward with the claim that little Johnnie Fatton, six years of age, has attended the public schools of that town for six years and has never missed a day in that time, hardly more than caused no sickness.

This number of The World is the Printer's paper. And those who had charge of it are willing to admit that their trials and tribulations in getting out the paper made their journey across the burning sands seem more like walking through a bed of ever blooming roses.

Kansas may have to be eliminated from the league of nations and defend herself against a charge of treason. Many communities in the state have abandoned the daylight saving plan and returned to sun time during the wheat harvest season.

For fear the committee on invitation may accidentally overlook one of that Mr. Burleson, who is already feeling peeved, may delay the invitation in the mails, this column desires to say that you are especially invited to come to Paris on next Thursday and meet Mr. Hayes of the national republican committee.

As I understand it, says Bill Dunglas, the "drys" are kicking because Secretary Tumulty and Mr. Gompers had inside information on what the president was going to say and then violated this confidence by giving the "wets" a tip on what was coming.

It is understood that John H. Anderson's first wife agrees with his second wife that he was not only a brute but a German, and that he insisted on spelling his name "Andersen" instead of "Anderson." They also presented other cogent reasons why he deserved killing.

MORE THAN BOOZE IN HIS FALSE OVERCOAT POCKETS

PHILADELPHIA.—A bottle of whisky alleged to have been dropped from the overcoat pocket of Henry Party, an elevator adjuster employed at a hotel here, as he was sent to jail on the discovery that he had a false pocket in the overcoat.

Stews, pork chops, ketchup and sausage, which he was alleged to have confiscated in store, from the kitchen, were found in the pocket.

Party was arrested and was held under $500 bail for a further hearing. He said he had been employed two years in the hotel.

Historic Paris Wall Will Be Demolished and Park Substituted

PARIS, April 27.—(By Mail.)—By authorizing the demolition of the wall of Paris and the creation of the site and the military zone into the well-to-do suburbs, the French parliament has taken another of the critical decisions in a thousand years of Paris. The city will thus obtain the elbow room it needs and one of the most remarkable parks in the world. With a width of [illegible] yards and a length of 35 miles, the park will completely surround the city, adding one more to the circle of academy of improvements that have successively taken the place of disappearing walls since the time of Philippe Auguste, which show the growth of the city as rings marks that of the oak.

Americans visiting the city 50 years before will come upon "Great" or Paris, without knowing it if they look for the old landmarks. The king pickers, kute, brick gardens and piles of refuse that made the suburbs some long, like "shantytown" and gave arrivals the first warning of approach to the city, will have disappeared to give place to shel[illegible] to place of the massive stone wall and deep moat in front of it that marked the city limits. There will be another belt 1[illegible] yards wide and 21 miles long, composed of boulevards in the best French style, including in a general plan combining harmony and taste with the most approved hygienic principles.

The demolition of the wall will [illegible] a series of projects of which but a few will be taken in hand [illegible] boulevards, railroads and canals. The superfusion of the military zone will make available [illegible] acres of which 1,750 will be devoted to the new park, [illegible] of all the park area of the city. The rest of the space will be utilized for the erection of a permanent exposition [illegible] between the sites of Saint Cloud and Auteuil.

A small portion of the wall will be preserved as a historical monument.

This improvement will involve the expenditure of the city [illegible] of Paris. Now comes another thought. Paris will [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] in the greater

TACKLING A BIG JOB.

Live Issues of the Day

Is It a "Wilson Peace?"

Philadelphia North American.

During the last three or four years President Wilson has made no secret of his desire and determination that the treaty of peace should be a lasting memorial of his statecraft. In a very peculiar sense that ambition, it will be observed, has been gratified. The towering monument has been duly erected—and beneath it is interred the world leadership which he assumed with such impressive ceremony and matured with such assiduity.

When the summarized terms of the settlement were made known a thrill of surprise ran around the world. A voluble propaganda had created the belief, or fear, that it would be an illogical and feeble compromise between stern measures of justice and theories of sentimental idealism and flabby internationalism. It was found instead that the sentence passed upon Germany is of iron severity. She is to be disarmed, put under drastic restraint, required to make the fullest reparation for acts of aggression and spoliation, excluded from the league of nations until she has explained her crimes.

The savage bill rises of the indictments recorded against Germany involved, necessarily, another striking feature. This was the almost total lack of evidence that President Wilson had had anything to do with framing the articles beyond Section I, covering the league of nations. The world was prepared for, if not resigned to, a settlement fulfilling the long charmed production of a peace dictated by the author of the 14 points and their supplementary principles, particulars and prerequisites. Instead there was disclosed a document such as might have been written, and undoubtedly would have been written, had the president remained to Washington. Excepting only the provisions affected by the league of nations, there is not one decision of major import attributable to his spectacular intervention, not one article or paragraph that bears the exclusive imprint of his will, which had been represented as the dominating factor in the negotiations.

Now, this in view of the news that has come from abroad and the partisan writings of the administration press here, is a very remarkable fact. Ever since the president departed on his mission last December, the chief theme of wandering writers has been his commanding influence over the nations and their leaders. He was pictured as a benevolent dictator whose wisdom and vision had captivated Europe, whose words made people forget their traditions and desires, whose lifted finger could be the signal for the overturning of thrones and governments. He was represented as the inspired champion of justice and idealism against the forces of allied intrigue, ambition and rapacity. But for his intrepid idealism, the world was daily informed, its moving aims, the lofty purposes of the war would be swept away in the currents of national passion and greed; unless a "Wilson peace" were made, bitterness would triumph and all the sacrifices of the struggle would be vain.

Yet when the treaty was revealed, and found to be hardly a trace of his handwork, the very voices that had acclaimed his dictatorship welcomed it gravely as a product of stern but required justice. The newspapers, which for five months had celebrated the intervention of Mr. Wilson as the one safeguard of mankind against a peace of imperialism and lust, discussed the treaty with enemy approval and without questioning his name. It found the terms "moderate," even "lenient," praised by vindictive Frenchmen, lacerating the rankling wounds.

And these terms, it is to be observed, are in virtually every detail those which were laid down by the allies two years ago, in answer to President Wilson's demand for "peace without victory." They are the identical terms which the administration organs constantly denounced as grossly imperialistic and hostile to the spirit of the age, terms which the president had to go to Europe to combat, as the spokesman for "higher ideals of international right and human liberty."

Lest the reader think we exaggerate the position of power attributed to Mr. Wilson, we must recall some of the expressions of the writers in his retinue. Everyone remembers the astonishing statement cabled from Paris soon after his arrival, that he could overturn the government of France and of Great Britain, too, if he chose to appeal to the people of those countries. It was the same authoritative observer who, when the president started home in February, cabled to the New York World:

He has been the dominant figure in all phases of the matters under consideration. He has fought against the forces of reaction, of avarice, of thinly disguised militarism and of selfishness. From the beginning until now, and from top to bottom, the conference has been guided and charted by the fourteen points.

That may be taken as a sample of the misleading propaganda which was directed from Paris week after week. It was a cold day when Mr. Wilson was not credited with a dramatic victory over the baffled Lloyd George and the immature Clemenceau. His "May I not?" was said to have within its gentle interrogation the echoed tremendous thunders before which opportunity that gave them convulsions of ecstasy. The president had issued an ultimatum. He would no longer trifle with unworthy intrigues or tolerate defiance of his will. He had cabled for his steamship and would withdraw from the conference unless it presently and irrevocably consented to a peace on each and all of his terms. "His attitude," ran the inspired account, "is that peace must be based upon his principles and the 14 points. Should there be a continuance of policies incompatible with the foundations already laid down he would go back to America, assemble congress and advise a separate peace with Germany." For days the world rang with this exploit. Then that victory, too, passed into history and the peace conference resumed its interminable procedure.

Now the result is brought to view, and, to the bewilderment of the faithful, all these spectacular triumphs have evaporated. In the aerial hoax presented to the eyes of Germany the factor of the fourteen points and other Wilsonian ingredients is so nearly imperceptible that the cooks of the pageant who had counted upon this mollifying essence are piteous to hear.

There is a total absence of the prepared celebrations over a "Wilson peace." After recovering its breath the New York World did try laboriously but without enthusiasm to discover in the treaty a parallel to the fourteen points. But the truth about those famous expressions, as has often been observed, is that where they were right in principle they were too vague for practical application, and where they were definite they were wrong.

But let us make an impartial survey of the fate of the fourteen points to discover, first, what happened to them, and second, what effects for good or evil their disposition had.

"Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at," expired at the first meeting of the conference. "Freedom of the seas alike in peace and in war," has become a quaint literary phrase to describe a function resting with the British fleet. The "removal of economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade" has still to be interpreted, except in respect to Germany, which is to have no freedom at all. The reducing of armaments is left to the league of nations, after each country has decided the matter for itself. The "impartial adjustment of colonial claims, resting on a principle which decides sovereignty to the nations that vanquished them, under the authority of the league." The Russian problem has been abandoned, after being "hopelessly muddled by application of the sixth inspired point." Belgium gets what the allies pledged to her.

France gets Alsace-Lorraine, which President Wilson vaguely conceded, but she gets reparation, which he omitted, the Saar coal mines, against his protest, and a defensive alliance with Great Britain and the United States, which violates one of his fundamental declarations. He said Italy's frontiers should be readjusted "along clearly recognizable lines of nationality." Since there are no such lines in the disputed territory, except as regards Fiume, the point was worthless and respecting Fiume the president would disregard it. He wanted the identity of Austria-Hungary preserved, but this demand was canceled by the Italian army. The Balkan and Turkish settlements have not been reached. Free Poland is created in accordance with his terms, and those of the allies announced a year previously. "Point 14, concerning the league of nations, is the one recognizable survival, and the president himself discredits the very principle of the league by recommending a special alliance to give it efficacy in a particular case.

These fourteen points had an undoubted value in concentrating the world's thoughts upon certain specific problems of the peace, but their fate shows how little they counted in such could count in the final settlement. The same discovery was made in reference to the vague "principles" which President Wilson put forth from time to time with as much solemnity as though they were new-found laws of nature.

He declared, borrowing the phrase from Germany, by way of Bolshevik Russia, that there must be "no annexations and no indemnities." Our own view, candidly expressed, was that there should be imposed "all the 'annexations' and 'indemnities' necessary to destroy Prussianism and promote justice, and this principle animates the treaty which the whole world, outside of Germany, hails as fitting. The president was deeply moved whenever he repeated the phrase "self-determination," but when he invoked it to keep Danzig from the Poles he canceled it to give Shantung to Japan and would suspend it to prevent Italy's having Italian Fiume.

That Germany should acknowledge responsibility for her crimes and pay for them to the limit of her capacity, the most important feature in the treaty, was put there by the Allies against the president's opposition. He opposed the provision for trial of the former kaiser, and that went in. He wanted the German fleet sunk, according to Secretary Baker, to the accompaniment of doubt, but that theatrical device of criminal waste will not be attempted. He declared the league of nations covenant would not be amended and it was changed in the particulars most vital to this country. His theory was that Germany should be admitted at once to the league of nations, but severe probation will be imposed upon her, it was proclaimed in his name that France should by no means have the Saar basin and its coal mines, but she will have them under the league of nations and conceivably might get them in perpetuity by a vote of the population.

His most emphatic declaration, perhaps, was that America would enter "no combination which is not a combination of all of us." "There can be no leagues or alliances within the common family of the league of nations," was his decree. Yet he will ask the senate to ratify an alliance with Britain and France requiring the United States to give instant aid to France if she is attacked by Germany.

Recital of the casualties among the points and principles put forth by Mr. Wilson makes a formidable list, and explains the bewildered silence of those who had predicted a peace dictated by him. But it must be conceded that he did win some substantial victories. He compelled the peace conference to offer virtual recognition to the bolshevist terror, he forced a delaying of the peace treaty for adoption of the league covenant, and he prevented the naming of Brussels as capital of the league, because, as he explained, the Belgian city "incarnates the enmity between races."

No impress having been left upon the terms by President Wilson's intervention, which was described as decisive, a natural query arises as to what "points" and "principles" really did govern the deliberations. There is no mystery or doubt about this. The treaty adopted is a fulfillment of the formal declaration made by the allies to President Wilson on January 11, 1917.

The objects (of the allies) imply, in all necessity, and in the first instance, the restoration of Belgium, of Serbia and of Montenegro, and the indemnities which are due them, evacuation of the invaded territories of France, of Russia and of Rumania, with just reparation; the reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable government, based alike upon the principle of nationalities, on the right which all peoples, whether small or great, have to the enjoyment of full security and free economic development, and also upon territorial agreements and international arrangements so framed as to guarantee land and sea frontiers against unjust attacks, the restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the allies by force or against the will of their populations, the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Rumanians and of Czecho-Slovaks from foreign domination; the enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks. That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, upon inviolable fidelity to international obligation.

That was the solemn declaration of the allies more than two years ago, and from it they never swerved, whether battles were lost or won, until the final victory. They held to those terms when President Wilson was urging a "peace without victory," they did not change their ideals when Russia withdrew from the war nor when the United States entered it; they put those identical principles into the armistice, and they embedded them in the peace treaty. And the result is a settlement which the very organs of the administration now hail as a product of wisdom and justice.

What, on the other hand, was President Wilson's ideal solution for the problems of the war? His various statements of terms and principles, because of their vagueness, served only to promote controversy among the democratic nations and to give Germany a basis for resisting just penalties. The one clear avowal of his own conception of the right settlement he made just before this country entered the conflict.

It must be a peace without victory. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. Only a peace between equals can last, only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit.

It is not, then, a "Wilson peace" that is to be made at Versailles. Thank God for that. It will be, as his supporters acknowledge, "a peace of justice."

Redfield's Demand for Free Trade.

New York Sun.

Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce says that the United States need have no fear of German competition in trade, particularly here at home. His view may be summarized thus way: "Any thinking man realizing the conditions in Germany today, her weakened man power, her weakened industrial organization and her poor credit position, can realize that the Germans cannot hope to compete with highly organized American industrial effort."

The worker whose industry, ambition and determination are whetted by need is always the hottest competitor of the man who is hog fat with plenty and sluggish with comfort. The Germans know how to work hard, and they like to work hard. Except for our leaders who do it for the fun of the thing, the great mass of the population in the United States today don't like to work hard. On the contrary, they do as little as possible and they find fault with having to do it. The Germans are going to work harder than they ever before worked to regain their way back to the industrial, commercial and financial position which their ambition was achieved to an astounding degree when their military rulers were mad enough to send them from their economic conquests on their battlefield defeat. Woe betide comfortable, prosperous America if the eager, hungry, ambitious German producer gets on our trail.

Secretary Redfield, avowedly a free trader in respect of other countries as well as Germany, also declares that American industries don't need protection against the competition of any nation because of "the world's industrial situation." But Mr. Redfield must be aware that the industrial situation of Japan is comparable with our own. Japan has not depleted her man power. Japan has not wasted a great part of her wealth on the war. Japan has not gone deeply into debt to the rest of the world. On the contrary, Japan has been taking toll from the world during this whole war. Japan's gold has been piling up. Japan's credits have been swelling. Japan's industries have been expanding and multiplying like magic.

Five years ago Japan not only was forcing us out of the markets of China in the cotton trade, but was giving us a race for business even in South America. Since then Japan has fitted herself to challenge anybody in any open field. Japan is even credited with having a very definite control in Brazil of the coffee supply which is now coming to the American people at higher and higher prices.

Japan's labor is still so cheap, Japan's skill has so abundantly advanced, Japan's industrial machinery has been so modernized and amplified, Japan's shipping is so successfully competitive for overseas traffic, that without an American tariff defense many of our markets—some of our most important markets here at home as well as abroad—will be as completely at the mercy of Japan's economic competition in peace as the German possessions in the Far East were at the mercy of Japan's military attack in war.

Because this country will have to accept great stores of foreign goods in payment of the debts which the outside world now owes us and in exchange for the materials which the outside world must have from us, the producing countries of the Old World are going to get into our home markets in dangerous force anyhow. We must reckon with that important business. Before Secretary Redfield or anybody talks about throwing the gates of our natural wealth open to all the rest that may flood and will flood us if we give the world free rein to come grabbing for our prodigious treasure, we would help wait to see what happens to us from the unescapable invasion.

Reciprocity With Canada.

Kansas City Times.

The Canadian government hopes, it is said, for [illegible] the United States [illegible] feeling established between the two countries during the war. We are almost forgotten 1911 and the reciprocity agreement with Canada.

Now we recall something about it. We remember that [illegible] special session of Congress was [illegible] the agreement, which [illegible] Canada was "just dying to [illegible] with us." We now [illegible] that it was President [illegible] stand against the [illegible] have recollections of [illegible] old party was split in [illegible] a meal at. The Progressives [illegible] leaders shouted for [illegible] ices of a threat that [illegible] sary. A Democratic [illegible] elected to put [illegible] was spiked until [illegible] capitol and ran down [illegible] avenue to the White [illegible] neighborly and [illegible] with Canada must be [illegible] all hazards, was a [illegible] had visions of that [illegible] its dull rags and going [illegible] the party was half [illegible] carried reciprocity [illegible] it.

Then Canada held its election, and the votes for reciprocity came in as the returns for the national ticket in a municipal election affecting Canada, after without [illegible] labor and politics [illegible] reciprocity with [illegible] the agreement.

Well, we are still [illegible] neighbor. We have [illegible] dence in the world [illegible] feelings for us. [illegible] run through the fence and scratch in our garden, and the [illegible] across the line and [illegible] growing corn. We exchange [illegible] with it at the family reunion, and lend it our parlor chair when it entertains company. But as for reciprocity—

The next time we'll let Canada vote first.

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